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OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1990

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(Revised July 1991)

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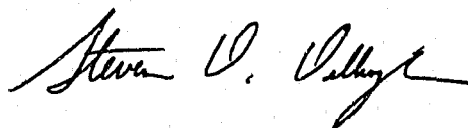
Foreword

This volume represents a long-term commitment to four critical standards--comprehensiveness, accuracy, completeness, and usefulness. The Bureau of Justice Statistics, which publishes this reference tool, and the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, which produces it, have undertaken every year for almost two decades to improve a resource that from the beginning has served as an essential reference work.

Only here can readers turn directly from American public opinion on criminal justice matters to the number of Federal criminal defendants to drug use by high school students. Whether the user wants to know about local institutions, such as jails, or about Federal questions, such as national expenditures for justice, this single book meets those diverse needs. This book reflects the reality that criminal justice issues in the United States concern every citizen and are the responsibility of every jurisdiction and community.

All information is presented as it was originally published, so that while the form may change somewhat, the content is the same. Interested readers can refer to the sources for more detail, but they have at their fingertips all the notes and explanatory materials necessary to understand fully the words and numbers presented.

Even in selecting material for a book as large as this one, the editors have had to leave out more than they included. We are confident that users of this reference volume will find that the material selected has met exacting standards and is of research and operational significance.



Steven D. Dillingham, Ph.D.
Director
Bureau of Justice Statistics

For your information

This is the 18th annual *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*. It brings together in a single volume nationwide data of interest to the criminal justice community.

Almost all its data are nationwide in scope and, where possible, they are displayed by regions, States, and cities to increase their value for local decisionmakers and for comparative analyses.

Data available for limited groups of cities, States, or jurisdictions are included if they pertain to a topic of major concern.

Overview of the availability of nationwide data

Statistical information about crime and criminal justice in the United States is published by hundreds of public and private agencies, academic institutions, research organizations, public opinion polling firms, and other groups. All levels of government collect and disseminate such data.

Organization of the *Sourcebook*

This book has six sections:

(1) Characteristics of the Criminal Justice Systems presents data on the number and types of criminal justice agencies and employees, criminal justice expenditures, workload of agency personnel, and so on. It also includes tables that summarize, State by State, the statutory, regulatory, or administrative characteristics and practices of criminal justice agencies.

(2) Public Attitudes Toward Crime and Criminal Justice-related Topics presents the results of nationwide public opinion polls on such matters as fear of victimization; the death penalty; prison reform; gun control; drug use; and evaluation of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional agency performance.

(3) Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses presents data on several indicators of the extent of illegal activities. They include proportions of persons reporting that they have used various drugs or participated in other illegal activities; surveys of individuals and households that may have been victims of crimes; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them.

(4) 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.

(5) Judicial Processing of Defendants presents data on the number of juveniles and adults processed through the courts and on the characteristics, dispositions, and sentences of defendants.

(6) Persons Under Correctional Supervision presents data about persons on probation and parole, population and movement of inmates of State and Federal prisons, and characteristics of State prison inmates. It also presents data on offenders executed and offenders currently under sentence of death.

Each of the six sections opens with an overview of its contents.

Annotated sources and list of publishers

Publications from which tables or figures have been taken for presentation in *Sourcebook* are described in annotations that precede the Appendices. The annotations include standard bibliographic information, periodicity of publication, dates of tabular information appearing in the publication (many sources, even some annual reports, contain data for a number of years), a brief summary of the publication's contents, and a list of *Sourcebook* tables and figures taken from the sources. Addresses of the publishers follow the annotations.

Explanatory appendices

For sources that use complex survey methods or that require a long list of definitions of terms, an explanatory text is presented in the *Sourcebook*. These appendices add information or clarify the data presented, but readers should consult the original sources for even more detailed and complete explanations.

Reliability of the data

Data in this book are no more reliable or complete than the sources from which they are taken. Responsibility for the quality of data is borne by the original source; responsibility for its selection and presentation rests with the *Sourcebook* staff.

Reporting periods

The aim for each edition of the *Sourcebook* is to combine the most recent data available with earlier data to show trends. Unfortunately, many reports are based on data already several years old at the time of publication.

It is sometimes impossible or imprecise to compare data from different sources. For example, data in one source may be expressed only in full fiscal years while those in another are expressed only in full calendar years. Until June 30, 1976, the fiscal year for Federal agencies ran from July 1 through June 30, but it now runs from October 1 through September 30. The period July 1-September 30, 1976, is called the "transition quarter." Because various data sources treat this change in different ways, it is best to check a table's explanatory note to verify of the precise periods covered by its data. Readers should be extremely cautious in combining or comparing data from different sources or in examining data from the same source over time.

Table and figure preparation

Updating. For tables and figures from annual publications, such as the FBI's *Crime in the United States* and *Criminal Victimization in the United States* of the U.S. Department of Justice, updating involves replacing older with newer data, taking care to note any changes in methodology or reporting procedures that should be brought to the reader's attention.

For tables and figures from nonannual and special publications (such as surveys, research reports, and public opinion polls), updating and expansion involves searches for new or more recent data. Sometimes, data from previous editions of the *Sourcebook* are retained, either alone or along with more recent data.

Bodies of tables. The bodies of most *Sourcebook* tables appear exactly as in the original sources. This presentation is consistent with the *Sourcebook's* main function--to bring together data from diverse sources for presentation as originally published, rather than to transform or recompute the original data.

However, the *Sourcebook* staff has:

- (a) constructed some tables based on printed narrative or machine-readable data from the source; and
- (b) adapted some tables with only nonsubstantive changes from the source.

Notes. *Sourcebook* tables carry three types of explanatory and cautionary notes:

- (1) Notes that follow tables and begin with "Note:" are written by the *Sourcebook* staff from information in the original source.
- (2) Some are brief notes in parentheses "()" just above the table body. Most of these notes repeat information from the source table, but a few are added by the *Sourcebook* staff.

(3) Some are footnotes reprinted as they appeared in the original source. Most of these footnotes are keyed to specific table entries or to variables that require explanation.

A note on definitions of terms

Because the *Sourcebook* includes data from so many sources, similar or identical terms sometimes have different referents when used in different sources. For example, the precise meaning of terms such as "case," "caseload," "rate," and "race/ethnicity," differs among sources. To clarify the meaning of terms as they are used by various sources, many definitions are given in notes on tables and in appendices to which table notes refer.

However, in a compilation such as this it is impossible to provide an exhaustive list of definitions and explanations for each table that will satisfy the needs of all readers. Users with strong interest in particular tables--especially those not familiar with the substantive area to which a table refers--are advised to consult the original source for a fuller explanation of subtleties with respect to data collection procedures, data exclusions, definitions of terms, and so on.

Cross-references to last year's edition

For each table and figure in this edition, the figure and table list (which follows the table of contents) indicates whether last year's edition contained exactly the same table or an equivalent table with data from an earlier year.

Your input requested

Your critical comments and suggested changes will help us to improve future editions of the *Sourcebook*.

Please tell us about appropriate sources of criminal justice statistics you believe we have overlooked. Of special interest are sources of data--preferably, but not necessarily, national in scope--that have not been drawn upon for this edition.

It would help us to know for what purposes you have used the *Sourcebook* and how much it has helped in achieving those purposes.

A special page for your comments and suggestions appears at the end of the book, just after the index. Please use this self-mailer to give us the benefit of your comments and suggestions for a more useful *Sourcebook*.

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 from which 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 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 maintain clarity within the context of a given table, this is noted for that particular table.

Acknowledgments

This 18th edition of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* is the result of a collaboration involving many people throughout the United States.

Ann Pastore, Associate Director of the project and Managing Editor of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* has been involved in all facets of the production of the *Sourcebook* since the first edition in 1973. Ann deserves credit for the clarity, readability, and utility of the design of *Sourcebook*. Her talent, expertise, and unrivaled attention to detail are reflected in each page of this volume; and we deeply appreciate her many efforts.

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The *Sourcebook* staff also relies on many individuals in State and Federal justice agencies, research centers, and universities who produce criminal justice statistical information. These people assist us in many ways,

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Finally, we wish to thank the many *Sourcebook* users who provide information about new sources of data, comments on *Sourcebook*, and suggestions for improvement. We receive these comments from colleagues at professional meetings, through telephone calls, and by mail, and we follow up on all inquiries, suggestions and comments. Suggestions of additional materials for possible inclusion in subsequent editions are especially appreciated, and can be made either by using the questionnaire at the end of this book or by contacting the Editors at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State University of New York, University at Albany, 135 Western Avenue, Albany, New York 12222.

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Section 1

Characteristics of the criminal justice systems

The data presented in this section describe the organization, structure, financial expenditures, and employment of criminal justice systems in the United States. This section includes information on the functioning of criminal justice systems at the local, county, State, and Federal levels. Selected legislation relating to criminal justice matters is also included.

The initial portion of the section presents data from surveys conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). Tables provide detailed information on justice system expenditures at the Federal, State, and local levels. Data on expenditures for police functions, judicial activities, and corrections activities are presented. The cost of correctional health services is included as are trends for expenditures for the Federal drug control budget. A number of tables also focus on the number of persons employed in the justice system.

The second segment of the section provides information on the characteristics of police agencies. In particular, data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey describe the employment and expenditures practices of city and municipal police departments. A survey conducted by the Police Foundation focusing on female police officers provides further details on police employment including the number of female officers in municipal and State police agencies. Data based on a survey conducted by the International City Management Association also provide information on police personnel and expenditures. Furthermore, data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program provide the number and rate of law enforcement employees for various regions of the country. Finally, information on minority representation and salaries in police agencies is presented.

The next portion presents information relating to the court process. Information on appropriations for the Federal Judiciary, salaries, and personnel are presented. Data on criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts and duties performed by U.S. magistrates are presented. Characteristics of State court judges such as qualifications, salaries, and length of term are included. In addition, information on the duties of the U.S. Marshals Service is provided; these include property seizures, the execution of warrants and court orders, witness security, and the transportation of Federal prisoners. A number of tables describe judicial conduct

commissions, juror expenditures and utilization, and characteristics and responsibilities of Federal and State probation officers.

The fourth segment of the section presents a series of tables involving jails in the United States. Data on the number of jail inmates, space allocation, jails under court order, expenditures, employment and payroll, and the number of officers per inmate are provided. Information is also presented on correctional personnel in adult and juvenile systems. This includes details on State and Federal correctional officers, such as salaries, training requirements, and other characteristics. Additionally, allocation of good time credits, furlough programs, and the use of inmate labor are described. Finally, data on the workload and decisions made by the U.S. Parole Commission are displayed.

The final set of tables presents statutory provisions relating to a number of issues such as dispositional options for delinquents, sex offender programs, crime victim legislation, enhancement statutes for crimes against the elderly, and civil protection statutes. Information is also provided on alcohol use and driving, characteristics of controlled substances acts, asset forfeiture, and statutes pertaining to drug paraphernalia.

Table 1.1

Justice system expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1988

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services					Other justice activities
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	Corrections	
All expenditures	\$60,980,334	\$27,955,660	\$13,314,937	\$7,617,712	\$4,299,275	\$1,397,951	\$19,118,734	\$591,008
Federal	7,794,136	3,555,248	2,565,462	1,157,890	1,022,453	385,119	1,226,395	447,031
Direct	7,483,724	3,554,248	2,565,462	1,157,890	1,022,453	385,119	1,136,458	207,556
Intergovernmental	330,412	1,000	0	0	0	0	89,937	239,475
All State and local	53,516,609	24,401,411	10,749,475	6,459,822	3,276,822	1,012,831	17,962,274	383,452
State	22,120,159	4,513,297	4,575,036	3,070,941	1,076,307	427,788	12,670,955	360,872
Direct	20,227,725	4,078,136	4,235,828	2,800,124	1,040,341	395,363	11,661,100	252,663
Intergovernmental	1,892,434	435,182	339,208	270,817	35,966	32,425	1,009,855	108,209
Total, local	33,535,433	20,332,648	6,542,049	3,687,505	2,236,634	617,910	6,529,785	130,955
Direct	33,288,885	20,323,276	6,513,647	3,659,698	2,236,481	617,469	6,321,176	130,789
Intergovernmental	246,548	9,372	28,401	27,807	153	441	208,609	166
County	14,373,111	4,715,310	4,757,878	2,957,413	1,319,950	480,515	4,808,434	91,492
Direct	14,255,757	4,700,735	4,726,272	2,928,041	1,319,430	478,801	4,738,663	90,087
Intergovernmental	117,357	14,575	31,606	29,372	520	1,714	69,771	1,405
Municipal	19,533,908	15,884,661	1,821,610	760,522	918,142	142,946	1,786,647	40,991
Direct	19,033,132	15,622,542	1,787,377	731,657	917,052	138,668	1,582,513	40,702
Intergovernmental	500,776	262,119	34,233	28,865	1,090	4,278	204,134	289

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Federal government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments were included in the survey. Since not all local governments were included in the survey, these data are subject to sampling error (i.e., variations that might result if a different sample were used). The category "Other justice activities" includes data not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories (e.g., crime commissions, neighborhood crime councils, and State criminal justice coordinating councils).

Intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another. Such expenditure eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. Duplicative transactions between levels of governments are excluded from the totals for all governments, all State and local governments, and total local governments.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 1.2

Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1988

Level of government	Total ^a	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Correc-tions	Other justice activities
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
All governments	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Federal	12.2	12.7	19.3	15.2	23.8	27.5	5.9	35.1
State	33.2	14.6	31.8	36.8	24.2	28.3	61.0	42.8
Total, local	54.6	72.7	48.9	48.0	52.0	44.2	33.1	22.1
County	23.4	16.8	35.5	38.4	30.7	34.3	24.8	15.2
Municipal	31.2	55.9	13.4	9.6	21.3	9.9	8.3	6.9
Percent by activity								
All governments	100.0	45.9	21.8	12.5	7.0	2.3	31.3	1.0
Federal	100.0	47.6	34.4	15.5	13.7	5.2	15.2	2.8
State	100.0	20.2	20.9	13.8	5.1	2.0	57.6	1.2
Total, local	100.0	61.1	19.6	11.0	6.7	1.9	19.0	0.4
County	100.0	33.0	33.2	20.5	9.3	3.4	33.2	0.6
Municipal	100.0	82.1	9.4	3.8	4.8	0.7	8.3	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 3.

^aSubcategories may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 1.3

Percent change in direct expenditures for justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, United States, 1985-88 and 1979-88

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			
			Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	Correc-tions
1985-88						
All governments	33.7 %	27.0 %	31.8 %	32.9 %	32.6 %	46.7 %
Federal	31.3	28.4	35.9	27.2	12.2	60.8
State	37.9	26.3	32.0	34.8	42.0	44.3
Total, local	31.8	26.9	30.4	34.7	42.7	48.8
County	36.2	27.8	34.8	31.4	36.9	48.2
Municipal	28.7	26.6	15.5	39.7	66.8	50.8
1979-88						
All governments	134.3	100.9	125.3	160.5	134.1	216.5
Federal	120.9	73.2	213.4	284.2	60.3	221.1
State	173.6	105.1	133.5	141.6	235.0	230.2
Total, local	118.2	105.8	101.9	134.6	158.3	193.4
County	135.8	131.4	104.5	128.8	145.0	186.6
Municipal	106.6	99.2	91.0	143.5	218.0	215.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Data for the Federal government were extracted from *Budget of the United States Government, FY 1990, Appendix*. For 1985 and 1988, that document allowed the classification of appropriate expenditure and employment amounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service as "prosecution and legal services." In earlier years, those amounts could not be broken out of the "police protection" category. (Source, p. 12.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 4.

Table 1.4

State and local justice system total expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1988^a

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			Corrections	Other justice activities
			Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	\$53,516,609	\$24,401,411	\$6,459,822	\$3,276,822	\$1,012,831	\$17,982,274	\$383,452
Alabama	561,644	257,669	90,443	30,261	6,213	172,744	4,314
Alaska	283,241	116,722	35,418	42,905	6,535	81,661	0
Arizona	961,724	423,230	110,162	70,715	23,628	332,749	1,240
Arkansas	233,078	113,454	28,928	13,118	1,747	71,018	4,813
California	8,939,615	3,650,529	971,978	611,822	239,689	3,394,647	70,950
Colorado	731,061	335,977	76,242	58,049	16,739	212,580	1,474
Connecticut	692,068	373,023	90,371	49,400	10,251	166,094	2,929
Delaware	158,032	70,104	26,645	6,917	2,172	50,140	2,054
District of Columbia	529,894	193,883	60,756	12,942	19,976	240,097	2,240
Florida	2,810,272	1,348,733	324,537	157,298	69,726	871,671	38,307
Georgia	1,187,218	500,547	158,605	50,113	8,456	460,851	8,646
Hawaii	271,041	115,699	46,343	29,194	4,500	71,989	3,316
Idaho	132,715	62,330	22,262	10,985	2,754	33,929	455
Illinois	2,339,975	1,335,938	237,543	128,152	28,895	595,705	13,742
Indiana	688,290	337,307	83,633	38,359	6,285	220,324	2,382
Iowa	353,651	172,547	49,244	25,947	13,495	92,183	234
Kansas	404,076	191,630	50,121	27,685	3,825	129,492	1,323
Kentucky	496,329	202,512	69,693	31,851	5,947	182,456	3,870
Louisiana	747,619	337,171	114,180	38,354	2,958	252,422	2,534
Maine	169,464	84,827	19,339	10,004	1,420	53,004	870
Maryland	1,091,219	469,268	128,501	47,751	19,065	417,898	8,736
Massachusetts	1,448,933	712,570	197,040	91,118	37,603	402,372	8,230
Michigan	2,131,972	918,558	306,660	106,731	27,412	770,865	1,746
Minnesota	735,496	343,984	96,304	65,195	17,102	212,018	893
Mississippi	263,213	135,022	38,827	13,657	1,398	73,894	415
Missouri	829,103	423,875	109,635	39,876	8,764	245,584	1,369
Montana	104,456	50,020	12,613	8,093	1,750	28,991	2,989
Nebraska	216,231	109,974	28,741	15,294	2,929	58,255	1,037
Nevada	331,632	125,589	34,012	22,402	6,109	143,475	44
New Hampshire	170,275	91,150	24,267	10,970	4,742	39,097	49
New Jersey	2,117,567	1,038,246	225,212	168,609	44,954	638,597	1,949
New Mexico	290,359	130,458	28,026	21,026	5,511	104,263	1,075
New York	7,144,927	3,259,295	748,534	406,390	150,846	2,495,522	84,340
North Carolina	1,041,998	491,158	103,316	43,933	4,517	385,519	13,555
North Dakota	70,971	34,502	13,740	8,127	1,087	13,499	16
Ohio	1,809,484	792,299	248,363	106,712	24,761	633,424	3,925
Oklahoma	441,909	209,800	42,364	39,079	2,207	148,459	0
Oregon	592,774	233,302	97,228	52,146	26,379	174,810	8,909
Pennsylvania	1,918,774	903,117	311,888	99,018	27,934	569,787	7,030
Rhode Island	193,867	104,494	25,709	15,075	2,654	45,709	226
South Carolina	553,478	233,559	49,099	16,375	3,666	246,584	4,195
South Dakota	82,659	41,663	10,725	7,597	1,280	21,387	7
Tennessee	756,256	333,460	98,368	34,199	10,501	281,211	517
Texas	2,938,736	1,313,606	362,570	183,372	33,664	997,829	47,695
Utah	282,177	135,365	34,951	21,400	2,518	85,578	2,365
Vermont	83,907	38,643	10,678	6,617	2,943	24,472	554
Virginia	1,195,296	527,541	147,357	48,122	15,195	448,627	8,454
Washington	887,377	397,605	108,116	62,499	21,537	296,912	708
West Virginia	167,924	80,702	30,966	10,519	3,476	41,619	642
Wisconsin	864,212	451,254	108,413	53,990	23,529	224,434	2,592
Wyoming	98,430	47,505	13,155	6,858	1,588	25,828	3,496

Note: See Note, table 1.1. These figures include both direct and intergovernmental expenditures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 10.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 1.5

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1988^a

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State	Estimated population on July 1, 1988 ^b (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			Corrections	Other justice activities
				Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	245,807	\$217.72	\$99.27	\$26.28	\$13.33	\$4.12	\$73.16	\$1.56
Alabama	4,102	136.92	62.82	22.05	7.38	1.51	42.11	1.05
Alaska	524	540.53	222.75	67.59	81.88	12.47	155.84	-
Arizona	3,489	275.64	121.30	31.57	20.27	6.77	95.37	.36
Arkansas	2,395	97.32	47.37	12.08	5.48	.73	29.65	2.01
California	28,314	315.73	128.93	34.33	21.61	8.47	119.89	2.51
Colorado	3,301	212.38	101.78	23.10	17.59	5.07	64.40	.45
Connecticut	3,233	214.06	115.38	27.95	15.28	3.17	51.37	.91
Delaware	660	239.44	106.22	40.37	10.48	3.29	75.97	3.11
District of Columbia	617	858.82	314.24	98.47	20.98	32.38	389.14	3.63
Florida	12,335	227.83	109.34	26.31	12.75	5.65	70.67	3.11
Georgia	6,342	187.20	78.93	25.01	7.90	1.33	72.67	1.36
Hawaii	1,098	246.85	105.37	42.21	26.59	4.10	65.56	3.02
Idaho	1,003	132.32	62.14	22.20	10.95	2.75	33.83	.45
Illinois	11,614	201.48	115.03	20.45	11.03	2.49	51.29	1.18
Indiana	5,556	123.88	60.71	15.05	6.90	1.13	39.66	.43
Iowa	2,834	124.79	60.88	17.38	9.16	4.76	32.53	.08
Kansas	2,495	161.95	76.81	20.09	11.10	1.53	51.90	.53
Kentucky	3,727	133.17	54.34	18.70	8.55	1.60	48.96	1.04
Louisiana	4,408	169.61	76.49	25.90	8.70	.67	57.26	.57
Maine	1,205	140.63	70.40	16.05	8.30	1.18	43.99	.72
Maryland	4,622	236.09	101.53	27.80	10.33	4.12	90.41	1.89
Massachusetts	5,889	246.04	121.00	33.46	15.47	6.39	68.33	1.40
Michigan	9,240	230.73	99.41	33.19	11.55	2.97	83.43	.19
Minnesota	4,307	170.77	79.87	22.36	15.14	3.97	49.23	.21
Mississippi	2,620	100.46	51.54	14.82	5.21	.53	28.20	.16
Missouri	5,141	161.27	82.45	21.33	7.76	1.70	47.77	.27
Montana	805	129.76	62.14	15.67	10.05	2.17	36.01	3.71
Nebraska	1,602	134.98	68.65	17.94	9.55	1.83	36.36	.65
Nevada	1,054	314.61	119.15	32.27	21.25	5.80	136.12	.04
New Hampshire	1,085	156.94	84.01	22.37	10.11	4.37	36.03	.05
New Jersey	7,721	274.26	134.47	29.17	21.84	5.82	82.71	.25
New Mexico	1,507	192.67	86.57	18.60	13.95	3.66	69.19	.71
New York	17,909	398.96	181.99	41.80	22.69	8.42	139.34	4.71
North Carolina	5,489	160.58	75.69	15.92	6.77	.70	59.41	2.09
North Dakota	667	106.40	51.73	20.60	12.18	1.63	20.24	.02
Ohio	10,855	166.70	72.99	22.88	9.83	2.28	58.35	.36
Oklahoma	3,242	136.31	64.71	13.07	12.05	.68	45.79	-
Oregon	2,767	214.23	84.32	35.14	18.85	9.53	63.18	3.22
Pennsylvania	12,001	159.88	75.25	25.99	8.25	2.33	47.48	.59
Rhode Island	993	195.23	105.23	25.89	15.18	2.67	46.03	.23
South Carolina	3,470	159.50	67.31	14.15	4.72	1.06	71.06	1.21
South Dakota	713	115.93	58.43	15.04	10.65	1.80	30.00	.01
Tennessee	4,895	154.50	68.12	19.69	6.99	2.15	57.45	.11
Texas	16,841	174.50	78.00	21.53	10.89	2.00	59.25	2.83
Utah	1,690	166.97	80.10	20.68	12.66	1.49	50.64	1.40
Vermont	557	150.64	69.38	19.17	11.88	5.28	43.94	.99
Virginia	6,015	198.72	87.70	24.50	8.00	2.53	74.58	1.41
Washington	4,648	190.92	85.54	23.26	13.45	4.63	63.88	.15
West Virginia	1,876	89.51	43.02	16.51	5.61	1.85	22.18	.34
Wisconsin	4,855	178.00	92.95	22.33	11.12	4.85	46.23	.53
Wyoming	479	205.49	99.18	27.46	14.32	3.32	53.92	7.30

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1988*, NCJ-125619 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 9.^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.^bEstimated population of States as of July 1 is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 998, March 1988.

Table 1.6

Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities

By type of court and State, fiscal year 1988^a

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

State ^b	Total direct current expenditure	Appellate courts					Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	
Total	\$2,731,714	\$350,847	\$134,678	\$216,169	\$1,370,289	\$580,916	\$429,662
Alabama	59,066	5,322	3,179	2,143	49,749	-	3,995
Alaska	31,307	2,320	2,320	-	22,956	-	6,031
Arizona	14,539	8,564	3,519	5,045	4,698	-	1,277
Arkansas	10,320	2,676	1,434	1,242	6,825	-	819
California	114,973	42,929	6,620	36,309	54,786	-	17,258
Colorado	52,653	4,056	1,845	2,211	24,464	18,456	5,677
Connecticut	84,036	3,822	2,151	1,671	42,366	988	36,860
Delaware	22,669	927	927	-	5,669	13,469	2,604
Florida	101,374	18,855	6,703	12,152	41,621	19,755	21,143
Georgia	24,089	6,424	3,258	3,166	15,686	-	1,979
Hawaii	42,550	2,086	1,545	541	16,378	15,916	8,170
Idaho	9,331	1,556	1,027	529	6,664	-	1,111
Illinois	106,415	16,184	4,097	12,087	57,540	871	31,820
Indiana	19,541	5,243	2,669	2,574	13,380	-	918
Iowa	44,422	2,114	1,488	626	34,656	-	7,652
Kansas	33,983	2,730	946	1,784	28,338	-	2,915
Kentucky	63,694	5,060	1,945	3,115	40,778	11,467	6,389
Louisiana	32,180	15,020	3,405	11,615	13,362	2,236	1,562
Maine	17,192	1,108	1,108	-	5,250	7,543	3,291
Maryland	81,965	4,078	1,468	2,610	35,077	35,685	7,125
Massachusetts	172,289	7,826	4,707	3,119	157,508	-	6,955
Michigan	90,591	15,871	5,727	10,144	34,505	29,245	10,970
Minnesota	28,857	11,997	8,850	3,147	15,417	-	1,443
Mississippi	8,063	2,722	2,722	-	4,508	-	833
Missouri	60,446	8,396	2,622	5,774	49,656	-	2,394
Montana	4,149	1,145	1,145	-	1,907	-	1,097
Nebraska	15,840	495	495	-	4,242	9,093	2,010
Nevada	5,444	1,916	1,916	-	2,012	-	1,416
New Hampshire	22,506	975	975	-	8,317	11,807	1,407
New Jersey	84,474	11,387	2,898	8,489	40,827	-	32,260
New Mexico	24,535	2,221	935	1,286	10,348	7,510	4,456
New York	634,352	34,204	7,079	27,125	264,470	249,718	85,960
North Carolina	89,390	4,302	1,772	2,530	54,089	23,446	7,553
North Dakota	7,010	1,378	1,378	-	5,508	-	124
Ohio	38,696	8,689	573	8,116	19,035	5,016	5,956
Oklahoma	20,128	5,343	3,891	1,452	14,418	-	367
Oregon	78,407	2,479	956	1,523	15,724	17,908	42,296
Pennsylvania	78,909	22,793	6,045	16,748	28,740	23,066	4,310
Rhode Island	23,895	4,543	4,543	-	4,994	10,217	4,141
South Carolina	16,427	3,147	1,937	1,210	5,421	5,670	2,189
South Dakota	8,645	925	925	-	7,229	-	491
Tennessee	17,687	3,545	1,045	2,500	10,112	-	4,030
Texas	42,828	16,979	4,040	12,939	23,767	-	2,082
Utah	20,931	2,053	1,160	893	9,695	3,195	5,988
Vermont	8,287	840	840	-	1,873	4,489	1,085
Virginia	80,140	7,570	5,555	2,015	17,601	43,984	10,985
Washington	27,587	8,013	3,068	4,945	6,634	-	12,940
West Virginia	19,553	2,129	2,129	-	8,278	7,169	1,977
Wisconsin	27,781	4,689	1,855	2,794	19,957	-	3,135
Wyoming	7,668	1,201	1,201	-	3,254	2,997	216

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1988*, NCJ-125619 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 27.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

^bData are based on a field compilation from records of each State government.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
States-local, total	\$17,982,274	33.6 %	\$15,262,965	84.9 %	\$2,004,293	11.1 %	\$715,017	4.0 %
States	11,661,100	57.6	9,867,736	84.6	1,078,347	9.2	715,017	6.1
Local, total	6,321,176	19.0	5,395,230	85.4	925,946	14.6	X	X
Counties	4,738,683	33.2	3,924,882	82.8	813,781	17.2	X	X
Municipalities	1,582,513	8.3	1,470,348	92.9	112,165	7.1	X	X
Alabama	172,744	30.8	141,502	81.9	17,480	10.1	13,762	8.0
State	122,271	45.9	100,469	82.2	8,040	6.6	13,762	11.3
Local, total	50,473	17.1	41,033	81.3	9,440	18.7	X	X
Counties	42,056	35.6	32,953	78.4	9,102	21.6	X	X
Municipalities	8,417	4.7	8,080	96.0	337	4.0	X	X
Alaska	81,661	28.8	70,998	86.9	7,351	9.0	3,312	4.1
State	80,587	38.6	69,924	86.8	7,351	9.1	3,312	4.1
Local, total	1,074	1.4	1,074	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	1,074	1.6	1,074	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	332,749	34.6	270,404	81.3	44,662	13.4	17,683	5.3
State	219,654	63.2	184,119	83.8	17,852	8.1	17,683	8.1
Local, total	113,095	18.4	86,285	76.3	26,810	23.7	X	X
Counties	112,580	36.3	85,910	76.3	26,670	23.7	X	X
Municipalities	515	0.2	375	72.7	140	27.3	X	X
Arkansas	71,018	30.5	63,940	90.0	3,851	5.4	3,226	4.5
State	50,400	52.5	45,082	89.4	2,092	4.2	3,226	6.4
Local, total	20,618	15.0	18,858	91.5	1,759	8.5	X	X
Counties	18,417	30.2	16,839	91.4	1,577	8.6	X	X
Municipalities	2,201	2.9	2,019	91.7	182	8.3	X	X
California	3,394,647	38.0	2,875,605	84.7	409,067	12.1	109,955	3.2
State	1,951,754	69.7	1,712,687	87.8	129,112	6.6	109,955	5.6
Local, total	1,442,893	23.5	1,162,918	80.6	279,975	19.4	X	X
Counties	1,382,611	37.1	1,113,474	80.5	269,137	19.5	X	X
Municipalities	60,282	2.5	49,444	82.0	10,838	18.0	X	X
Colorado	212,580	30.3	181,954	85.6	20,878	9.8	9,749	4.6
State	133,959	52.9	107,137	80.0	17,073	12.7	9,749	7.3
Local, total	78,621	17.6	74,817	95.2	3,805	4.8	X	X
Counties	53,849	36.8	53,801	99.9	48	0.1	X	X
Municipalities	24,772	8.2	21,015	84.8	3,757	15.2	X	X
Connecticut	166,094	24.0	135,028	81.3	26,528	16.0	4,538	2.7
State	166,090	43.3	135,028	81.3	26,524	15.0	4,538	2.7
Local, total	4	-	-	-	4	100.0	X	X
Municipalities	4	-	-	-	4	100.0	X	X
Delaware	50,140	31.7	40,605	81.0	4,012	8.0	5,523	11.0
State	50,140	44.8	40,605	81.0	4,012	8.0	5,523	11.0
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	240,097	45.3	228,031	95.0	12,066	5.0	-	-
Local, total	240,097	45.3	228,031	95.0	12,066	5.0	X	X
Municipality	240,097	45.3	228,031	95.0	12,066	5.0	X	X
Florida	871,671	31.0	766,098	87.9	87,659	10.1	17,914	2.1
State	545,346	55.5	443,599	81.3	83,833	15.4	17,914	3.3
Local, total	326,325	17.9	322,499	98.8	3,826	1.2	X	X
Counties	308,537	27.4	304,711	98.8	3,826	1.2	X	X
Municipalities	17,787	2.5	17,787	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	460,851	38.8	387,369	84.1	52,691	11.4	20,791	4.5
State	315,702	67.1	249,590	79.1	45,321	14.4	20,791	6.6
Local, total	145,149	20.3	137,779	94.9	7,370	5.1	X	X
Counties	129,164	27.8	121,921	94.4	7,244	5.6	X	X
Municipalities	15,985	6.3	15,859	99.2	126	0.8	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^d	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Hawaii	\$71,989	26.6 %	\$58,677	81.5 %	\$10,700	14.9 %	\$2,612	3.6 %
State	71,989	50.8	58,677	81.5	10,700	14.9	2,612	3.6
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Idaho	33,929	25.6	28,177	83.0	4,416	13.0	1,336	3.9
State	22,037	44.3	18,096	82.1	2,605	11.8	1,336	6.1
Local, total	11,892	14.3	10,081	84.8	1,811	15.2	X	X
Counties	11,842	22.6	10,031	84.7	1,811	15.3	X	X
Municipalities	50	0.2	50	100.0	-	-	X	X
Illinois	595,705	25.5	511,295	85.8	54,507	9.1	29,903	5.0
State	431,030	57.5	392,762	91.1	8,365	1.9	29,903	6.9
Local, total	164,675	10.4	118,533	72.0	46,142	28.0	X	X
Counties	164,593	32.3	118,451	72.0	46,142	28.0	X	X
Municipalities	82	-	82	100.0	-	-	X	X
Indiana	220,324	32.0	197,138	89.5	16,073	7.3	7,113	3.2
State	167,507	60.0	157,420	94.0	2,974	1.8	7,113	4.2
Local, total	52,817	12.9	39,718	75.2	13,099	24.8	X	X
Counties	41,028	25.7	31,664	77.2	9,364	22.8	X	X
Municipalities	11,789	4.7	8,054	68.3	3,735	31.7	X	X
Iowa	92,183	25.3	80,738	87.6	9,321	10.1	2,124	2.3
State	72,754	41.2	62,688	86.2	7,942	10.9	2,124	2.9
Local, total	19,429	10.3	18,050	92.9	1,379	7.1	X	X
Counties	19,161	25.7	17,783	92.8	1,379	7.2	X	X
Municipalities	268	0.2	268	100.0	-	-	X	X
Kansas	129,492	32.0	115,359	89.1	11,247	8.7	2,887	2.2
State	105,171	58.9	93,053	88.5	9,231	8.8	2,887	2.7
Local, total	24,321	10.8	22,306	91.7	2,016	8.3	X	X
Counties	23,950	25.4	22,277	93.0	1,673	7.0	X	X
Municipalities	372	0.3	28	7.7	343	92.3	X	X
Kentucky	182,456	36.8	153,959	84.4	22,859	12.5	5,638	3.1
State	136,897	45.5	109,565	80.0	21,694	15.8	5,638	4.1
Local, total	45,559	23.3	44,394	97.4	1,165	2.6	X	X
Counties	41,367	47.9	40,362	97.6	1,005	2.4	X	X
Municipalities	4,192	3.8	4,032	96.2	160	3.8	X	X
Louisiana	252,422	33.8	225,710	89.4	19,049	7.5	7,663	3.0
State	172,814	58.1	147,919	85.6	17,232	10.0	7,663	4.4
Local, total	79,608	17.7	77,791	97.7	1,817	2.3	X	X
Parishes	37,017	18.5	36,800	99.4	217	0.6	X	X
Municipalities	42,591	17.0	40,991	96.2	1,600	3.8	X	X
Maine	53,004	31.3	44,833	84.6	4,262	8.0	3,909	7.4
State	39,869	44.0	31,698	79.5	4,262	10.7	3,909	9.8
Local, total	13,135	16.6	13,135	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	13,135	52.2	13,135	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Maryland	417,898	38.3	349,389	83.6	48,983	11.7	19,526	4.7
State	319,442	59.6	251,392	78.7	48,524	15.2	19,526	6.1
Local, total	98,456	17.7	97,997	99.5	459	0.5	X	X
Counties	65,212	18.9	64,753	99.3	459	0.7	X	X
Municipalities	33,244	15.8	33,244	100.0	-	-	X	X
Massachusetts	402,372	27.8	339,392	84.3	48,314	12.0	14,666	3.6
State	322,470	43.0	259,490	80.5	48,314	15.0	14,666	4.5
Local, total	79,902	11.4	79,902	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	58,969	74.2	58,969	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	20,933	3.4	20,933	100.0	-	-	X	X
Michigan	770,865	36.2	653,342	84.8	90,525	11.7	26,998	3.5
State	605,011	68.2	507,480	83.9	70,533	11.7	26,998	4.5
Local, total	165,854	13.3	145,862	87.9	19,992	12.1	X	X
Counties	163,288	30.9	145,653	89.2	17,635	10.8	X	X
Municipalities	2,566	0.4	209	8.1	2,357	91.9	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Minnesota	\$212,018	28.8 %	\$168,633	79.5%	\$42,045	19.8 %	\$1,340	0.6 %
State	95,808	49.5	82,795	86.4	11,673	12.2	1,340	1.4
Local, total	116,210	21.4	85,838	73.9	30,372	26.1	X	X
Counties	116,179	37.6	85,806	73.9	30,372	26.1	X	X
Municipalities	31	-	31	100.0	-	-	X	X
Mississippi	73,894	28.1	61,857	83.7	9,005	12.2	3,032	4.1
State	59,690	53.2	47,658	79.8	9,000	15.1	3,032	5.1
Local, total	14,204	9.4	14,199	100.0	5	-	X	X
Counties	12,278	18.0	12,274	100.0	5	-	X	X
Municipalities	1,925	2.3	1,925	100.0	-	-	X	X
Missouri	245,584	29.6	212,430	86.5	28,045	11.4	5,110	2.1
State	186,476	55.8	156,180	83.8	25,186	13.5	5,110	2.7
Local, total	59,108	11.9	56,250	95.2	2,859	4.8	X	X
Counties	40,842	27.4	38,866	95.2	1,976	4.8	X	X
Municipalities	18,266	5.3	17,383	95.2	882	4.8	X	X
Montana	28,991	27.8	22,791	78.6	5,436	18.7	765	2.6
State	21,044	46.6	16,789	79.8	3,490	16.6	765	3.6
Local, total	7,947	13.4	6,002	75.5	1,946	24.5	X	X
Counties	7,766	20.2	5,848	75.3	1,917	24.7	X	X
Municipalities	182	0.9	154	84.5	28	15.5	X	X
Nebraska	58,255	26.9	43,936	75.4	7,121	12.2	7,198	12.4
State	42,859	49.3	28,772	67.1	6,889	16.1	7,198	16.8
Local, total	15,396	11.9	15,164	98.5	232	1.5	X	X
Counties	15,396	25.0	15,164	98.5	232	1.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Nevada	143,475	43.3	125,294	87.3	15,221	10.6	2,959	2.1
State	96,255	76.2	85,035	88.3	8,261	8.6	2,959	3.1
Local, total	47,220	23.0	40,259	85.3	6,960	14.7	X	X
Counties	39,944	25.9	33,807	84.6	6,137	15.4	X	X
Municipalities	7,276	14.3	6,452	88.7	823	11.3	X	X
New Hampshire	39,097	23.0	35,551	90.9	2,458	6.3	1,087	2.8
State	25,564	33.5	22,054	86.3	2,423	9.5	1,087	4.3
Local, total	13,533	14.4	13,497	99.7	35	0.3	X	X
Counties	13,497	62.3	13,497	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	35	-	-	-	35	100.0	X	X
New Jersey	638,597	30.2	504,281	79.0	84,469	13.2	49,847	7.8
State	420,996	52.6	350,796	83.3	20,353	4.8	49,847	11.8
Local, total	217,601	16.5	153,485	70.5	64,116	29.5	X	X
Counties	217,541	45.6	153,485	70.6	64,055	29.4	X	X
Municipalities	61	-	-	-	61	100.0	X	X
New Mexico	104,263	35.9	90,369	86.7	9,864	9.5	4,030	3.9
State	79,748	51.2	65,923	82.7	9,795	12.3	4,030	5.1
Local, total	24,515	18.2	24,446	99.7	69	0.3	X	X
Counties	11,218	28.8	11,148	99.4	69	0.6	X	X
Municipalities	13,297	13.9	13,297	100.0	-	-	X	X
New York	2,495,522	34.9	2,234,494	89.5	200,598	8.0	60,430	2.4
State	1,340,362	54.8	1,201,828	89.7	78,104	5.8	60,430	4.5
Local, total	1,155,160	24.6	1,032,666	89.4	122,494	10.6	X	X
Counties	351,228	34.2	274,948	78.3	76,280	21.7	X	X
Municipalities	803,932	21.9	757,718	94.3	46,214	5.7	X	X
North Carolina	385,519	37.0	330,014	85.6	35,164	9.1	20,341	5.3
State	342,768	55.4	288,345	84.1	34,082	9.9	20,341	5.9
Local, total	42,751	10.1	41,669	97.5	1,082	2.5	X	X
Counties	42,751	23.3	41,669	97.5	1,082	2.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	13,499	19.0	12,757	94.5	742	5.5	-	-
State	9,868	34.1	9,126	92.5	742	7.5	-	-
Local, total	3,632	8.6	3,632	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	3,632	16.8	3,632	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Ohio	\$633,424	35.0 %	\$543,619	85.8 %	\$62,055	9.8 %	\$27,749	4.4 %
State	461,872	70.4	407,448	88.2	26,875	5.8	27,749	6.0
Local, total	171,552	14.9	136,171	79.4	35,380	20.6	X	X
Counties	153,519	33.0	121,994	79.5	31,525	20.5	X	X
Municipalities	18,033	2.6	14,177	78.6	3,856	21.4	X	X
Oklahoma	148,459	33.6	106,544	71.8	17,629	11.9	24,286	16.4
State	128,727	55.6	88,424	66.7	16,017	12.4	24,286	18.9
Local, total	19,732	9.4	18,120	91.8	1,612	8.2	X	X
Counties	17,400	32.7	16,065	92.3	1,335	7.7	X	X
Municipalities	2,331	1.5	2,055	88.1	277	11.9	X	X
Oregon	174,810	29.5	134,905	77.2	29,841	17.1	10,064	5.8
State	94,220	34.1	69,180	73.4	14,976	15.9	10,064	10.7
Local, total	80,590	25.5	65,725	81.6	14,865	18.4	X	X
Counties	80,428	44.2	65,589	81.5	14,839	18.5	X	X
Municipalities	161	0.1	136	84.1	26	15.9	X	X
Pennsylvania	569,787	29.7	491,097	86.2	72,462	12.7	6,228	1.1
State	272,855	47.1	249,743	91.5	16,884	6.2	6,228	2.3
Local, total	296,932	22.2	241,354	81.3	55,578	18.7	X	X
Counties	167,324	41.7	130,327	77.9	36,997	22.1	X	X
Municipalities	129,607	13.8	111,027	85.7	18,580	14.3	X	X
Rhode Island	45,709	23.6	36,459	79.8	3,793	8.3	5,457	11.9
State	45,709	44.5	36,459	79.8	3,793	8.3	5,457	11.9
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	246,584	44.6	206,865	83.9	16,506	6.7	23,211	9.4
State	218,772	67.4	179,124	81.9	16,437	7.5	23,211	10.6
Local, total	27,812	12.1	27,741	99.7	71	0.3	X	X
Counties	26,418	19.6	26,347	99.7	71	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	1,394	1.5	1,394	100.0	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	21,387	25.9	18,231	85.2	3,156	14.8	-	-
State	17,783	41.2	14,627	82.3	3,156	17.7	-	-
Local, total	3,604	9.1	3,604	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	3,475	17.5	3,475	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	129	0.7	129	100.0	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	281,211	37.2	242,859	86.4	25,509	9.1	12,844	4.6
State	203,085	68.0	168,207	82.8	22,034	10.8	12,844	6.3
Local, total	78,126	17.1	74,652	95.6	3,475	4.4	X	X
Counties	60,389	30.8	58,138	96.3	2,251	3.7	X	X
Municipalities	17,737	6.8	16,514	93.1	1,223	6.9	X	X
Texas	997,829	34.0	779,221	78.1	174,706	17.5	43,902	4.4
State	592,906	67.4	496,572	83.8	52,432	8.8	43,902	7.4
Local, total	404,923	19.7	282,649	69.8	122,274	30.2	X	X
Counties	399,918	38.7	277,644	69.4	122,274	30.6	X	X
Municipalities	5,005	0.5	5,005	100.0	-	-	X	X
Utah	85,578	30.3	69,094	80.7	11,100	13.0	5,384	6.3
State	67,635	49.4	51,156	75.6	11,095	16.4	5,384	8.0
Local, total	17,943	12.4	17,938	100.0	5	-	X	X
Counties	17,943	24.7	17,938	100.0	5	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Vermont	24,472	29.2	15,602	63.8	6,724	27.5	2,146	8.8
State	24,472	40.3	15,602	63.8	6,724	27.5	2,146	8.8
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	448,627	37.5	377,269	84.1	38,367	8.6	32,992	7.4
State	308,543	57.3	244,628	79.3	30,923	10.0	32,992	10.7
Local, total	140,084	21.3	132,641	94.7	7,444	5.3	X	X
Counties	67,974	22.3	63,741	93.8	4,233	6.2	X	X
Municipalities	72,111	20.4	68,900	95.5	3,210	4.5	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Washington	\$ 912	33.5 %	\$244,856	82.5 %	\$42,542	14.3 %	\$9,514	3.2 %
State	569	61.0	166,406	83.4	23,649	11.9	9,514	4.8
Local, total	343	17.4	78,450	80.6	18,893	19.4	X	X
Counties	93,726	30.1	76,135	81.2	17,591	18.8	X	X
Municipalities	3,616	1.5	2,315	64.0	1,301	36.0	X	X
West Virginia	41,619	24.8	34,925	83.9	3,855	9.3	2,039	6.8
State	29,257	34.4	22,686	77.5	3,732	12.8	2,639	9.7
Local, total	12,362	14.9	12,239	99.0	123	1.0	X	X
Counties	12,362	27.8	12,239	99.0	123	1.0	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	224,434	26.0	176,848	78.8	27,649	12.3	19,938	8.9
State	152,679	58.4	108,199	70.9	24,542	16.1	19,938	13.1
Local, total	71,755	11.9	68,649	95.7	3,107	4.3	X	X
Counties	71,595	24.7	68,488	95.7	3,107	4.3	X	X
Municipalities	161	0.1	161	100.0	-	-	X	X
Wyoming	25,828	26.2	22,624	87.6	1,708	6.6	1,496	5.8
State	18,685	42.8	15,495	82.9	1,094	9.1	1,496	8.0
Local, total	7,143	13.0	7,129	99.8	14	0.2	X	X
Counties	7,143	25.1	7,129	99.8	14	0.2	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^cData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability. Data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.^bData for "other" corrections are for State governments only.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1988*, NCJ-125619 (Washington, USGPO, 1991), Table 41.

Table 1.8

Direct current expenditures for State corrections activities

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1988^a

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

State ^b	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions				Other and combined	Probation, pardon, and parole	Other
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles			
Total	\$9,897,950	\$8,152,547	\$5,963,498	\$296,646	\$1,186,357	\$706,046	\$1,064,787	\$680,616
Alabama	114,070	92,318	77,788	4,515	10,015	-	7,990	13,762
Alaska	79,280	68,716	6,951	-	8,047	53,718	7,351	3,213
Arizona	193,620	161,505	122,273	-	20,650	18,582	17,852	14,263
Arkansas	47,915	42,673	35,575	1,547	5,551	-	2,072	3,170
California	1,467,581	1,231,331	820,146	43,882	196,980	170,323	127,560	108,690
Colorado	111,161	84,339	68,878	1,444	14,017	-	17,073	9,749
Connecticut	150,585	119,626	93,786	12,234	11,589	2,017	26,516	4,443
Delaware	48,788	39,675	33,873	1,051	4,751	-	3,845	5,268
Florida	473,565	373,624	225,578	11,214	75,023	61,809	82,419	17,522
Georgia	261,023	195,802	147,070	6,773	41,959	-	44,720	20,501
Hawaii	62,130	49,321	42,425	2,852	4,044	-	10,197	2,612
Idaho	17,374	13,512	7,153	-	3,552	2,807	2,605	1,257
Illinois	381,674	344,900	255,275	34,506	49,765	5,354	8,338	28,436
Indiana	144,543	134,483	77,960	7,070	18,886	32,567	2,947	7,113
Iowa	71,969	62,096	43,932	2,562	8,298	7,304	7,916	1,957
Kansas	93,090	81,119	51,575	3,425	13,342	12,777	9,219	2,752
Kentucky	104,974	77,769	53,909	2,598	17,175	4,087	21,637	5,568
Louisiana	169,463	144,621	99,718	4,363	31,252	9,288	17,194	7,648
Maine	35,181	27,073	13,657	-	6,563	6,853	4,223	3,885
Maryland	291,699	224,765	171,670	6,125	46,970	-	48,341	18,593
Massachusetts	276,278	213,810	97,481	10,672	47,916	57,741	48,218	14,250
Michigan	550,642	460,343	383,559	17,124	39,468	20,192	68,664	21,635
Minnesota	93,199	80,380	61,038	3,727	10,089	5,526	11,659	1,160
Mississippi	56,032	44,000	33,599	-	5,367	5,034	9,000	3,032
Missouri	144,674	114,587	102,130	1,224	9,468	1,765	24,977	5,110
Montana	20,125	15,965	-	601	4,227	11,137	3,395	765
Nebraska	41,841	28,173	22,108	1,513	4,552	-	6,869	6,799
Nevada	62,392	51,445	41,580	1,796	6,179	1,890	8,017	2,930
New Hampshire	21,794	18,438	12,235	33	3,842	2,328	2,288	1,068
New Jersey	374,797	307,471	193,658	-	28,152	85,661	20,262	47,064
New Mexico	77,301	63,604	51,421	1,620	10,563	-	9,729	3,968
New York	1,134,311	1,001,921	776,105	24,555	136,552	64,709	78,104	54,286
North Carolina	270,574	219,215	184,659	6,603	20,561	7,392	33,750	17,609
North Dakota	9,666	8,924	-	-	2,127	6,797	742	-
Ohio	310,509	260,474	220,005	9,282	31,187	-	23,378	26,657
Oklahoma	122,031	83,865	66,414	5,319	12,132	-	15,882	22,284
Oregon	88,397	63,779	40,496	2,036	12,361	8,886	14,766	9,852
Pennsylvania	229,067	206,078	164,219	12,064	25,100	4,695	16,761	6,228
Rhode Island	44,369	35,616	24,332	1,322	6,488	3,747	3,787	4,966
South Carolina	165,535	127,960	111,063	4,667	10,156	2,074	16,059	21,516
South Dakota	17,074	13,931	10,826	395	2,245	465	3,143	-
Tennessee	180,831	146,181	104,500	5,313	24,768	11,600	21,963	12,687
Texas	557,173	463,349	382,276	27,078	48,507	5,488	51,177	42,647
Utah	58,382	41,903	29,092	709	12,102	-	11,095	5,384
Vermont	23,314	14,555	13,266	-	1,275	14	6,697	2,062
Virginia	281,672	218,362	161,044	4,721	41,851	10,746	30,804	32,506
Washington	180,401	147,244	121,096	5,171	20,977	-	23,643	9,514
West Virginia	26,235	19,669	16,213	-	2,510	946	3,732	2,834
Wisconsin	142,483	98,003	80,249	3,761	13,993	-	24,542	19,938
Wyoming	17,166	14,034	9,642	1,179	3,213	-	1,669	1,463

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1988*, NCJ-125619 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 47.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

^bData are based on a field compilation from records of each State government.

Table 1.9

Cost of correctional health services

By Jurisdiction, fiscal year 1989

Jurisdiction	Total department of corrections expenditure	Total health expenditure ^a	Percent of total departmental expenditures devoted to health	Annual health cost per Inmate	Total Inmate population ^b
Alabama	\$134,888,444	\$9,493,748	7.0 %	\$792	11,990
Alaska	94,500,000	8,643,000	9.1	3,381	2,556
Arizona	221,675,400	24,551,201	11.1	1,913	12,836
Arkansas ^c	55,782,785	9,495,347	17.0	1,595	5,954
California	1,593,256,000	149,660,000	9.4	1,953	76,633
Colorado	99,203,000	7,277,599	7.3	1,154	6,306
Connecticut ^c	195,896,302	18,643,344	9.5	2,108	8,845
Delaware	74,326,900	4,781,100	6.4	1,524	3,138
Florida	694,287,968	95,766,619	13.8	2,706	35,386
Georgia	320,763,218	27,404,345	8.5	1,648	16,631
Idaho ^c	29,797,400	2,847,504	9.6	1,560	1,825
Illinois	437,700,000	34,100,000	7.8	1,570	21,714
Iowa	60,845,599 ^d	4,982,875 ^d	8.2	1,618	3,079
Kansas	210,000,000	9,916,000	4.7	1,640	6,048
Kentucky	117,000,000	7,500,000	6.4	1,210	6,200
Louisiana	205,342,717	10,395,142	5.1	831	12,505
Maine	11,999,372	2,235,135	18.6	1,870	1,195
Maryland	245,514,787	16,713,211	6.8	1,226	13,630
Massachusetts ^c	226,450,000	21,175,000	9.4	2,379	8,900
Michigan	689,449,480 ^f	75,000,687 ⁱ	10.9	2,636	28,451
Minnesota	115,339,305	6,254,049	5.4	2,157	2,900
Missouri	166,050,089	11,409,617	6.9	907	12,573
Montana	22,287,160	1,717,927	7.7	1,665	1,032
Nebraska	44,504,585	4,212,439	9.5	1,795	2,347
Nevada	52,696,523	8,621,933	16.4	1,764	4,887
New Hampshire	22,237,822	1,746,660	7.9	1,941	900
New Jersey	391,574,000	37,364,000	9.5	2,016	18,538
New Mexico ^c	92,303,300	8,236,800	8.9	2,900	2,840
New York ^c	1,094,159,100 ^g	111,799,700 ^g	10.2	2,249	49,711
North Carolina	319,888,293	34,747,160	10.9	1,973	17,610
Ohio	688,400,000	39,600,000	5.8	1,366	29,000
Oklahoma	42,289,266	9,093,988	6.4	909	10,000
Oregon ^c	128,689,876 ^h	10,245,482 ^h	8.0	1,868	5,484
Pennsylvania	269,913,000	25,235,000	9.3	1,429	17,662
Rhode Island	48,130,805	3,399,953 ⁱ	7.1	1,711	1,987
South Carolina	183,732,201	19,479,068	10.6	1,387	14,049
South Dakota	36,123,357	1,013,393	2.9	787	1,287
Tennessee	229,628,000	14,427,500	6.3	1,962	7,354
Texas	508,000,136 ^j	95,838,477 ^j	18.9	2,262	42,365
Utah	61,677,566	2,331,752	3.8	1,174	1,986
Vermont ^c	26,000,000	1,387,000	5.3	1,558	890
Virginia	384,733,767	19,500,000	5.1	1,500	13,000
Washington ^c	213,542,450	18,648,840	8.7	2,664	7,000
West Virginia	21,308,964 ^l	1,603,512 ^l	7.5	1,035	1,550
Wisconsin	158,201,700 ^k	10,800,000 ^k	6.8	1,695	6,373
Wyoming	13,961,191	1,122,205	8.0	1,264	888
Federal Bureau of Prisons	960,490,600	114,345,162	11.9	2,392	47,804

Note: These data were collected through a survey of the 50 State correctional systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBP) conducted by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care in the Spring of 1990. Usable responses were obtained from 46 States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data were not available for Hawaii, Indiana, Mississippi, and North Dakota. Responses to the mailed questionnaire were supplemented with telephone inquiries whenever questions arose as to the inclusion or exclusion of specific cost items. The figures reported include mental health services as well as medical and dental care. Where mental health services were provided by a different section of the department of corrections or by an outside agency with a separate budget, adjustments were made to the appropriate cost figure. Adjustments were made for non-agency hospitalization costs if these were not included in the totals reported. Health care staffing was included in all of the figures reported and hospitalization, specialty care, equipment and pharmaceuticals were included in virtually all instances.

Care should be taken in the interpretation of the cost survey results because it is not known to what extent budgetary line items included in the "Total department of corrections expenditure" figure vary across jurisdictions. For instance, some jurisdictions may have included new construction costs and these costs may vary significantly.

Also, no attempt was made to control for differences in the cost of living among the States, so some of the variation in health care expenditures may be attributable simply to differences in the cost of care.

^aThe respondents were asked specifically to exclude new construction costs and to include mental health costs even if the latter service was provided by a different section of the department of corrections or an outside agency.

^bBased on average daily population.

^cData are for fiscal year 1990.

^dIncludes \$1,226,987 in non-department of corrections dollars.

^eAdjusted for special hospitalization costs.

^fIncludes mental health security costs.

^gIncludes \$30,000,000 from mental health agency.

^hIncludes \$1,850,000 from outside mental health agency.

ⁱAdult population only.

^jIncludes \$16,250,000 for outside agency hospitalization.

^kIncludes \$2,900,000 for mental health services.

Source: B. Jaye Anno, "The Cost of Correctional Health Care: Results of a National Survey," p. 4. Chicago: National Commission on Correctional Health Care, August 1990. (Mimeographed.)

Table 1.10

Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays

Fiscal year 1990 (actual) and 1991-94 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1990 actual		1991 estimate		1992 estimate		1993 estimate		1994 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities, total	\$6,091	\$5,539	\$6,434	\$6,414	\$7,261	\$6,906	\$7,673	\$7,426	\$7,785	\$7,631
Criminal investigations	2,448	2,122	2,738	2,762	3,189	2,952	3,545	3,345	3,617	3,482
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	264	255	306	302	317	314	317	316	317	317
Border enforcement activities	2,488	2,247	2,429	2,380	2,652	2,550	2,692	2,654	2,711	2,710
Protection activities (Secret Service)	384	386	425	424	495	477	491	483	506	496
Other enforcement	507	529	536	546	608	613	628	628	634	631
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	3,829	3,579	4,505	4,523	5,314	5,042	5,493	5,291	5,637	5,378
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation ^a	1,740	1,608	2,088	2,097	2,402	2,330	2,452	2,462	2,471	2,462
Federal judicial activities	1,773	1,680	2,090	2,101	2,585	2,385	2,714	2,502	2,839	2,589
Representation of indigent ^b civil cases	317	291	327	325	327	327	327	327	327	327
Federal correctional activities	2,578	1,291	1,728	1,571	2,195	2,557	2,218	2,293	2,192	2,325
Criminal justice assistance	774	477	821	759	767	677	765	838	765	766
Total	13,272	10,886	13,488	13,267	15,537	15,182	16,149	15,848	16,379	16,105

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in February 1991. 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.

^aIncludes proposed legislation.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), chap. 4, p. 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.11

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1980-90

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 ^a	1987	1988	1989	1990 ^a
Total	\$486,463	\$159,397	\$129,236	\$125,915	\$197,352	\$146,351	\$272,624	\$489,606	\$309,521	\$418,634	\$762,358
State and local formula grants	0	0	0	0	51,118 ^b	4,400 ^b	46,256 ^c	35,520 ^c	0	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	0	0	0	0	15,280 ^b	1,100 ^b	11,564 ^c	8,880 ^c	8,000 ^c	3,497	0
<u>Anti-drug abuse</u>											
Formula	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178,400	55,600	118,800	395,101
Discretionary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,300	13,900	29,700	49,636
Prison capacity	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0	0	0
Juvenile justice formula grants	63,750	61,791	43,095	43,095	43,095	42,935	41,089	42,960	40,765	45,750 ^c	48,361
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	239,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National priority grants (Part E)	29,904	0	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice grants (Part F)	29,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training, total	2,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational development	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor training	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice training	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime prevention programs	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X	68,313 ^d	62,506 ^d	77,446 ^d	93,559 ^d	123,250 ^d
Juvenile justice programs, total	36,250	35,278	24,505	24,505	24,505	24,665	23,605	24,640	23,035	18,050 ^c	21,044
Special emphasis	21,250	20,278	14,365	14,365	14,365	14,311	13,696	14,320	13,589	6,362	9,123
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000	11,000	7,436	7,436	7,436	7,726	7,394	7,731	7,336	10,311	8,501
Technical assistance	3,000	3,000	2,028	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,726	2,000	1,580	934 ^e	987 ^e
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000	1,000	676	900	900	824	789	589	530	443	448
Part D Gangs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,985
Missing children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000	3,828	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,971
Emergency assistance ^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	1,148 ^c	0	0	9,927
Regional Information Sharing System ^g	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,474	12,000 ^c	12,000	13,000	13,402
Marlee Cuban ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	4,785	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,963
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,000	12,500	10,131	10,800	12,500	8,301	10,810	10,650 ^c	9,275	24,000	24,818
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	--	2,535	2,400	2,400	2,555	2,640	2,566	2,682	2,892	2,892	3,077
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	10,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	10,839	12,140	9,623	7,588	8,166	10,537	9,022	11,499	13,049	13,303	14,974
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	25,000	18,045	16,767	17,603	18,508	19,500	18,566	18,566	19,144	21,000	22,766
Justice statistical programs	15,000	12,742	14,557	14,960	16,809	16,776	15,982	18,982 ^c	19,278	19,986	20,879
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,768	2,996	2,908	3,395	3,195	3,321	3,042	3,126	3,265	3,225	3,219
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	0	1,370	1,450	1,569	1,621	2,376	2,674	2,747	2,872	2,872	2,970

Note: The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Programs as the successor agency to the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) and 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. The new Bureau of Justice Assistance is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program and the Anti-Drug Abuse Program.

^aIncludes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.

^bAuthorization for program not provided until fiscal year 1985. 1984 funds were added to 1985 funds for award in 1985.

^cReflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress for addition to appropriated amount.

^dRepresents amount deposited in previous year.

^eState technical assistance.

^fA program authorized to provide funds, equipment, intelligence information, and/or personnel to a requesting State in the event of a law enforcement emergency.

^gA program to aid State and local law enforcement agencies in the exchange of intelligence information.

^hRefers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Marlee Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

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

Table 1.12

Federal drug control budget authority

By type of activity, fiscal years 1981-92^a

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Interdiction	\$349.7	\$458.0	\$473.5	\$706.9	\$807.3	\$744.0	\$1,350.5	\$948.1	\$1,440.7	\$1,751.7	\$2,022.8	\$2,109.2
U.S. Coast Guard	227.5	328.9	359.9	508.2	506.6	397.8	553.0	509.8	628.9	661.2	714.6	698.9
U.S. Customs	122.0	124.0	103.6	183.7	245.3	239.7	367.1	317.5	427.0	488.3	453.3	495.1
Payments to Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department of Defense	0.0	4.9	9.7	14.6	54.8	105.7	405.3	94.7	329.1	543.4	775.8	825.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	17.2	17.5	52.0	48.6	59.7	65.6
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.3
Federal Aviation Administration	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	9.3	18.3	22.8
Investigations	211.3	235.9	369.1	410.1	489.0	537.8	712.2	804.8	959.7	1,090.6	1,330.3	1,456.7
Drug Enforcement Administration	124.2	140.5	143.7	178.0	211.1	252.9	325.1	327.3	375.2	338.2	432.7	471.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7.7	11.3	101.5	84.5	103.6	103.2	134.6	172.6	198.4	127.5	162.1	191.3
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.5	254.3	301.0
U.S. Marshals	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	7.4	6.8	8.8	11.2	28.7	39.1	41.9	37.9
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.8	17.1	28.5	29.3	31.9	37.1
Internal Revenue Service	28.3	34.0	41.2	43.5	48.8	53.9	61.6	70.4	84.3	81.0	86.9	86.7
U.S. Customs	11.4	13.9	30.4	39.6	44.7	52.2	63.1	75.1	83.6	130.7	96.8	108.4
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	24.6	17.6	27.7	33.7	40.4	27.6	60.1	78.6	87.4	94.2	113.7	125.3
U.S. Secret Service	10.2	12.9	18.0	22.3	27.2	28.7	37.1	40.5	46.2	47.3	53.8	38.6
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.4	6.5	7.3	17.7	17.2	20.8	15.2
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	5.7	6.0
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	5.1	5.1	9.4
National Park Service	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	5.7	11.0	12.6
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.3	7.6	11.8	13.6	15.6
International	66.8	87.8	83.9	95.8	109.2	147.7	220.9	209.3	304.0	500.1	646.6	778.6
Drug Enforcement Administration	31.0	34.3	36.9	42.8	51.0	67.7	91.1	97.4	97.6	141.3	166.3	168.8
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.7
U.S. Marshals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2
INTERPOL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.9
International narcotics matters	34.7	36.7	36.7	41.2	50.2	55.1	118.4	98.8	101.0	129.5	150.0	171.5
Agency for International Development	0.0	15.7	9.2	10.6	6.7	23.5	7.1	9.9	13.3	54.5	201.8	288.5
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.5
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Military assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	114.5	100.4	141.1
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	53.3	21.2	0.0
Prosecution	70.6	78.9	95.3	122.2	152.1	175.3	236.3	305.6	388.9	455.9	616.4	757.4
U.S. Attorneys	19.5	20.9	32.7	47.7	54.8	57.3	74.2	80.7	132.0	126.8	181.5	200.8
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	68.6	84.4
Criminal Division	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	9.4	13.3	10.6	16.5	18.5
Tax Division	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.2
U.S. Marshals	23.1	25.6	27.0	30.6	40.6	45.2	56.7	79.9	95.1	118.0	158.9	194.3
U.S. Courts	26.3	30.5	33.0	41.2	52.4	68.0	100.1	133.4	146.3	152.8	189.8	258.2
Corrections	87.6	114.1	140.0	148.8	215.6	258.8	397.8	588.8	933.4	1,780.7	1,298.2	1,680.1
Prisons	74.7	97.9	118.1	121.4	182.1	219.5	339.1	465.3	772.1	1,553.8	1,018.9	1,354.1
Support of prisoners	5.9	8.0	13.1	16.4	19.5	21.1	27.9	53.3	77.1	112.0	135.1	159.7
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	34.5	45.0	41.5	45.5	57.4
U.S. Courts	7.0	8.2	8.8	11.0	14.0	18.2	26.8	35.7	39.2	73.4	98.6	109.0
Intelligence	23.1	25.6	29.2	30.9	35.4	35.6	47.2	52.8	53.4	64.9	107.6	114.4
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	20.9	23.0	21.5	23.6	25.4	25.0	36.2	34.4	32.3	39.0	53.4	57.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.6	0.6	5.3	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.1	9.1	10.4	9.6	12.2	14.4
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.0	10.9
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
U.S. Customs	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	4.5	4.9	3.7	8.3	9.8	11.4	11.9	12.6
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	18.1
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5
State and local law enforcement assistance	\$27.6	\$25.0	\$32.5	\$33.4	\$51.2	\$61.7	\$307.5	\$186.5	\$334.1	\$696.5	\$863.1	\$832.1
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	21.6	19.2	23.9	22.6	29.2	12.5	13.2	11.4	13.8	15.6	16.0	21.0
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.0	5.6
Department of Justice Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	47.0	76.0	157.3	176.8	200.0	205.0
U.S. Customs Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.5	24.5	21.2	0.0	29.9	40.0	44.0
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	107.4	163.3	154.4
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.1	6.7	7.5
Office of Justice Programs	4.5	4.2	6.7	7.2	12.0	12.7	214.6	71.5	126.6	348.4	388.7	381.2
National Institute of Corrections	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	8.1

See note at end of table.

Table 1.12

Federal drug control budget authority

By type of activity, fiscal years 1981-92^a--Continued

Type of activity	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
State and local law enforcement assistance, continued												
U.S. Forest Service	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.4
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.8	5.4	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Fish and Wildlife Service	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
Research and development	76.5	64.7	73.6	81.7	93.8	99.0	157.6	171.8	230.7	327.7	434.9	488.2
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	1.4	1.8	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
President's Commission on Organized Crime	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	2.7	4.7	9.6	11.6	14.7	18.3	21.0
U.S. Customs	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.6
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	59.0	76.9
U.S. Coast Guard	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.2
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
Agriculture Research Service	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.5	6.5
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:												
Treatment	41.5	33.2	35.3	39.1	45.4	44.6	74.1	74.4	122.7	158.1	185.8	201.1
Prevention	30.1	24.1	26.4	32.0	35.8	40.8	65.9	73.4	81.0	127.7	150.7	166.0
Veterans Affairs--treatment	0.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Regulatory and compliance	18.5	21.4	26.0	23.0	25.9	14.5	17.9	21.9	29.7	28.5	31.7	34.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	17.0	20.3	25.0	21.9	25.0	12.3	15.3	16.9	19.1	19.1	20.8	24.4
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.5	2.9
U.S. Forest Service	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food and Drug Administration	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.4	7.2	7.4	7.6
Other law enforcement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	115.5	185.5	228.7	233.7
Office of National Drug Control Policy	X	X	X	X	X	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.0	55.7	56.2
Special Forfeiture Fund	X	X	X	X	X	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Department of Justice Forfeiture Fund	X	X	X	X	X	26.0	73.0	85.0	114.3	156.5	172.0	177.5
Drug abuse prevention	86.4	93.3	115.8	119.1	136.4	135.8	437.9	489.6	733.0	1,216.9	1,441.8	1,514.7
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.7	6.2
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	16.1	21.4	23.4	23.1	24.5	23.4	92.0	110.1	172.2	325.7	395.8	403.3
Centers for Disease Control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	25.2	29.3	29.3
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	34.5	34.4	34.4
Family Support Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Department of Defense	21.2	36.2	46.4	49.8	63.0	63.4	77.8	83.8	69.7	66.8	71.2	85.6
Department of Education	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	203.0	229.8	354.5	541.7	609.7	635.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	106.5	150.0	165.0
Department of Labor	43.4	25.9	35.8	36.0	37.3	33.1	41.1	37.5	38.6	46.0	74.5	83.0
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	3.2	4.1
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
ACTION	2.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.8	5.9	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.1
White House Conference	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agency for International Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	5.2	4.5	3.1	5.4	6.5	5.6
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.7	7.4	13.0	34.2	35.8	34.4
Federal Aviation Administration	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	5.5	4.3	9.1	10.9	13.2
Drug abuse treatment	446.0	399.9	439.7	463.3	489.1	507.9	693.8	691.9	877.2	1,278.7	1,498.9	1,654.6
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.7	6.2
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	156.1	85.6	93.6	92.4	98.0	93.8	187.8	175.4	340.9	556.9	638.2	707.4
Health Care Financing Administration	70.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	110.0	120.0	130.0	140.0	170.0	190.0	200.0
Indian Health Service	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	21.7	16.2	18.7	32.8	31.3	44.3
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	30.2	30.2
Department of Education	6.8	7.3	9.1	11.3	12.7	15.9	20.0	24.9	22.6	61.2	69.4	77.9
Department of Defense	12.4	21.4	23.3	24.1	18.5	19.6	20.9	22.1	12.4	16.6	14.8	16.3
Bureau of Prisons	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.1	8.0	9.5	21.8
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.6	8.1	34.4	88.9	91.9	89.2
Veterans Affairs	192.1	206.2	223.5	233.9	246.1	250.9	284.1	289.7	279.7	303.5	365.4	404.2
U.S. Courts	4.2	4.9	5.3	6.6	8.3	10.8	15.9	21.2	23.3	31.9	48.6	57.2
Total drug control budget	1,464.0	1,604.5	1,878.5	2,235.3	2,604.9	2,743.9	4,652.6	4,556.2	6,400.3	9,377.7	10,521.1	11,654.9

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding. 1992 funds are requested.Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary* (Executive Office of the President, 1991), pp. 216-219. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.13

Justice system employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1988^a

Type of activity	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time	Full-time equivalent	
Total justice system	1,600,955	1,496,316	1,534,496	\$3,680,457
Federal	118,244	118,207	117,367	333,878
State	517,509	493,768	504,154	1,193,279
Total, local	965,202	884,341	912,975	2,153,300
County	423,501	391,701	405,814	860,181
Municipal	541,700	492,640	507,161	1,293,119
Police protection	784,371	728,018	745,935	1,867,793
Federal	65,297	85,297	65,297	182,153
State	115,121	105,103	108,005	283,892
Total, local	603,953	557,619	572,633	1,421,748
County	144,710	136,009	139,018	313,628
Municipal	459,241	421,606	433,615	1,108,119
Judicial (courts only)	209,422	188,213	196,530	456,057
Federal	18,283	18,283	18,283	50,985
State	66,822	62,512	64,976	193,007
Total, local	124,317	107,418	113,271	212,066
County	95,592	36,467	90,747	169,032
Municipal	28,721	20,951	22,525	43,034
Prosecution and legal services	104,135	96,245	99,096	269,001
Federal	16,485	16,485	16,485	52,457
State	27,817	26,094	26,883	72,588
Total, local	59,833	53,666	55,728	143,956
County	39,652	36,511	37,912	92,851
Municipal	20,183	17,158	17,819	51,105
Public defense	14,001	12,840	13,486	38,985
Federal	493	493	493	1,432
State	6,344	5,980	6,198	16,629
Total, local	7,164	6,387	6,795	18,924
County	6,853	6,152	6,554	18,185
Municipal	309	233	240	739
Corrections	482,613	464,882	473,211	1,036,628
Federal	17,247	17,210	16,370	45,284
State	297,165	289,987	293,925	638,073
Total, local	168,200	157,882	162,916	353,269
County	135,323	125,285	130,267	283,928
Municipal	32,870	32,391	32,650	89,341
Other justice activities	6,409	6,120	6,238	13,994
Federal	439	439	439	1,587
State	4,240	4,112	4,167	9,090
Total, local	1,730	1,569	1,832	3,337
County	1,378	1,281	1,316	2,557
Municipal	350	288	316	781

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aSubcategories may not add to total due to rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 6, Table 7.

Table 1.14

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1988

Type of activity	Total employment	October payroll
Total justice system	100.0 %	100.0 %
Federal	7.4	9.1
State	32.3	32.4
Local	60.3	58.5
Police protection	100.0	100.0
Federal	8.3	9.8
State	14.7	14.1
Local	77.0	76.1
Judicial (courts only)	100.0	100.0
Federal	8.7	11.2
State	31.9	42.3
Local	59.4	46.5
Prosecution and legal services	100.0	100.0
Federal	15.8	19.5
State	26.7	27.0
Local	57.5	53.5
Public defense	100.0	100.0
Federal	3.5	3.9
State	45.3	45.0
Local	51.2	51.2
Corrections	100.0	100.0
Federal	3.6	4.4
State	61.6	61.6
Local	34.9	34.1
Other justice activities	100.0	100.0
Federal	6.8	11.2
State	66.2	65.0
Local	27.0	23.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 1.15

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	1,417,129	100 %	680,638	48.0 %	178,247	12.8 %	82,611	5.8%	12,993	0.9%	456,841	32.2%	5,799	0.4%
States	504,154	100	108,005	21.4	64,976	12.9	26,883	5.3	6,198	1.2	293,925	58.3	4,167	0.8
Local, total	912,975	100	572,633	62.7	113,271	12.4	55,728	6.1	6,795	0.7	162,916	17.8	1,832	0.2
Counties	405,814	100	139,018	34.3	90,747	22.4	37,912	9.3	6,554	1.6	130,267	32.1	1,316	0.3
Municipalities	507,161	100	433,615	85.5	22,525	4.4	17,819	3.5	240	-	32,650	6.4	316	0.1
Alabama	19,468	100	10,312	53.0	2,805	14.4	1,103	5.7	9	-	5,180	26.6	59	0.3
State	8,091	100	2,043	25.3	1,777	22.0	650	8.0	4	-	3,558	44.0	59	0.7
Local, total	11,377	100	8,269	72.7	1,028	9.0	453	4.0	5	-	1,622	14.3	-	-
Counties	4,144	100	1,770	42.7	638	15.4	362	8.7	-	-	1,374	33.2	-	-
Municipalities	7,233	100	6,498	89.8	390	5.4	91	1.3	5	0.1	249	3.4	-	-
Alaska	4,657	100	1,928	41.4	645	13.9	435	9.3	95	2.0	1,554	33.4	-	-
State	3,441	100	812	23.6	645	18.7	363	10.5	95	2.8	1,526	44.3	-	-
Local, total	1,216	100	1,116	91.8	-	-	72	5.9	-	-	28	2.3	-	-
Boroughs	92	100	67	72.8	-	-	25	27.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,124	100	1,049	93.3	-	-	47	4.2	-	-	28	2.5	-	-
Arizona	26,230	100	10,315	39.3	3,120	11.9	1,627	6.2	378	1.4	10,769	41.1	21	0.1
State	9,234	100	2,043	22.1	282	3.1	409	4.4	1	-	6,489	70.3	10	0.1
Local, total	16,996	100	8,272	48.7	2,838	16.7	1,218	7.2	377	2.2	4,280	25.2	11	0.1
Counties	9,471	100	1,801	19.0	2,212	23.4	818	8.6	377	4.0	4,252	44.9	11	0.1
Municipalities	7,525	100	6,470	86.0	627	8.3	400	5.3	-	-	28	0.4	-	-
Arkansas	9,379	100	4,875	52.0	1,222	13.0	406	4.3	49	0.5	2,772	29.8	55	0.6
State	3,192	100	934	29.3	239	7.5	117	3.7	-	-	1,848	57.9	54	1.7
Local, total	6,187	100	3,941	63.7	983	15.9	289	4.7	49	0.8	924	14.9	1	-
Counties	2,752	100	992	36.0	689	25.0	204	7.4	46	1.7	820	29.8	1	-
Municipalities	3,435	100	2,950	85.9	294	8.6	84	2.4	3	0.1	104	3.0	-	-
California	168,654	100	75,043	44.5	20,043	11.9	12,457	7.4	2,677	1.6	57,561	34.1	873	0.5
State	46,689	100	11,487	24.6	1,609	3.4	889	1.9	81	0.2	31,873	68.3	750	1.6
Local, total	121,965	100	63,556	52.1	18,434	15.1	11,568	9.5	2,596	2.1	25,688	21.1	123	0.1
Counties	72,948	100	18,652	25.6	17,726	24.3	9,373	12.8	2,496	3.4	24,615	33.7	86	0.1
Municipalities	49,017	100	44,904	91.6	708	1.4	2,195	4.5	99	0.2	1,073	2.2	38	0.1
Colorado	17,916	100	9,141	51.0	2,156	12.0	1,204	6.7	254	1.4	5,118	28.6	43	0.2
State	6,062	100	1,069	17.6	1,545	25.5	243	4.0	253	4.2	2,933	48.4	19	0.3
Local, total	11,854	100	8,072	68.1	611	5.2	961	8.1	1	-	2,185	18.4	24	0.2
Counties	4,224	100	1,957	46.3	35	0.8	594	14.1	1	-	1,623	38.4	14	0.3
Municipalities	7,629	100	6,115	80.2	576	7.6	367	4.8	-	-	562	7.4	9	0.1
Connecticut	16,101	100	9,282	57.6	1,749	10.9	948	5.9	220	1.4	3,814	23.7	88	0.5
State	8,472	100	1,854	21.9	1,749	20.6	747	8.8	220	2.6	3,814	45.0	88	1.0
Local, total	7,629	100	7,428	97.4	-	-	201	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	7,629	100	7,428	97.4	-	-	201	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	4,548	100	1,841	40.5	866	19.0	191	4.2	72	1.6	1,554	34.2	24	0.5
State	3,469	100	889	25.6	775	22.3	157	4.5	72	2.1	1,554	44.8	22	0.6
Local, total	1,079	100	952	88.2	91	8.4	34	3.2	-	-	-	-	2	0.2
Counties	395	100	332	84.1	51	12.9	12	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	684	100	620	90.6	40	5.8	22	3.2	-	-	-	-	2	0.3
District of Columbia	10,477	100	4,600	43.9	1,180	11.3	398	3.8	25	0.2	4,245	40.5	29	0.3
Local, total	10,477	100	4,600	43.9	1,180	11.3	398	3.8	25	0.2	4,245	40.5	29	0.3
Municipality	10,477	100	4,600	43.9	1,180	11.3	398	3.8	25	0.2	4,245	40.5	29	0.3
Florida	85,482	100	39,853	46.6	9,075	10.6	4,729	5.5	1,694	2.0	29,051	34.0	1,080	1.3
State	31,784	100	4,016	12.6	1,961	6.2	3,931	12.4	1,673	5.3	19,347	60.9	856	2.7
Local, total	53,698	100	35,837	66.7	7,114	13.2	798	1.5	21	-	9,704	18.1	224	0.4
Counties	33,872	100	17,192	50.8	6,752	19.9	474	1.4	21	0.1	9,211	27.2	222	0.7
Municipalities	19,826	100	18,645	94.0	362	1.8	324	1.6	-	-	493	2.5	2	-
Georgia	38,195	100	18,118	47.4	5,237	13.7	1,275	3.3	112	0.3	13,393	35.1	60	0.2
State	13,526	100	2,806	20.7	614	4.5	411	3.0	-	-	9,677	71.5	18	0.1
Local, total	24,669	100	15,312	62.1	4,623	18.7	864	3.5	112	0.5	3,716	15.1	42	0.2
Counties	14,361	100	6,120	42.6	4,217	29.4	721	5.0	86	0.6	3,175	22.1	42	0.3
Municipalities	10,309	100	9,192	89.2	406	3.9	144	1.4	26	0.3	541	5.2	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Hawaii	7,077	100 %	3,122	44.1 %	1,206	17.0 %	847	12.0 %	98	1.4 %	1,724	24.4 %	80	1.1 %
State	3,618	100	166	4.6	1,206	33.3	389	10.8	98	2.7	1,724	47.7	35	1.0
Local, total	3,459	100	2,958	85.5	-	-	458	13.2	-	-	-	-	45	1.3
Counties	889	100	759	85.4	-	-	130	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,570	100	2,197	85.5	-	-	328	12.8	-	-	-	-	45	1.8
Idaho	4,588	100	2,305	50.2	783	17.1	359	7.8	33	0.7	1,097	23.9	11	0.2
State	1,410	100	405	28.7	216	15.3	90	6.4	-	-	688	48.8	11	0.8
Local, total	3,178	100	1,900	59.8	567	17.8	269	8.5	33	1.0	409	12.9	-	-
Counties	2,083	100	884	42.4	538	25.8	219	10.5	33	1.6	409	19.6	-	-
Municipalities	1,095	100	1,016	92.8	29	2.6	50	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	65,695	100	36,925	56.2	7,821	11.9	3,492	5.3	1,050	1.6	16,321	24.8	86	0.1
State	17,690	100	4,342	24.5	1,934	10.9	773	4.4	125	0.7	10,455	59.1	61	0.3
Local, total	48,005	100	32,583	67.9	5,887	12.3	2,719	5.7	925	1.9	5,866	12.2	25	0.1
Counties	19,010	100	4,202	22.1	5,864	30.8	2,140	11.3	925	4.9	5,864	30.8	15	0.1
Municipalities	28,996	100	28,381	97.9	23	0.1	579	2.0	-	-	2	-	11	-
Indiana	24,579	100	12,072	49.1	3,276	13.3	1,565	6.4	210	0.9	7,407	30.1	49	0.2
State	7,958	100	2,312	29.1	365	4.6	340	4.3	70	0.9	4,855	61.0	16	0.2
Local, total	16,621	100	9,760	58.7	2,911	17.5	1,225	7.4	140	0.8	2,552	15.4	33	0.2
Counties	7,552	100	2,222	29.4	2,219	29.4	886	11.7	140	1.9	2,060	27.3	25	0.3
Municipalities	9,069	100	7,538	83.1	692	7.6	339	3.7	-	-	493	5.4	7	0.1
Iowa	10,951	100	5,631	51.4	1,605	14.7	698	6.4	60	0.5	2,947	26.9	10	0.1
State	4,971	100	983	19.8	1,569	31.6	147	3.0	20	0.4	2,249	45.2	3	0.1
Local, total	5,980	100	4,648	77.7	36	0.6	551	9.2	40	0.7	698	11.7	7	0.1
Counties	2,534	100	1,291	50.9	36	1.4	476	18.8	40	1.6	691	27.3	-	-
Municipalities	3,447	100	3,357	97.4	-	-	75	2.2	-	-	8	0.2	7	0.2
Kansas	13,438	100	6,506	48.4	1,779	13.2	811	6.0	59	0.4	4,266	31.7	17	0.1
State	5,940	100	1,049	17.7	1,421	23.9	232	3.9	56	0.9	3,179	53.5	3	0.1
Local, total	7,498	100	5,457	72.8	358	4.8	579	7.7	3	-	1,087	14.5	14	0.2
Counties	3,375	100	1,671	49.5	145	4.3	481	14.3	3	0.1	1,064	31.5	11	0.3
Municipalities	4,122	100	3,786	91.8	212	5.1	98	2.4	-	-	23	0.6	3	0.1
Kentucky	16,042	100	7,234	45.1	2,371	14.8	1,013	6.3	175	1.1	5,220	32.5	29	0.2
State	8,524	100	1,930	22.6	2,170	25.5	737	8.6	161	1.9	3,502	41.1	24	0.3
Local, total	7,518	100	5,304	70.6	201	2.7	276	3.7	14	0.2	1,718	22.9	5	0.1
Counties	3,421	100	1,402	41.0	196	5.7	237	6.9	14	0.4	1,567	45.8	5	0.1
Municipalities	4,097	100	3,902	95.2	5	0.1	39	1.0	-	-	151	3.7	-	-
Louisiana	27,366	100	13,349	48.8	3,682	13.5	1,271	4.6	64	0.2	8,946	32.7	54	0.2
State	10,128	100	2,636	26.0	694	6.9	619	6.1	13	0.1	6,134	60.6	32	0.3
Local, total	17,238	100	10,713	62.1	2,988	17.3	652	3.8	51	0.3	2,812	16.3	22	0.1
Parishes	8,042	100	4,580	57.0	1,627	20.2	337	4.2	51	0.6	1,447	18.0	-	-
Municipalities	9,195	100	6,133	66.7	1,361	14.8	315	3.4	-	-	1,364	14.8	22	0.2
Maine	5,126	100	2,914	56.8	395	7.7	276	5.4	-	-	1,518	29.8	23	0.4
State	2,282	100	723	31.7	354	15.5	147	6.4	-	-	1,042	45.7	16	0.7
Local, total	2,844	100	2,191	77.0	41	1.4	129	4.5	-	-	476	16.7	7	0.2
Counties	970	100	345	35.6	40	4.1	108	11.1	-	-	476	49.1	1	0.1
Municipalities	1,874	100	1,846	98.5	1	0.1	21	1.1	-	-	-	-	6	0.3
Maryland	29,980	100	13,351	44.5	4,012	13.4	1,345	4.5	510	1.7	10,558	35.2	204	0.7
State	14,712	100	2,825	19.2	2,701	18.4	221	1.5	510	3.5	8,268	56.2	187	1.3
Local, total	15,268	100	10,526	68.9	1,311	8.6	1,124	7.4	-	-	2,290	15.0	17	0.1
Counties	8,910	100	5,647	63.4	976	11.0	729	8.2	-	-	1,555	17.5	3	-
Municipalities	6,358	100	4,879	76.7	335	5.3	395	6.2	-	-	735	11.6	14	0.2
Massachusetts	34,591	100	18,475	53.4	4,894	14.1	1,782	5.2	204	0.6	9,116	26.4	120	0.3
State	16,132	100	3,124	19.4	4,529	28.1	1,494	9.3	204	1.3	6,661	41.3	120	0.7
Local, total	18,459	100	15,351	83.2	365	2.0	288	1.6	-	-	2,455	13.3	-	-
Counties	2,421	100	100	4.1	365	15.1	-	-	-	-	1,956	80.8	-	-
Municipalities	16,038	100	15,251	95.1	-	-	288	1.8	-	-	499	3.1	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Michigan	50,057	100 %	22,873	45.7 %	7,608	15.2 %	2,131	4.3 %	97	0.2 %	17,316	34.6 %	32	0.1 %
State	18,933	100	3,618	19.1	1,857	9.8	445	2.4	62	0.3	12,951	68.4	-	-
Local, total	31,124	100	19,255	61.9	5,751	18.5	1,686	5.4	35	0.1	4,365	14.0	32	0.1
Counties	13,720	100	3,264	23.8	4,699	34.2	1,410	10.3	34	0.2	4,287	31.2	26	0.2
Municipalities	17,406	100	15,991	91.9	1,053	6.0	277	1.6	1	-	78	0.4	6	-
Minnesota	17,857	100	8,798	49.3	2,385	13.4	1,521	8.5	386	2.2	4,752	26.6	15	0.1
State	4,014	100	1,170	29.1	477	11.9	366	9.1	41	1.0	1,952	48.6	8	0.2
Local, total	13,843	100	7,626	55.1	1,908	13.8	1,155	8.3	345	2.5	2,800	20.2	7	0.1
Counties	8,288	100	2,265	27.3	1,908	23.0	963	11.6	345	4.2	2,800	33.8	7	0.1
Municipalities	5,556	100	5,364	96.5	-	-	192	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	10,501	100	5,616	53.0	1,351	12.7	380	3.6	24	0.2	3,227	30.4	3	-
State	4,217	100	1,271	30.1	162	3.8	230	5.5	-	-	2,554	60.6	-	-
Local, total	6,384	100	4,345	68.1	1,189	18.6	150	2.3	24	0.4	673	10.5	3	-
Counties	2,886	100	1,140	39.5	1,026	35.6	104	3.6	18	0.6	597	20.7	1	-
Municipalities	3,499	100	3,205	91.6	163	4.7	47	1.3	6	0.2	76	2.2	2	0.1
Missouri	27,284	100	14,037	51.4	3,813	14.0	1,249	4.6	228	0.8	7,929	29.1	28	0.1
State	10,184	100	2,145	21.1	2,385	23.4	191	1.9	228	2.2	5,212	51.2	23	0.2
Local, total	17,100	100	11,892	69.5	1,428	8.4	1,058	6.2	-	-	2,717	15.9	5	-
Counties	6,085	100	2,487	40.9	754	12.4	791	13.0	-	-	2,050	33.7	3	-
Municipalities	11,015	100	9,405	85.4	674	6.1	267	2.4	-	-	667	6.1	2	-
Montana	3,710	100	1,799	48.5	484	13.0	280	7.5	14	0.4	1,092	29.4	41	1.1
State	1,321	100	425	32.2	91	6.9	52	3.9	-	-	712	53.9	41	3.1
Local, total	2,389	100	1,374	57.5	393	16.5	228	9.5	14	0.6	380	15.9	-	-
Counties	1,562	100	652	41.7	339	21.7	184	11.8	12	0.8	375	24.0	-	-
Municipalities	829	100	722	87.1	55	6.6	45	5.4	1	0.1	6	0.7	-	-
Nebraska	7,428	100	3,696	49.8	1,006	13.5	423	5.7	43	0.6	2,237	30.1	23	0.3
State	3,021	100	787	26.1	582	19.3	71	2.4	-	-	1,567	51.9	14	0.5
Local, total	4,407	100	2,909	66.0	424	9.6	352	8.0	43	1.0	670	15.2	9	0.2
Counties	2,238	100	812	36.3	424	18.9	280	12.5	43	1.9	670	29.9	9	0.4
Municipalities	2,169	100	2,097	96.7	-	-	72	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	8,206	100	3,379	41.2	945	11.5	592	7.2	107	1.3	3,182	38.8	1	-
State	2,630	100	486	18.5	104	4.0	142	5.4	20	0.8	1,878	71.4	-	-
Local, total	5,576	100	2,893	51.9	841	15.1	450	8.1	87	1.6	1,304	23.4	1	-
Counties	4,111	100	1,912	46.5	630	15.3	362	8.8	87	2.1	1,120	27.2	-	-
Municipalities	1,465	100	982	67.0	211	14.4	87	5.9	-	-	184	12.6	1	0.1
New Hampshire	4,838	100	2,978	61.6	613	12.7	208	4.3	-	-	1,037	21.4	2	-
State	1,872	100	516	27.6	568	30.3	108	5.8	-	-	680	36.3	-	-
Local, total	2,966	100	2,462	83.0	45	1.5	100	3.4	-	-	357	12.0	2	0.1
Counties	648	100	170	26.2	45	6.9	74	11.4	-	-	357	55.1	2	0.3
Municipalities	2,318	100	2,292	98.9	-	-	26	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	58,723	100	29,049	49.5	7,633	13.0	4,441	7.6	1,043	1.8	16,532	28.2	25	-
State	17,919	100	5,235	29.2	1,546	8.6	1,307	7.3	717	4.0	9,102	50.8	12	0.1
Local, total	40,804	100	23,814	58.4	6,087	14.9	3,134	7.7	326	0.8	7,430	18.2	13	-
Counties	16,760	100	2,160	12.9	4,133	24.7	2,733	16.3	294	1.8	7,428	44.3	12	0.1
Municipalities	24,045	100	21,654	90.1	1,954	8.1	401	1.7	33	0.1	2	-	1	-
New Mexico	9,489	100	4,520	47.6	952	10.0	545	5.7	120	1.3	3,342	35.2	10	0.1
State	4,716	100	853	18.1	830	17.6	465	9.9	119	2.5	2,442	51.8	7	0.1
Local, total	4,773	100	3,667	76.8	122	2.6	80	1.7	1	-	900	18.9	3	0.1
Counties	1,466	100	946	64.5	13	0.9	8	0.5	-	-	499	34.0	-	-
Municipalities	3,306	100	2,721	82.3	109	3.3	72	2.2	1	-	400	12.1	3	0.1
New York	160,371	100	77,571	48.4	15,064	9.4	10,251	6.4	695	0.4	55,935	34.9	855	0.5
State	56,295	100	6,449	11.5	13,117	23.3	2,311	4.1	384	0.7	33,334	59.2	700	1.2
Local, total	104,076	100	71,122	68.3	1,947	1.9	7,940	7.6	311	0.3	22,601	21.7	155	0.1
Counties	23,645	100	11,772	49.8	572	2.4	2,343	9.9	311	1.3	8,536	36.1	112	0.5
Municipalities	80,431	100	59,350	73.8	1,375	1.7	5,598	7.0	-	-	14,065	17.5	43	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
	Number	Percent	Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
North Carolina	32,880	100 %	16,259	49.4 %	3,512	10.7 %	940	2.9 %	147	0.4 %	11,578	35.2 %	444	1.4 %
State	18,318	100	3,772	20.6	3,190	17.4	811	4.4	147	0.8	9,956	54.4	442	2.4
Local, total	14,562	100	12,487	85.8	322	2.2	129	0.9	-	-	1,622	11.1	2	-
Counties	62,222	100	4,212	67.7	322	5.2	64	1.0	-	-	1,622	26.1	2	-
Municipalities	8,340	100	8,275	99.2	-	-	65	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	2,441	100	1,280	52.4	440	18.0	210	8.6	-	-	511	20.9	-	-
State	796	100	213	26.8	177	22.2	90	11.3	-	-	316	39.7	-	-
Local, total	1,645	100	1,067	64.9	263	16.0	120	7.3	-	-	195	11.9	-	-
Counties	889	100	343	38.6	239	26.9	112	12.6	-	-	195	21.9	-	-
Municipalities	756	100	724	95.8	24	3.2	8	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	51,430	100	23,780	46.2	8,547	16.8	3,213	6.2	385	0.7	15,447	30.0	58	0.1
State	14,555	100	3,408	23.4	689	4.7	877	6.0	125	0.9	9,433	64.8	23	0.2
Local, total	36,875	100	20,372	55.2	7,858	21.3	2,336	6.3	260	0.7	6,014	16.3	35	0.1
Counties	16,876	100	3,996	23.7	5,420	32.1	1,566	9.3	260	1.5	5,600	33.2	34	0.2
Municipalities	20,000	100	16,375	81.9	2,439	12.2	770	3.9	-	-	415	2.1	1	-
Oklahoma	15,810	100	7,593	48.0	1,572	9.9	1,102	7.0	73	0.5	5,470	34.6	-	-
State	7,869	100	1,748	22.2	513	6.5	958	12.2	23	0.3	4,627	58.8	-	-
Local, total	7,941	100	5,845	73.6	1,059	13.3	144	1.8	50	0.6	843	10.6	-	-
Counties	2,479	100	880	35.5	793	32.0	3	0.1	48	1.9	755	30.5	-	-
Municipalities	5,462	100	4,965	90.9	266	4.9	141	2.6	2	-	88	1.6	-	-
Oregon	14,306	100	6,221	43.5	1,892	13.2	1,307	9.1	24	0.2	4,712	32.9	150	1.0
State	5,577	100	1,131	20.3	1,348	24.2	584	10.5	21	0.4	2,476	44.4	17	0.3
Local, total	8,729	100	5,090	58.3	544	6.2	723	8.3	3	-	2,236	25.6	133	1.5
Counties	5,226	100	1,844	35.3	412	7.9	612	11.7	-	-	2,226	42.6	132	2.5
Municipalities	3,504	100	3,247	92.7	132	3.8	111	3.2	3	0.1	10	0.3	1	-
Pennsylvania	55,844	100	26,199	46.9	10,801	19.3	2,646	4.7	572	1.0	15,484	27.7	142	0.3
State	14,715	100	5,689	38.7	1,499	10.2	527	3.6	-	-	6,886	46.8	114	0.8
Local, total	41,129	100	20,510	49.9	9,302	22.6	2,119	5.2	572	1.4	8,598	20.9	28	0.1
Counties	15,578	100	1,449	9.3	6,440	41.3	1,239	8.0	572	3.7	5,857	37.6	21	0.1
Municipalities	25,549	100	19,061	74.6	2,862	11.2	879	3.4	-	-	2,741	10.7	6	-
Rhode Island	5,168	100	2,838	54.9	722	14.0	347	6.7	62	1.2	1,190	23.0	9	0.2
State	2,664	100	451	16.9	676	25.4	277	10.4	62	2.3	1,190	44.7	8	0.3
Local, total	2,504	100	2,387	95.3	46	1.8	70	2.8	-	-	-	-	1	-
Municipalities	2,504	100	2,387	95.3	46	1.8	70	2.8	-	-	-	-	1	-
South Carolina	19,241	100	8,641	44.9	1,945	10.1	498	2.6	64	0.3	7,977	41.5	116	0.6
State	9,913	100	2,238	22.6	384	3.9	149	1.5	18	0.2	7,015	70.8	109	1.1
Local, total	9,328	100	6,403	68.6	1,561	16.7	349	3.7	46	0.5	962	10.3	7	0.1
Counties	5,521	100	2,834	51.3	1,411	25.6	308	5.6	46	0.8	916	16.6	6	0.1
Municipalities	3,805	100	3,568	93.8	149	3.9	41	1.1	-	-	46	1.2	1	-
South Dakota	3,139	100	1,569	50.0	372	11.9	203	6.5	13	0.4	982	31.3	-	-
State	1,677	100	455	27.1	370	22.1	56	3.3	-	-	796	47.5	-	-
Local, total	1,462	100	1,114	76.2	2	0.1	147	10.1	13	0.9	186	12.7	-	-
Counties	735	100	409	55.6	2	0.3	135	18.4	13	1.8	176	23.9	-	-
Municipalities	726	100	705	97.1	-	-	12	1.7	-	-	9	1.2	-	-
Tennessee	25,102	100	12,205	48.6	3,275	13.0	941	3.7	125	0.5	8,550	34.1	6	-
State	8,769	100	1,507	17.2	480	5.5	699	8.0	29	0.3	6,054	69.0	-	-
Local, total	16,333	100	10,698	65.5	2,795	17.1	242	1.5	96	0.6	2,496	15.3	6	-
Counties	7,321	100	2,866	39.1	2,297	31.4	123	1.7	62	0.8	1,967	26.9	6	0.1
Municipalities	9,011	100	7,832	86.9	498	5.5	119	1.3	34	0.4	528	5.9	-	-
Texas	93,068	100	43,745	47.0	11,684	12.6	5,590	6.0	55	0.1	31,469	33.8	525	0.6
State	27,652	100	6,312	22.8	889	3.2	1,609	5.8	-	-	18,797	68.0	45	0.2
Local, total	65,416	100	37,433	57.2	10,795	16.5	3,981	6.1	55	0.1	12,672	19.4	480	0.7
Counties	32,409	100	7,383	22.8	8,815	27.2	3,248	10.0	55	0.2	12,451	38.4	457	1.4
Municipalities	33,008	100	30,050	91.0	1,980	6.0	733	2.2	-	-	221	0.7	24	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Utah	7,283	100 %	3,793	52.1 %	909	12.5 %	450	6.2 %	3	-	2,116	29.1 %	12	0.2 %
State	3,331	100	979	29.4	514	15.4	128	3.8	-	-	1,698	51.0	12	0.4
Local, total	3,952	100	2,814	71.2	395	10.0	322	8.1	3	0.1 %	418	10.6	-	-
Counties	1,905	100	928	48.7	321	16.9	235	12.3	3	0.2	418	21.9	-	-
Municipalities	2,047	100	1,886	92.1	74	3.6	87	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	2,514	100	1,254	49.9	282	11.2	142	5.6	60	2.4	760	30.2	16	0.6
State	1,684	100	480	28.5	236	14.0	135	8.0	60	3.6	760	45.1	13	0.8
Local, total	830	100	774	93.3	46	5.5	7	0.8	-	-	-	-	3	0.4
Counties	71	100	25	35.2	46	64.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	759	100	749	98.7	-	-	7	0.9	-	-	-	-	3	0.4
Virginia	34,336	100	15,500	45.1	3,507	10.2	1,150	3.3	104	0.3	13,932	40.6	143	0.4
State	15,432	100	3,597	23.3	1,967	12.7	266	1.7	92	0.6	9,433	61.1	77	0.5
Local, total	18,904	100	11,903	63.0	1,540	8.1	884	4.7	12	0.1	4,499	23.8	66	0.3
Counties	8,461	100	4,972	58.8	908	10.7	442	5.2	12	0.1	2,083	24.6	44	0.5
Municipalities	10,443	100	6,231	66.4	632	6.1	442	4.2	-	-	2,416	23.1	22	0.2
Washington	22,610	100	10,398	46.0	2,900	12.8	1,737	7.7	103	0.5	7,466	33.0	6	-
State	8,013	100	2,048	25.6	466	5.8	536	6.7	-	-	4,963	61.9	-	-
Local, total	14,597	100	8,350	57.2	2,434	16.7	1,201	8.2	103	0.7	2,503	17.1	6	-
Counties	8,418	100	2,921	34.7	2,038	24.2	945	11.2	102	1.2	2,408	28.6	4	-
Municipalities	6,178	100	5,429	87.9	395	6.4	256	4.1	1	-	95	1.5	2	-
West Virginia	6,806	100	3,352	50.7	1,179	17.8	387	5.9	9	0.1	1,679	25.4	-	-
State	2,922	100	1,086	37.2	699	23.9	95	3.3	9	0.3	1,033	35.4	-	-
Local, total	3,684	100	2,266	61.5	480	13.0	292	7.9	-	-	646	17.5	-	-
Counties	2,075	100	717	34.5	444	21.4	268	12.9	-	-	646	31.1	-	-
Municipalities	1,609	100	1,549	96.3	36	2.2	24	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	23,239	100	12,905	56.5	2,531	10.9	1,347	5.8	360	1.5	6,034	26.0	62	0.3
State	6,681	100	1,223	18.3	595	8.9	248	3.7	356	5.3	4,201	62.9	58	0.9
Local, total	16,558	100	11,682	70.6	1,936	11.7	1,099	6.6	4	-	1,833	11.1	4	-
Counties	7,732	100	3,140	40.6	1,815	23.5	943	12.2	4	0.1	1,828	23.8	2	-
Municipalities	8,827	100	8,542	98.8	121	1.4	157	1.8	-	-	5	0.1	2	-
Wyoming	3,008	100	1,598	53.1	401	13.3	148	4.9	29	1.0	772	25.7	60	2.0
State	1,139	100	265	23.3	210	18.4	44	3.9	29	2.5	531	46.6	60	5.3
Local, total	1,869	100	1,333	71.3	191	10.2	104	5.6	-	-	241	12.9	-	-
Counties	1,020	100	533	52.3	155	15.2	91	8.9	-	-	241	23.6	-	-
Municipalities	849	100	800	94.2	36	4.2	13	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1988*, NCJ-125619 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.^bData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

Table 1.16

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$3,346,579	100 %	\$1,685,640	50.4 %	\$405,073	12.1 %	\$216,544	6.5 %	\$35,553	1.1 %	\$991,342	29.6 %	\$12,428	0.4 %
States	1,193,279	100	263,892	22.1	193,007	16.2	72,588	6.1	16,629	1.4	638,073	53.5	9,090	0.8
Local, total	2,153,300	100	1,421,748	66.0	212,066	9.8	143,956	6.7	18,924	0.9	353,269	16.4	3,337	0.2
Counties	860,181	100	313,628	36.5	169,032	19.7	92,851	10.8	18,185	2.1	263,928	30.7	2,557	0.3
Municipalities	1,293,119	100	1,108,119	85.7	43,034	3.3	51,105	4.0	739	0.1	89,341	6.9	781	0.1
Alabama	36,168	100	18,652	51.6	5,450	15.1	2,060	5.7	15	-	9,865	27.3	126	0.3
State	16,722	100	3,911	23.4	3,929	23.5	1,482	8.9	12	0.1	7,263	43.4	126	0.8
Local, total	19,446	100	14,742	75.8	1,521	7.8	578	3.0	3	-	2,602	13.4	-	-
Counties	6,700	100	3,293	49.1	909	13.6	358	5.3	-	-	2,139	31.9	-	-
Municipalities	12,746	100	11,448	89.8	612	4.8	220	1.7	3	-	463	3.6	-	-
Alaska	15,383	100	6,832	44.4	1,822	11.8	1,687	11.0	381	2.5	4,661	30.3	-	-
State	11,260	100	3,086	27.4	1,822	16.2	1,378	12.2	381	3.4	4,593	40.8	-	-
Local, total	4,122	100	3,745	90.9	-	-	309	7.5	-	-	68	1.6	-	-
Boroughs	403	100	293	72.7	-	-	110	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	3,719	100	3,453	92.8	-	-	199	5.4	-	-	68	1.8	-	-
Arizona	58,534	100	26,962	46.1	6,345	10.8	4,509	7.7	1,059	1.8	19,618	33.5	42	0.1
State	19,218	100	5,269	27.4	1,002	5.2	1,322	6.9	3	-	11,594	60.3	27	0.1
Local, total	39,316	100	21,693	55.2	5,343	13.6	3,186	8.1	1,056	2.7	8,024	20.4	14	-
Counties	19,560	100	4,351	22.2	4,073	20.8	2,086	10.7	1,056	5.4	7,979	40.8	14	0.1
Municipalities	19,756	100	17,342	87.8	1,270	6.4	1,100	5.6	-	-	45	0.2	-	-
Arkansas	14,242	100	7,550	53.0	1,974	13.9	807	5.7	106	0.7	3,717	26.1	87	0.6
State	5,454	100	1,620	29.7	781	14.3	321	5.9	-	-	2,644	48.5	87	1.6
Local, total	8,788	100	5,931	67.5	1,192	13.6	486	5.5	106	1.2	1,073	12.2	1	-
Counties	3,468	100	1,314	37.9	843	24.3	311	9.0	85	2.5	914	26.4	1	-
Municipalities	5,321	100	4,617	86.8	349	6.6	176	3.3	21	0.4	159	3.0	-	-
California	502,817	100	237,922	47.3	54,987	10.9	40,691	8.1	10,219	2.0	157,100	31.2	1,897	0.4
State	136,948	100	33,980	24.8	8,704	6.4	3,720	2.7	299	0.2	88,655	64.7	1,591	1.2
Local, total	365,869	100	203,942	55.7	46,283	12.7	36,972	10.1	9,921	2.7	68,446	18.7	306	0.1
Counties	204,786	100	56,852	27.8	44,164	21.6	28,437	13.9	9,506	4.6	65,619	32.0	207	0.1
Municipalities	161,083	100	147,090	91.3	2,119	1.3	8,535	5.3	414	0.3	2,827	1.8	99	0.1
Colorado	43,657	100	22,876	52.4	4,969	11.4	3,279	7.5	741	1.7	11,708	26.8	85	0.2
State	15,346	100	2,781	18.1	3,773	24.6	701	4.6	740	4.8	7,318	47.7	34	0.2
Local, total	28,311	100	20,095	71.0	1,196	4.2	2,578	9.1	1	-	4,389	15.5	52	0.2
Counties	8,929	100	4,212	47.2	79	0.9	1,478	16.6	1	-	3,136	35.1	23	0.3
Municipalities	19,381	100	15,883	82.0	1,117	5.8	1,100	5.7	-	-	1,253	6.5	29	0.1
Connecticut	46,369	100	26,761	57.7	4,642	10.0	3,129	6.7	690	1.5	10,928	23.6	219	0.5
State	24,944	100	5,902	23.7	4,642	18.6	2,563	10.3	690	2.8	10,928	43.8	219	0.9
Local, total	21,425	100	20,859	97.4	-	-	566	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	21,425	100	20,859	97.4	-	-	566	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	10,261	100	4,438	43.3	1,821	17.7	464	4.5	174	1.7	3,300	32.2	64	0.6
State	7,744	100	2,180	28.2	1,653	21.3	378	4.9	174	2.2	3,300	42.6	60	0.8
Local, total	2,517	100	2,258	89.7	168	6.7	86	3.4	-	-	-	-	4	0.2
Counties	976	100	855	87.6	95	9.7	27	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,540	100	1,403	91.1	73	4.7	59	3.8	-	-	-	-	4	0.3
District of Columbia	29,565	100	15,039	50.9	3,040	10.3	947	3.2	74	0.3	10,379	35.1	86	0.3
Local, total	29,565	100	15,039	50.9	3,040	10.3	947	3.2	74	0.3	10,379	35.1	86	0.3
Municipality	29,565	100	15,039	50.9	3,040	10.3	947	3.2	74	0.3	10,379	35.1	86	0.3
Florida	194,859	100	96,416	49.5	19,699	10.1	11,446	5.9	4,095	2.1	61,032	31.3	2,171	1.1
State	71,386	100	8,692	12.2	7,043	9.9	8,884	12.4	4,053	5.7	41,057	57.5	1,656	2.3
Local, total	123,473	100	87,724	71.0	12,656	10.3	2,562	2.1	42	-	19,975	16.2	514	0.4
Counties	72,391	100	39,502	54.6	12,086	16.7	1,520	2.1	42	0.1	18,730	25.9	511	0.7
Municipalities	51,082	100	48,221	94.4	570	1.1	1,042	2.0	-	-	1,245	2.4	3	-
Georgia	67,481	100	31,352	46.5	9,380	13.9	2,954	4.4	255	0.4	23,406	34.7	134	0.2
State	25,811	100	5,773	22.4	1,527	5.9	1,167	4.5	-	-	17,291	67.0	52	0.2
Local, total	41,671	100	25,579	61.4	7,853	18.8	1,787	4.3	255	0.6	6,114	14.7	82	0.2
Counties	25,149	100	11,137	44.3	7,143	28.4	1,426	5.7	192	0.8	5,170	20.6	82	0.3
Municipalities	16,522	100	14,442	87.4	711	4.3	361	2.2	63	0.4	945	5.7	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.16

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections			
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Hawaii	\$16,945	100 %	\$7,630	45.0 %	\$2,918	17.2 %	\$2,081	12.3 %	\$276	1.6 %	\$3,850	22.7 %	\$189	1.1 %
State	8,379	100	372	4.4	2,918	34.8	895	10.7	276	3.3	3,850	45.9	67	0.8
Local, total	8,566	100	7,258	84.7	-	-	1,186	13.8	-	-	-	-	122	1.4
Counties	2,207	100	1,834	83.1	-	-	372	16.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	6,359	100	5,424	85.3	-	-	813	12.8	-	-	-	-	122	1.9
Idaho	8,434	100	4,286	50.8	1,521	18.0	713	8.5	61	0.7	1,837	21.8	16	0.2
State	3,036	100	852	28.1	705	23.2	233	7.7	-	-	1,230	40.5	16	0.5
Local, total	5,398	100	3,434	63.6	816	15.1	480	8.9	61	1.1	607	11.2	-	-
Counties	3,301	100	1,471	44.6	773	23.4	390	11.8	61	1.8	607	18.4	-	-
Municipalities	2,096	100	1,964	93.7	43	2.1	90	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	157,783	100	96,090	60.9	17,400	11.0	8,030	5.1	2,146	1.4	33,912	21.5	204	0.1
State	46,144	100	12,519	27.1	8,254	17.9	1,830	4.0	291	0.6	23,092	50.0	156	0.3
Local, total	111,639	100	83,571	74.9	9,145	8.2	6,200	5.6	1,855	1.7	10,820	9.7	48	-
Counties	34,778	100	8,285	23.8	9,096	26.2	4,694	13.5	1,855	5.3	10,818	31.1	32	0.1
Municipalities	76,861	100	75,286	98.0	49	0.1	1,506	2.0	-	-	4	-	16	-
Indiana	43,880	100	22,800	52.0	5,441	12.4	2,844	6.5	353	0.8	12,357	28.2	86	0.2
State	16,925	100	5,365	31.7	1,570	9.3	1,073	6.3	142	0.8	8,738	51.6	37	0.2
Local, total	26,954	100	17,435	64.7	3,870	14.4	1,770	6.6	211	0.8	3,619	13.4	49	0.2
Counties	10,525	100	3,504	33.3	2,876	27.3	1,139	10.8	211	2.0	2,759	26.2	37	0.4
Municipalities	16,429	100	13,931	84.8	994	6.1	631	3.8	-	-	860	5.2	12	0.1
Iowa	23,226	100	11,841	51.0	3,219	13.9	1,683	7.2	178	0.8	6,292	27.1	14	0.1
State	11,712	100	2,727	23.3	3,157	27.0	508	4.3	90	0.8	5,224	44.6	6	0.1
Local, total	11,514	100	9,114	79.2	61	0.5	1,175	10.2	88	0.8	1,088	9.3	8	0.1
Counties	4,429	100	2,256	50.9	61	1.4	973	22.0	88	2.0	1,050	23.7	-	-
Municipalities	7,086	100	6,858	96.8	-	-	202	2.9	-	-	18	0.3	8	0.1
Kansas	25,020	100	12,457	49.8	3,582	14.3	1,592	6.4	124	0.5	7,231	28.9	34	0.1
State	11,039	100	1,993	18.1	2,927	26.5	433	3.9	120	1.1	5,561	50.4	6	0.1
Local, total	13,981	100	10,464	74.8	655	4.7	1,159	8.3	4	-	1,671	12.0	28	0.2
Counties	5,776	100	2,979	51.6	277	4.8	865	15.0	4	0.1	1,634	28.3	18	0.3
Municipalities	8,205	100	7,486	91.2	377	4.6	294	3.6	-	-	37	0.5	10	0.1
Kentucky	27,341	100	13,295	48.6	3,700	13.5	2,016	7.4	357	1.3	7,904	28.9	70	0.3
State	14,986	100	3,863	25.8	3,427	22.9	1,614	10.8	335	2.2	5,687	37.9	61	0.4
Local, total	12,355	100	9,432	76.3	272	2.2	402	3.3	23	0.2	2,217	17.9	9	0.1
Counties	5,052	100	2,448	48.5	263	5.2	323	6.4	23	0.5	1,985	39.3	9	0.2
Municipalities	7,303	100	6,984	95.6	9	0.1	79	1.1	-	-	232	3.2	-	-
Louisiana	43,478	100	20,782	47.8	6,816	15.7	2,275	5.2	73	0.2	13,437	30.9	94	0.2
State	16,810	100	3,898	23.2	2,158	12.8	1,189	7.1	17	0.1	9,500	56.5	47	0.3
Local, total	26,668	100	16,883	63.3	4,658	17.5	1,087	4.1	56	0.2	3,936	14.8	48	0.2
Parishes	11,761	100	6,651	56.6	2,565	21.8	490	4.2	56	0.5	2,000	17.0	-	-
Municipalities	14,907	100	10,233	68.6	2,094	14.0	597	4.0	-	-	1,936	13.0	48	0.3
Maine	10,184	100	5,841	57.4	912	9.0	589	5.8	-	-	2,797	27.5	45	0.4
State	5,146	100	1,727	33.6	859	16.7	392	7.6	-	-	2,136	41.5	31	0.6
Local, total	5,038	100	4,114	81.7	53	1.1	197	3.9	-	-	661	13.1	14	0.3
Counties	1,412	100	554	39.2	51	3.6	143	10.1	-	-	661	46.8	3	0.2
Municipalities	3,625	100	3,560	98.2	1	-	53	1.5	-	-	-	-	11	0.3
Maryland	71,911	100	35,673	49.6	8,258	11.5	3,524	4.9	1,293	1.8	22,642	31.5	521	0.7
State	32,732	100	7,441	22.7	5,545	16.9	636	1.9	1,293	4.0	17,346	53.0	472	1.4
Local, total	39,179	100	28,232	72.1	2,713	6.9	2,888	7.4	-	-	5,297	13.5	49	0.1
Counties	23,699	100	16,362	69.0	2,041	8.6	1,807	7.6	-	-	3,474	14.7	15	0.1
Municipalities	15,479	100	11,870	76.7	672	4.3	1,081	7.0	-	-	1,822	11.8	34	0.2
Massachusetts	94,028	100	52,849	56.2	12,671	13.5	4,366	4.6	609	0.6	23,219	24.7	314	0.3
State	44,855	100	10,134	22.6	12,010	26.8	3,605	8.0	609	1.4	18,183	40.5	314	0.7
Local, total	49,173	100	42,715	86.9	662	1.3	760	1.5	-	-	5,035	10.2	-	-
Counties	4,817	100	214	4.4	662	13.7	-	-	-	-	3,942	81.8	-	-
Municipalities	44,355	100	42,501	95.8	-	-	760	1.7	-	-	1,094	2.5	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.16

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
	October payroll	Percent	Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		October payroll	Percent of total justice system
			October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system		
Michigan	\$129,168	100 %	\$60,809	47.1 %	\$19,267	14.9 %	\$6,186	4.8 %	\$271	0.2 %	\$42,582	33.0 %	\$74	0.1 %
State	52,782	100	10,652	20.2	7,200	13.6	1,731	3.3	191	0.4	33,007	62.5	-	-
Local, total	76,387	100	50,157	65.7	12,067	15.8	4,455	5.8	80	0.1	9,555	12.5	74	0.1
Counties	31,194	100	8,132	26.1	9,838	31.5	3,666	11.8	78	0.3	9,408	30.2	71	0.2
Municipalities	45,193	100	42,024	93.0	-	-	789	1.7	1	-	147	0.3	3	-
Minnesota	45,121	100	22,992	51.0	5,942	13.2	4,231	9.4	963	2.1	10,957	24.3	35	0.1
State	11,502	100	3,253	28.3	2,069	18.0	1,149	10.0	138	1.2	4,870	42.3	23	0.2
Local, total	33,619	100	19,740	58.7	3,873	11.5	3,083	9.2	825	2.5	6,088	18.1	11	-
Counties	18,656	100	5,393	28.9	3,873	20.8	2,466	13.2	825	4.4	6,088	32.6	11	0.1
Municipalities	14,963	100	14,346	95.9	-	-	617	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	16,510	100	8,891	53.7	2,191	13.2	943	5.7	41	0.2	4,501	27.2	4	-
State	7,050	100	2,065	29.3	590	8.4	682	9.7	-	-	3,713	52.7	-	-
Local, total	9,520	100	6,826	71.7	1,600	16.8	261	2.7	41	0.4	788	8.3	4	-
Counties	3,826	100	1,586	41.5	1,381	36.1	154	4.0	35	0.9	669	17.5	1	-
Municipalities	5,694	100	5,240	92.0	219	3.8	107	1.9	6	0.1	119	2.1	2	-
Missouri	50,770	100	28,338	55.9	7,379	14.5	2,557	5.0	477	0.9	11,932	23.5	57	0.1
State	17,589	100	4,210	23.9	4,955	28.2	429	2.4	477	2.7	7,470	42.5	48	0.3
Local, total	33,181	100	24,158	72.8	2,424	7.3	2,128	6.4	-	-	4,462	13.4	9	-
Counties	10,289	100	4,177	40.6	1,316	12.8	1,429	13.9	-	-	3,363	32.7	3	-
Municipalities	22,893	100	19,980	87.3	1,108	4.8	700	3.1	-	-	1,098	4.8	6	-
Montana	6,385	100	3,201	50.1	808	12.7	532	8.3	30	0.5	1,731	27.1	84	1.3
State	2,534	100	834	32.9	271	10.7	154	6.1	-	-	1,192	47.0	83	3.3
Local, total	3,851	100	2,367	61.5	537	13.9	377	9.8	30	0.8	540	14.0	1	-
Counties	2,332	100	1,023	43.9	445	19.1	309	13.3	26	1.1	529	22.7	1	-
Municipalities	1,519	100	1,345	88.5	91	6.0	68	4.5	4	0.3	11	0.7	-	-
Nebraska	14,454	100	7,990	55.3	2,009	13.9	845	5.8	89	0.6	3,477	24.1	44	0.3
State	5,584	100	1,574	28.3	1,254	22.5	159	2.9	-	-	2,551	45.8	27	0.5
Local, total	8,891	100	6,417	72.2	755	8.5	687	7.7	89	1.0	926	10.4	17	0.2
Counties	3,534	100	1,276	36.1	755	21.4	471	13.3	89	2.5	926	26.2	17	0.5
Municipalities	5,357	100	5,141	96.0	-	-	216	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	20,179	100	8,856	43.9	2,246	11.1	1,740	8.6	368	1.8	6,965	34.5	4	-
State	5,602	100	1,121	20.0	360	6.4	406	7.2	55	1.0	3,661	65.4	-	-
Local, total	14,577	100	7,735	53.1	1,886	12.9	1,334	9.2	313	2.1	3,305	22.7	4	-
Counties	10,865	100	5,237	48.2	1,389	12.8	1,087	10.0	313	2.9	2,840	26.1	-	-
Municipalities	3,711	100	2,498	67.3	497	13.4	248	6.7	-	-	465	12.5	4	0.1
New Hampshire	10,855	100	6,770	62.4	1,354	12.5	533	4.9	-	-	2,195	20.2	4	-
State	4,122	100	1,081	26.2	1,279	31.0	291	7.1	-	-	1,472	35.7	-	-
Local, total	6,733	100	5,689	84.5	75	1.1	242	3.6	-	-	723	10.7	4	0.1
Counties	1,285	100	317	24.7	75	5.8	166	12.9	-	-	723	56.3	4	0.3
Municipalities	5,448	100	5,372	98.6	-	-	77	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	151,994	100	80,288	52.8	17,173	11.3	12,391	8.2	3,141	2.1	38,935	25.6	66	-
State	48,463	100	13,740	28.4	5,680	11.7	4,055	8.4	2,331	4.8	22,626	46.7	32	0.1
Local, total	103,531	100	66,549	64.3	11,493	11.1	8,337	8.1	810	0.8	16,309	15.8	34	-
Counties	37,610	100	5,296	14.1	7,979	21.2	7,247	19.3	751	2.0	16,304	43.4	33	0.1
Municipalities	65,921	100	61,253	92.9	3,514	5.3	1,090	1.7	59	0.1	5	-	2	-
New Mexico	17,057	100	7,954	46.6	1,825	10.7	1,254	7.4	276	1.8	5,724	33.6	23	0.1
State	8,890	100	1,621	18.2	1,647	18.5	1,058	11.9	275	3.1	4,275	48.1	15	0.2
Local, total	8,167	100	6,333	77.5	178	2.2	196	2.4	1	-	1,449	17.7	9	0.1
Counties	2,324	100	1,589	68.4	20	0.9	21	0.9	-	-	694	29.9	-	-
Municipalities	5,843	100	4,744	81.2	158	2.7	175	3.0	1	-	755	12.9	9	0.2
New York	483,404	100	239,286	49.5	52,411	10.8	30,509	6.3	1,924	0.4	157,083	32.5	2,191	0.5
State	166,301	100	20,049	12.1	48,431	29.1	7,801	4.7	1,227	0.7	86,989	52.3	1,804	1.1
Local, total	317,103	100	219,238	69.1	3,980	1.3	22,708	7.2	697	0.2	70,094	22.1	386	0.1
Counties	65,087	100	34,740	53.4	1,260	1.9	6,812	10.5	697	1.1	21,332	32.8	247	0.4
Municipalities	252,016	100	184,498	73.2	2,721	1.1	15,896	6.3	-	-	48,762	19.3	139	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.16

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections			
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
North Carolina	\$63,749	100 %	\$31,360	49.2 %	\$7,384	11.6 %	\$2,588	4.1 %	\$352	0.6 %	\$21,265	33.4 %	\$801	1.3 %
State	37,654	100	8,589	22.8	6,793	18.0	2,250	6.0	352	0.9	18,871	50.1	798	2.1
Local, total	26,096	100	22,771	87.3	591	2.3	338	1.3	-	-	2,394	9.2	3	-
Counties	10,457	100	7,306	69.9	591	5.7	165	1.6	-	-	2,394	22.9	3	-
Municipalities	15,638	100	15,465	98.9	-	-	173	1.7	-	-	-	-	3	-
North Dakota	4,545	100	2,390	52.6	919	20.2	478	10.5	1	-	757	16.7	-	-
State	1,667	100	474	28.4	469	28.1	224	13.4	-	-	501	30.1	-	-
Local, total	2,878	100	1,916	66.6	451	15.7	255	8.9	1	-	256	8.9	-	-
Counties	1,441	100	558	38.7	394	27.3	233	16.2	1	0.1	256	17.8	-	-
Municipalities	1,437	100	1,359	94.6	57	4.0	22	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	108,891	100	54,166	49.7	15,758	14.5	7,052	6.5	766	0.7	31,032	28.5	117	0.1
State	33,305	100	8,043	24.1	2,498	7.5	2,046	6.1	288	0.9	20,371	61.2	58	0.2
Local, total	75,586	100	46,123	61.0	13,260	17.5	5,005	6.8	478	0.6	10,660	14.1	60	0.1
Counties	29,786	100	7,591	25.5	8,804	29.6	3,093	10.4	478	1.6	9,791	32.8	58	0.2
Municipalities	45,801	100	3,853	8.4	4,456	9.7	1,912	4.2	-	-	899	2.0	1	-
Oklahoma	28,619	100	13,814	48.3	3,144	11.0	2,528	8.8	170	0.6	8,965	31.3	-	-
State	15,010	100	3,264	21.7	1,680	11.2	2,153	14.3	54	0.4	7,860	52.4	-	-
Local, total	13,609	100	10,550	77.5	1,464	10.8	374	2.7	117	0.9	1,105	8.1	-	-
Counties	3,417	100	1,264	37.0	1,066	31.2	5	0.1	111	3.2	971	28.4	-	-
Municipalities	10,191	100	9,285	91.1	398	3.9	369	3.6	6	0.1	134	1.3	-	-
Oregon	33,103	100	15,674	47.3	4,405	13.3	2,926	8.8	48	0.1	9,732	29.4	318	1.0
State	13,126	100	3,149	24.0	3,306	25.2	1,345	10.2	46	0.4	5,241	39.9	39	0.3
Local, total	19,978	100	12,525	62.7	1,099	5.5	1,581	7.9	2	-	4,492	22.5	279	1.4
Counties	11,132	100	4,230	38.0	856	7.7	1,289	11.6	-	-	4,478	40.2	278	2.5
Municipalities	8,846	100	8,295	93.8	242	2.7	292	3.3	2	-	13	0.1	1	-
Pennsylvania	125,545	100	64,290	51.2	20,827	16.6	6,786	5.4	930	0.7	32,383	25.8	328	0.3
State	37,052	100	13,974	37.7	5,669	15.3	1,986	5.4	-	-	15,136	40.9	287	0.8
Local, total	88,493	100	50,316	56.9	15,158	17.1	4,801	5.4	930	1.1	17,248	19.5	41	-
Counties	24,667	100	2,620	10.6	9,016	36.8	2,349	9.5	930	3.8	9,726	39.4	25	0.1
Municipalities	63,826	100	47,696	74.7	6,141	9.6	2,452	3.8	-	-	7,522	11.8	16	-
Rhode Island	13,462	100	7,023	52.2	1,975	14.7	810	6.0	158	1.2	3,476	25.8	20	0.1
State	7,633	100	1,407	18.4	1,918	25.1	656	8.6	158	2.1	3,476	45.5	18	0.2
Local, total	5,830	100	5,616	96.3	57	1.0	154	2.6	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
Municipalities	5,830	100	5,616	96.3	57	1.0	154	2.6	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
South Carolina	31,838	100	14,827	46.8	3,339	10.5	1,062	3.3	132	0.4	12,296	38.6	181	0.6
State	17,025	100	4,307	25.3	1,112	6.5	409	2.4	38	0.2	10,990	64.6	169	1.0
Local, total	14,813	100	10,520	71.0	2,227	15.0	653	4.4	95	0.6	1,306	8.8	12	0.1
Counties	8,645	100	4,742	54.9	1,992	23.0	558	6.5	95	1.1	1,248	14.4	10	0.1
Municipalities	6,168	100	5,779	93.7	235	3.8	95	1.5	-	-	58	0.9	1	-
South Dakota	4,739	100	2,578	54.4	626	13.2	368	7.8	28	0.5	1,139	24.0	-	-
State	2,403	100	776	32.3	621	25.8	104	4.3	-	-	902	37.5	-	-
Local, total	2,336	100	1,802	77.1	5	0.2	265	11.3	28	1.2	236	10.1	-	-
Counties	1,068	100	582	54.5	5	0.5	228	21.3	28	2.6	225	21.1	-	-
Municipalities	1,268	100	1,221	96.3	-	-	37	2.9	-	-	11	0.9	-	-
Tennessee	45,522	100	22,811	50.1	6,033	13.3	2,254	5.0	299	0.7	14,115	31.0	10	-
State	16,632	100	3,126	18.8	1,366	8.2	1,748	10.5	63	0.4	10,327	62.1	-	-
Local, total	28,890	100	19,684	68.1	4,666	16.2	506	1.8	236	0.8	3,788	13.1	10	-
Counties	11,318	100	4,466	39.5	3,687	32.6	238	2.1	152	1.3	2,765	24.4	10	0.1
Municipalities	17,572	100	15,218	86.6	979	5.6	268	1.5	84	0.5	1,023	5.8	-	-
Texas	183,231	100	91,720	50.1	22,022	12.0	12,685	6.9	113	0.1	55,768	30.4	923	0.5
State	51,999	100	11,339	21.8	3,328	6.4	3,419	6.6	-	-	33,797	65.0	116	0.2
Local, total	131,232	100	80,380	61.3	18,694	14.2	9,266	7.1	113	0.1	21,971	16.7	807	0.6
Counties	58,500	100	13,353	22.8	15,432	26.4	7,217	12.3	113	0.2	21,635	37.0	750	1.3
Municipalities	72,732	100	67,027	92.2	3,262	4.5	2,050	2.8	-	-	336	0.5	56	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.16

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections			
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Utah	\$15,229	100 %	\$8,332	54.7 %	\$1,843	12.1 %	\$1,185	7.8 %	\$9	0.1 %	\$3,827	25.1 %	\$33	0.2 %
State	6,726	100	2,025	30.1	1,202	17.9	348	5.2	-	-	3,118	46.4	33	0.5
Local, total	8,503	100	6,307	74.2	641	7.5	837	9.8	9	0.1	709	8.3	-	-
Counties	3,709	100	1,842	49.7	513	13.8	636	17.1	9	0.2	709	19.1	-	-
Municipalities	4,794	100	4,465	93.1	129	2.7	201	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	5,199	100	2,685	51.6	628	12.1	341	6.6	138	2.7	1,383	26.6	25	0.5
State	3,592	100	1,169	32.5	560	15.6	323	9.0	138	3.8	1,383	38.5	21	0.6
Local, total	1,607	100	1,516	94.3	69	4.3	18	1.1	-	-	-	-	4	0.2
Counties	97	100	28	28.9	69	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,510	100	1,488	98.5	-	-	18	1.2	-	-	-	-	4	0.3
Virginia	73,052	100	35,102	48.1	8,075	11.1	3,353	4.6	242	0.3	25,970	35.6	310	0.4
State	31,640	100	8,031	25.4	4,982	15.7	830	2.6	203	0.6	17,394	55.0	200	0.6
Local, total	41,412	100	27,071	65.4	3,093	7.5	2,523	6.1	39	0.1	8,576	20.7	110	0.3
Counties	19,394	100	11,972	61.7	1,928	9.9	1,180	6.1	39	0.2	4,205	21.7	70	0.4
Municipalities	22,019	100	15,099	68.6	1,165	5.3	1,342	6.1	-	-	4,371	19.9	41	0.2
Washington	54,284	100	26,929	49.6	6,348	11.7	4,431	8.2	235	0.4	18,326	30.1	15	-
State	18,594	100	4,912	26.4	1,404	7.6	1,483	8.0	-	-	10,794	58.1	-	-
Local, total	35,690	100	22,017	61.7	4,944	13.9	2,948	8.3	235	0.7	5,532	15.5	15	-
Counties	18,679	100	6,820	36.5	4,087	21.9	2,214	11.9	233	1.2	5,316	28.5	9	-
Municipalities	17,012	100	15,197	89.3	857	5.0	734	4.3	1	-	216	1.3	6	-
West Virginia	9,927	100	5,255	52.9	1,851	18.6	737	7.4	19	0.2	2,065	20.8	-	-
State	4,593	100	1,718	37.4	1,250	27.2	189	4.1	19	0.4	1,416	30.8	-	-
Local, total	5,334	100	3,537	66.3	601	11.3	547	10.3	-	-	649	12.2	-	-
Counties	2,774	100	1,082	39.0	545	19.6	498	18.0	-	-	649	23.4	-	-
Municipalities	2,560	100	2,455	95.9	56	2.2	50	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	52,436	100	29,873	57.0	5,902	11.3	3,207	6.1	989	1.9	12,330	23.5	134	0.3
State	15,463	100	2,778	18.0	2,222	14.4	731	4.7	987	6.4	8,620	55.7	126	0.8
Local, total	36,972	100	27,095	73.3	3,681	10.0	2,476	6.7	2	-	3,710	10.0	9	-
Counties	16,204	100	7,116	43.3	3,402	21.0	1,980	12.2	2	-	3,701	22.8	4	-
Municipalities	20,768	100	19,979	96.2	279	1.3	496	2.4	-	-	10	-	4	-
Wyoming	5,684	100	3,061	53.9	821	14.4	350	6.2	64	1.1	1,259	22.1	129	2.3
State	2,170	100	526	24.2	483	22.3	108	5.0	64	2.9	860	39.6	129	5.9
Local, total	3,514	100	2,535	72.1	338	9.6	242	6.9	-	-	399	11.4	-	-
Counties	1,773	100	925	52.2	255	14.4	195	11.0	-	-	399	22.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,741	100	1,609	92.4	84	4.8	48	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

based on a canvass of all county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

^bData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1988*, NCJ-125619 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.17

 Rate (per 10,000 population) of State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By rank and State, October 1988

State	Full-time equivalent employment (per 10,000 population)
All State and local	57.7
District of Columbia	169.8
New York	89.6
Alaska	88.9
Nevada	77.9
New Jersey	76.1
Arizona	75.2
Florida	69.3
Delaware	68.9
Maryland	64.9
Hawaii	64.5
New Mexico	63.0
Wyoming	62.9
Louisiana	62.1
Georgia	60.2
California	59.6
Massachusetts	58.7
Virginia	57.1
Illinois	56.6
South Carolina	55.5
Texas	55.3
Colorado	54.3
Michigan	54.2
Kansas	54.0
Missouri	53.2
Rhode Island	52.0
Oregon	51.8
Tennessee	51.3
North Carolina	50.7
Connecticut	49.8
Oklahoma	48.8
Washington	48.7
Wisconsin	47.9
Alabama	47.5
Ohio	47.4
Pennsylvania	46.6
Nebraska	46.4
Montana	46.3
Idaho	45.7
Vermont	45.2
New Hampshire	44.6
Indiana	44.3
South Dakota	44.2
Utah	43.1
Kentucky	43.0
Maine	42.5
Minnesota	41.5
Mississippi	40.5
Arkansas	39.2
Iowa	38.6
North Dakota	36.8
West Virginia	35.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 7, Table 10.

Table 1.18

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
States-local, total	456,841	100 %	378,438	82.8 %	63,893	14.0 %	14,453	3.2 %
States	293,925	100	247,249	84.1	32,195	11.0	14,453	4.9
Local, total	158,625	100	127,324	80.3	31,272	19.7	X	X
Counties	129,397	100	101,500	78.4	27,891	21.6	X	X
Municipalities	40,746	100	36,587	89.8	4,138	10.2	X	X
Alabama	5,180	100	4,239	81.8	564	10.9	376	7.3
State	3,558	100	2,882	81.0	299	8.4	376	10.6
Local, total	1,622	100	1,357	83.7	265	16.3	X	X
Counties	1,374	100	1,123	81.7	251	18.3	X	X
Municipalities	249	100	235	94.4	14	5.6	X	X
Alaska	1,554	100	1,307	84.1	178	11.5	69	4.4
State	1,526	100	1,279	83.8	178	11.7	69	4.5
Local, total	28	100	28	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	28	100	28	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	10,769	100	9,254	85.9	1,241	11.5	274	2.5
State	6,489	100	5,988	92.3	227	3.5	274	4.2
Local, total	4,280	100	3,266	76.3	1,014	23.7	X	X
Counties	4,252	100	3,245	76.3	1,006	23.7	X	X
Municipalities	28	100	21	75.0	7	25.0	X	X
Arkansas	2,772	100	2,442	88.1	215	7.8	116	4.2
State	1,848	100	1,628	88.1	104	5.6	116	6.3
Local, total	924	100	814	88.1	111	12.0	X	X
Counties	820	100	719	87.7	103	12.6	X	X
Municipalities	104	100	95	91.3	8	7.7	X	X
California	57,561	100	46,410	80.6	9,290	16.1	1,859	3.2
State	31,873	100	28,100	88.2	1,914	6.0	1,859	5.8
Local, total	25,688	100	18,310	71.3	7,376	28.7	X	X
Counties	24,815	100	17,471	71.0	7,143	29.0	X	X
Municipalities	1,073	100	840	78.3	233	21.7	X	X
Colorado	5,118	100	4,196	82.0	630	12.3	271	5.3
State	2,933	100	2,117	72.2	545	18.6	271	9.2
Local, total	2,185	100	2,079	95.1	85	3.9	X	X
Counties	1,623	100	1,620	99.8	2	0.1	X	X
Municipalities	562	100	459	81.7	83	14.8	X	X
Connecticut	3,814	100	3,098	81.2	630	16.5	68	1.8
State	3,814	100	3,098	81.2	630	16.5	68	1.8
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Delaware	1,554	100	1,202	77.3	184	11.8	167	10.7
State	1,554	100	1,202	77.3	184	11.8	167	10.7
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	4,245	100	3,819	90.0	426	10.0	-	-
Local, total	4,245	100	3,819	90.0	426	10.0	X	X
Municipality	4,245	100	3,819	90.0	426	10.0	X	X
Florida	29,051	100	24,769	85.3	3,848	13.2	433	1.5
State	19,347	100	15,276	79.0	3,638	18.8	433	2.2
Local, total	9,704	100	9,493	97.8	210	2.2	X	X
Counties	9,211	100	9,000	97.7	210	2.3	X	X
Municipalities	493	100	493	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	13,393	100	10,969	81.9	1,939	14.5	484	3.6
State	9,677	100	7,496	77.5	1,696	17.5	484	5.0
Local, total	3,716	100	3,473	93.5	243	6.5	X	X
Counties	3,175	100	2,936	92.5	239	7.5	X	X
Municipalities	541	100	537	99.3	4	0.7	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Hawaii	1,724	100 %	1,357	78.7 %	283	16.4 %	85	4.9 %
State	1,724	100	1,357	78.7	283	16.4	85	4.9
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Idaho	1,097	100	885	80.7	172	15.7	40	3.6
State	688	100	538	78.2	110	16.0	40	5.8
Local, total	409	100	347	84.8	62	15.2	X	X
Counties	409	100	347	84.8	62	15.2	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Illinois	16,321	100	13,807	84.6	2,090	12.8	422	2.6
State	10,455	100	9,830	94.0	203	1.9	422	4.0
Local, total	5,866	100	3,977	67.8	1,887	32.2	X	X
Counties	5,864	100	3,975	67.8	1,887	32.2	X	X
Municipalities	2	100	2	100.0	-	-	X	X
Indiana	7,407	100	6,493	87.7	824	11.1	94	1.3
State	4,855	100	4,651	95.8	110	2.3	94	1.9
Local, total	2,552	100	1,842	72.2	714	28.0	X	X
Counties	2,060	100	1,507	73.2	557	27.0	X	X
Municipalities	493	100	335	68.0	158	32.0	X	X
Iowa	2,947	100	2,616	88.8	288	9.8	42	1.4
State	2,249	100	1,942	86.3	264	11.7	42	1.9
Local, total	698	100	674	96.6	24	3.4	X	X
Counties	691	100	667	96.5	24	3.5	X	X
Municipalities	8	100	8	100.0	-	-	X	X
Kansas	4,266	100	3,662	85.8	532	12.5	74	1.7
State	3,179	100	2,671	84.0	434	13.7	74	2.3
Local, total	1,087	100	991	91.2	98	9.0	X	X
Counties	1,064	100	989	93.0	77	7.2	X	X
Municipalities	23	100	2	8.7	21	91.3	X	X
Kentucky	5,220	100	4,444	85.1	648	12.4	129	2.5
State	3,502	100	2,776	79.3	598	17.1	129	3.7
Local, total	1,718	100	1,668	97.1	50	2.9	X	X
Counties	1,567	100	1,524	97.3	43	2.7	X	X
Municipalities	151	100	144	95.4	7	4.6	X	X
Louisiana	8,946	100	7,959	89.0	788	8.8	198	2.2
State	6,134	100	5,223	85.1	713	11.6	198	3.2
Local, total	2,812	100	2,736	97.3	75	2.7	X	X
Parishes	1,447	100	1,438	99.4	8	0.6	X	X
Municipalities	1,364	100	1,298	95.2	66	4.8	X	X
Maine	1,518	100	1,344	88.5	134	8.8	40	2.6
State	1,042	100	868	83.3	134	12.9	40	3.8
Local, total	476	100	476	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	476	100	476	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	79.8	-	-	X	X
Maryland	10,558	100	8,641	81.8	1,532	14.5	387	3.7
State	8,268	100	6,365	77.0	1,517	18.3	387	4.7
Local, total	2,290	100	2,276	99.4	15	0.7	X	X
Counties	155	100	1,541	99.1	15	1.0	X	X
Municipalities	735	100	735	100.0	-	-	X	X
Massachusetts	9,116	100	7,272	79.8	1,571	17.2	273	3.0
State	6,661	100	4,817	72.3	1,571	23.6	273	4.1
Local, total	2,455	100	2,455	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	1,956	100	1,956	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	499	100	499	100.0	-	-	X	X
Michigan	17,316	100	15,367	88.7	1,695	9.8	253	1.5
State	12,951	100	11,703	90.4	995	7.7	253	2.0
Local, total	4,365	100	3,664	83.9	700	16.0	X	X
Counties	4,287	100	3,662	85.4	624	14.6	X	X
Municipalities	78	100	2	2.6	76	97.4	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Minnesota	4,752	100 %	3,643	76.7 %	1,104	23.2 %	8	0.2 %
State	1,952	100	1,710	87.6	234	12.0	8	0.4
Local, total	2,800	100	1,933	69.0	870	31.1	X	X
Counties	2,800	100	1,933	69.0	870	31.1	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Mississippi	3,227	100	2,771	85.9	355	11.0	101	3.1
State	2,554	100	2,099	82.2	354	13.9	101	4.0
Local, total	673	100	672	99.9	1	0.1	X	X
Counties	597	100	596	99.8	1	0.2	X	X
Municipalities	76	100	76	100.0	-	-	X	X
Missouri	7,929	100	6,418	80.9	1,393	17.6	118	1.5
State	5,212	100	4,177	80.1	917	17.6	118	2.3
Local, total	2,717	100	2,241	82.5	476	17.5	X	X
Counties	2,050	100	1,591	77.6	460	22.4	X	X
Municipalities	667	100	650	97.5	17	2.5	X	X
Montana	1,092	100	926	84.8	165	15.1	-	-
State	712	100	631	88.6	81	11.4	-	-
Local, total	380	100	295	77.6	84	22.1	X	X
Counties	375	100	290	77.3	83	22.1	X	X
Municipalities	6	100	4	66.7	1	16.7	X	X
Nebraska	2,237	100	1,771	79.2	315	14.1	149	6.7
State	1,567	100	1,101	70.3	315	20.1	149	9.5
Local, total	670	100	670	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	670	100	670	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Nevada	3,182	100	2,610	82.0	487	15.3	85	2.7
State	1,878	100	1,523	81.1	270	14.4	85	4.5
Local, total	1,304	100	1,087	83.4	217	16.6	X	X
Counties	1,120	100	931	83.1	189	16.9	X	X
Municipalities	184	100	157	85.3	28	15.2	X	X
New Hampshire	1,037	100	929	89.6	82	7.9	26	2.5
State	680	100	572	84.1	82	12.1	26	3.8
Local, total	357	100	357	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	357	100	357	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
New Jersey	16,532	100	11,770	71.2	3,472	21.0	1,288	7.8
State	9,102	100	7,220	79.3	593	6.5	1,288	14.2
Local, total	7,430	100	4,550	61.2	2,879	38.7	X	X
Counties	7,428	100	4,550	61.3	2,877	38.7	X	X
Municipalities	2	100	-	-	2	100.0	X	X
New Mexico	3,342	100	2,920	87.4	361	10.8	60	1.8
State	2,442	100	2,025	82.9	357	14.6	60	2.5
Local, total	900	100	895	99.4	4	0.4	X	X
Counties	499	100	495	99.2	4	0.8	X	X
Municipalities	400	100	400	100.0	-	-	X	X
New York	55,935	100	48,300	86.4	6,427	11.5	1,205	2.2
State	33,334	100	29,951	89.9	2,177	6.5	1,205	3.6
Local, total	22,601	100	18,349	81.2	4,250	18.8	X	X
Counties	8,536	100	6,006	70.4	2,527	29.6	X	X
Municipalities	14,065	100	12,342	87.7	1,723	12.3	X	X
North Carolina	11,578	100	9,870	85.2	1,336	11.5	372	3.2
State	9,956	100	8,278	83.1	1,306	13.1	372	3.7
Local, total	1,622	100	1,592	98.2	30	1.8	X	X
Counties	1,622	100	1,592	98.2	30	1.8	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	511	100	473	92.6	34	6.7	-	-
State	316	100	278	88.0	34	10.8	-	-
Local, total	195	100	195	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	195	100	195	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Ohio	15,447	100 %	13,016	84.3 %	1,985	12.9 %	446	2.9 %
State	9,433	100	8,377	88.8	610	6.5	446	4.7
Local, total	6,014	100	4,639	77.1	1,375	22.9	X	X
Counties	5,600	100	4,358	77.8	1,242	22.2	X	X
Municipalities	415	100	282	68.0	133	32.0	X	X
Oklahoma	5,470	100	4,216	77.1	831	15.2	423	7.7
State	4,627	100	3,448	74.5	756	16.3	423	9.1
Local, total	843	100	768	91.1	75	8.9	X	X
Counties	755	100	690	91.4	65	8.6	X	X
Municipalities	88	100	78	88.6	11	12.5	X	X
Oregon	4,712	100	3,535	75.0	972	20.6	206	4.4
State	2,476	100	1,774	71.6	496	20.0	206	8.3
Local, total	2,236	100	1,761	78.8	476	21.3	X	X
Counties	2,226	100	1,752	78.7	475	21.3	X	X
Municipalities	10	100	9	90.0	1	10.0	X	X
Pennsylvania	15,484	100	12,475	80.6	2,864	18.5	148	1.0
State	6,886	100	6,198	90.0	540	7.8	148	2.1
Local, total	8,598	100	6,277	73.0	2,324	27.0	X	X
Counties	5,857	100	4,207	71.8	1,653	28.2	X	X
Municipalities	2,741	100	2,070	75.5	671	24.5	X	X
Rhode Island	1,190	100	939	78.9	114	9.6	138	11.6
State	1,190	100	939	78.9	114	9.6	138	11.6
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	7,977	100	6,466	81.1	745	9.3	765	9.6
State	7,015	100	5,507	78.5	742	10.6	765	10.9
Local, total	962	100	959	99.7	3	0.3	X	X
Counties	916	100	913	99.7	3	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	46	100	46	100.0	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	982	100	860	87.6	123	12.5	-	-
State	796	100	674	84.7	123	15.5	-	-
Local, total	186	100	186	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	176	100	176	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	9	100	9	100.0	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	8,550	100	7,213	84.4	1,072	12.5	263	3.1
State	6,054	100	4,866	80.4	925	15.3	263	4.3
Local, total	2,496	100	2,347	94.0	147	5.9	X	X
Counties	1,967	100	1,865	94.8	101	5.1	X	X
Municipalities	528	100	482	91.3	46	8.7	X	X
Texas	31,469	100	24,023	76.3	6,035	19.2	1,401	4.5
State	18,797	100	15,654	83.3	1,741	9.3	1,401	7.5
Local, total	12,672	100	8,369	66.0	4,294	33.9	X	X
Counties	12,451	100	8,148	65.4	4,294	34.5	X	X
Municipalities	221	100	221	100.0	-	-	X	X
Utah	2,116	100	1,642	77.6	372	17.6	101	4.8
State	1,698	100	1,224	72.1	372	21.9	101	5.9
Local, total	418	100	418	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	418	100	418	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Vermont	760	100	536	70.5	173	22.8	51	6.7
State	760	100	536	70.5	173	22.8	51	6.7
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	13,932	100	12,462	89.4	1,072	7.7	398	2.9
State	9,433	100	8,105	85.9	930	9.9	398	4.2
Local, total	4,499	100	4,357	96.8	142	3.2	X	X
Counties	2,083	100	1,971	94.6	112	5.4	X	X
Municipalities	2,416	100	2,386	98.8	30	1.2	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1988^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Washington	7,466	100 %	6,183	82.8 %	1,135	15.2 %	147	2.0 %
State	4,963	100	4,235	85.3	581	11.7	147	3.0
Local, total	2,503	100	1,948	77.8	554	22.1	X	X
Counties	2,408	100	1,893	78.6	515	21.4	X	X
Municipalities	95	100	55	57.9	39	41.1	X	X
West Virginia	1,679	100	1,420	84.6	209	12.4	51	3.0
State	1,033	100	777	75.2	205	19.8	51	4.9
Local, total	646	100	643	99.5	4	0.6	X	X
Counties	646	100	643	99.5	4	0.6	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	6,034	100	4,821	79.9	877	14.5	336	5.6
State	4,201	100	3,125	74.4	740	17.6	336	8.0
Local, total	1,833	100	1,696	92.5	137	7.5	X	X
Counties	1,828	100	1,691	92.5	137	7.5	X	X
Municipalities	5	100	5	100.0	-	-	X	X
Wyoming	772	100	678	87.8	81	10.5	13	1.7
State	531	100	438	82.5	80	15.1	13	2.4
Local, total	241	100	240	99.6	1	0.4	X	X
Counties	241	100	240	99.6	1	0.4	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

county governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

^bData for "other" corrections are for State governments only.

^cData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for counties (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1988*, NCJ-125619 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 44. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.19

Selected characteristics of 59 large city police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Full-time sworn officers						Per capita operating expenditures			Full-time sworn officers per 100 UCR crimes					
	Per 1,000 population			Per square mile			High	Low	Average	Index crimes			Violent crimes		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average				High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Total	6.2	1.3	2.3	91.1	1.1	15.0	\$308.42	\$47.47	\$122.33	7.4	1.1	2.5	66.9	8.1	20.5
1,000,000 or more	4.7	1.5	3.2	91.1	4.9	33.5	308.42	85.05	195.50	7.2	1.4	3.5	39.1	11.0	19.9
500,000 to 999,999	6.2	1.4	2.6	61.9	1.3	18.0	249.00	53.31	128.49	7.4	1.2	3.0	38.7	10.0	22.6
350,000 to 499,999	3.7	1.4	2.1	29.9	1.1	9.3	170.02	51.46	108.62	3.4	1.1	1.9	33.0	8.5	16.5
250,000 to 349,999	3.3	1.3	2.0	43.8	2.1	9.8	232.22	47.47	96.33	3.9	1.3	2.3	66.9	8.1	24.1

Note: The Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey (LEMAS) was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). All municipal police agencies serving 250,000 or more residents were included in the 1987 nationwide LEMAS sample. The response rate for these agencies was 100 percent. A total of 59 departments provided information. The Honolulu Police Department was not included because of its classification as a county police department.

For analytical purposes, the 59 departments were divided into 4 groups based on the size of the population they were serving in 1987. The corresponding number of agencies within each group are as follows: 1 million or more (8 departments), 500,000 to 999,999 (15), 350,000 to 499,999 (21), 250,000 to 349,999 (15). "High" and "low" refer to the highest and lowest values for the cities in each category.

UCR violent crime totals include the following: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. UCR index crime totals include these four violent crime categories plus the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. All UCR totals include only those offenses known to police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-119220 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1989), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 1.20

Regularly-scheduled police patrols in 59 large city police departments

By type of patrol and size of population served, United States, 1987^a

Population served	Average percent of total patrol hours allocated to:					
	Motorized patrol units			Foot-patrol units		
	Total	One-officer	Two-officer	Total	One-officer	Two-officer
Total	93.8 %	70.3 %	23.5 %	6.2 %	5.4 %	0.8 %
1,000,000 or more	90.0	45.9	44.1	10.0	8.6	1.4
500,000 to 999,999	95.5	67.6	27.9	4.6	3.2	1.4
350,000 to 499,999	95.1	78.9	16.2	4.9	4.7	0.2
250,000 to 349,999	92.6	74.1	18.5	7.4	6.7	0.7

Note: See Note, table 1.19. Table based on regularly scheduled shifts for the week of June 15, 1987. Actual allocation of patrol hours may be different on any given day.

^aTotals may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-119220 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1989), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.21

Special units in 59 large city police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Percent of departments with special units for:									
	Community crime prevention	Child abuse	Drug education in schools	Missing children	Drunk drivers	Prosecutor relations	Repeat offenders	Domestic violence	Victim assistance	Drug screening
Total	100 %	83.1 %	78.0 %	76.3 %	72.9 %	69.5 %	54.2 %	47.5 %	40.7 %	18.6 %
1,000,000 or more	100	75.0	87.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	62.5	62.5	75.0	50.0
500,000 to 999,999	100	93.3	66.7	80.0	86.7	73.3	66.7	53.3	40.0	20.0
350,000 to 499,999	100	81.0	76.2	76.2	71.4	76.2	57.1	42.9	33.3	19.0
250,000 to 349,999	100	80.0	86.7	80.0	60.0	53.3	33.3	40.0	33.3	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-119220 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1989), p. 5, Table 10.

Table 1.22

Trends in policing in 59 large city police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1977 and 1987

Population served	Percent civilian employees		Sworn officers				UCR violent crimes				UCR index crimes			
	1977	1987	Per 1,000 population		Per square mile		Per 100,000 population		Per sworn officer		Per 100,000 population		Per sworn officer	
			1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987
Total	20.5 %	23.0 %	2.4	2.3	15.8	15.0	939	1,346	4.0	5.9	8,195	10,013	38.3	47.6
1,000,000 or more	17.9	20.1	3.1	3.2	34.1	33.5	1,078	1,707	3.7	5.8	7,866	9,925	30.6	36.4
500,000 to 999,999	18.6	22.3	2.7	2.6	19.2	18.0	967	1,183	3.6	5.0	8,025	8,860	33.5	40.5
350,000 to 499,999	22.4	24.7	2.1	2.1	9.7	9.3	949	1,507	4.4	7.0	8,431	11,459	41.5	55.8
250,000 to 349,999	21.1	22.8	2.1	2.0	11.1	9.8	822	1,091	3.9	5.3	8,208	9,188	42.8	49.3

Note: See Note, table 1.19. The data presented in this table are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-119220 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1989), p. 7.

Table 1.23

Selected characteristics of the 25 largest municipal police departments in the United States

1987

City	Full-time sworn officers	Population served		Land area served		Sworn officers per 100 UCR crimes ^a		Per capita operating expenditures
		Total	Sworn officers per 1,000	Total square miles	Sworn officers per square mile	Index crimes	Violent crimes	
New York City	27,478	7,284,000	3.8	301.5	91.1	4.2	18.5	\$268.01
Chicago	12,478	3,018,000	4.1	228.1	54.7	4.5 ^b	19.3 ^b	308.42
Los Angeles	7,032	3,342,000	2.1	465.9	15.1	2.4	11.0	121.41
Philadelphia	6,809	1,649,000	4.1	136.0	50.1	7.2	39.1	304.43
Detroit	5,132	1,092,000	4.7	135.6	37.8	3.7	18.5	227.96
Houston	4,506	1,740,000	2.6	564.6	8.0	2.8	23.8	136.90
Washington, DC	3,878	622,000	6.2	62.7	61.9	7.4	38.7	249.00
Baltimore	2,919	765,000	3.8	80.3	36.4	4.5	20.4	168.27
Dallas	2,280	1,010,000	2.3	331.5	6.9	1.4	11.4	111.84
Milwaukee	1,941	606,000	3.2	95.8	20.3	3.9	32.3	158.90
Boston	1,939	576,000	3.4	47.2	41.1	2.9	16.2	145.11
San Francisco	1,870	768,000	2.4	46.4	40.3	3.2	20.1	219.44
Phoenix	1,850	933,000	2.0	386.4	4.8	2.2	22.6	98.22
Cleveland	1,700	548,000	3.1	79.0	21.5	3.7	24.4	148.30
San Diego	1,612	1,041,000	1.5	329.0	4.9	1.8	17.7	85.05
St. Louis	1,573	429,000	3.7	61.4	25.6	2.9	16.1	148.64
San Antonio	1,374	920,000	1.5	304.5	4.5	1.2	22.6	62.91
Denver	1,335	510,000	2.6	106.8	12.5	2.9	34.8	136.44
New Orleans	1,330	550,000	2.4	199.4	6.7	2.6	17.3	97.09
Atlanta	1,317	430,000	3.1	131.2	10.0	2.0	10.2	161.58
Columbus, OH	1,245	568,000	2.2	187.2	6.7	2.4	23.1	119.85
Seattle	1,117	494,000	2.3	83.6	13.4	1.5	15.7	106.57
Kansas City, MO	1,085	444,000	2.4	316.3	3.4	2.1	12.7	119.81
Newark	1,056	318,000	3.3	24.1	43.8	2.6	11.8	107.92
Pittsburgh	1,055	389,000	2.7	55.4	19.0	3.4	24.4	112.37

Note: See Note, table 1.19. Personnel counts are for the week including June 15, 1987.

Readers should note that data on the number of employees and amount of expenditures in the LEMAS tables may not be comparable to BJS employment and expenditure data presented elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK due to definitional differences.

^aOffenses reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

^bChicago total does not include rapes which accounted for 6.1 percent of all UCR violent crimes and 0.7 percent of all UCR Index crimes nationwide in 1987.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-119220 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1989), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 1.24

Female and minority representation among full-time sworn officers in the 25 largest municipal police departments in the United States

1987

City	Full-time sworn officers	Females		Blacks		Hispanics	
		Percent of sworn officers	Officer-to-population Index	Percent of sworn officers	Officer-to-population Index	Percent of sworn officers	Officer-to-population Index
New York City	27,478	10.7 %	.24	11.0 %	.44	10.5 %	.53
Chicago	12,478	10.6	.24	22.4	.56	5.1	.36
Los Angeles	7,032	8.8	.20	11.7	.69	16.1	.59
Philadelphia	6,809	10.3	.23	19.2	.51	1.9	.50
Detroit	5,132	18.9	.42	48.0	.76	1.1	.46
Houston	4,506	9.2	.22	13.5	.49	10.9	.62
Washington, DC	3,878	14.0	.27	54.8	.78	2.3	.82
Baltimore	2,919	9.4	.20	21.8	.40	0.4	.40
Dallas	2,280	11.8	.26	11.5	.39	5.7	.46
Milwaukee	1,941	8.6	.19	11.2	.48	3.6	.88
Boston	1,939	7.0	.15	15.9	.71	2.7	.42
San Francisco	1,870	10.2	.23	8.5	.67	9.9	.80
Phoenix	1,850	7.5	.18	4.3	.90	10.4	.70
Cleveland	1,700	10.5	.24	21.7	.50	2.4	.77
San Diego	1,612	12.2	.27	6.6	.74	10.2	.68
St. Louis	1,573	5.3	.11	22.1	.48	0.0	X
San Antonio	1,374	5.6	.13	5.6	.77	38.2	.71
Denver	1,335	8.6	.19	5.5	.46	15.1	.80
New Orleans	1,330	9.0	.20	29.9	.54	1.8	.53
Atlanta	1,317	13.4	.28	51.7	.78	0.9	.64
Columbus, OH	1,245	11.4	.25	13.3	.60	0.0	X
Seattle	1,117	9.5	.21	5.6	.59	1.9	.73
Kansas City, MO	1,085	9.2	.20	12.9	.47	2.2	.67
Newark	1,056	1.0	.02	25.4	.44	5.3	.28
Pittsburgh	1,055	15.4	.34	18.8	.78	0.0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.19. Minority representation figures for individual departments are not directly comparable unless the minority representation in the general population of each city and recent hiring practices of each department are considered. To account for differences between cities in the percentage of minorities in the population, an officer-to-population Index that represents the percentage of minority officers employed relative to the percentage of minorities in the local population has been calculated. The officer-to-population index is computed by dividing the percentage of sworn officers who belong to a given group by the

percentage of the general population belonging to that group, as reported in the 1980 census. For example, if Hispanics comprised 12 percent of all sworn officers and 24 percent of the city's residents, the officer-to-population Index number would be .50 (12 divided by 24). Black percentage figures do not include Hispanics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-119220 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1989), p. 6, Table 15.

Table 1.25

Female and minority representation among full-time sworn officers in 59 large city police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Females		Blacks		Hispanics	
	Average percent of sworn officers	Average officer-to-population Index	Average percent of sworn officers	Average officer-to-population Index	Average percent of sworn officers	Average officer-to-population Index
Total	9.3 %	.21	13.8 %	.60	8.2 %	.58
1,000,000 or more	11.6	.26	18.0	.57	7.7	.53
500,000 to 999,999	9.1	.20	16.9	.62	7.0	.55
350,000 to 499,999	9.3	.21	12.4	.58	9.8	.56
250,000 to 349,999	8.3	.18	10.3	.63	7.6	.67

Note: See Notes, tables 1.19 and 1.24. The officer-to-population Index is computed on a city-by-city basis.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Police Departments in Large Cities, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-119220 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1989), p. 6, Table 16.

Table 1.26

Percent of female police in municipal police departments

By ethnicity and region, United States, 1978 and 1986

Region	1978			1986		
	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
Total	4.2 %	2.6 %	1.6 %	8.8 %	5.3 %	3.5 %
Northeast	1.8	1.3	0.6	8.7	5.1	3.6
North Central	5.8	3.0	2.7	9.2	5.3	3.9
South	4.7	2.8	1.8	9.4	5.5	4.0
West	3.6	2.9	0.7	7.6	5.4	2.2

Note: These data were collected by the Police Foundation through a survey of all municipal police departments serving populations of 50,000 or more and all State police departments in the United States. Questionnaires were mailed to 446 municipal and 49 State police departments. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. The response rate was 72 percent (N=319) for municipal police departments and 78 percent for State police agencies (N=38). The 1986 sample included all departments participating in the 1978 Police Foundation survey, as well as 50 departments that were not included in the earlier study. The list of police agencies was provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and derived from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program database. Agencies were classified according to region based on the FBI's classification system. The Northeast region includes the following States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Agencies in the following States are included in the North Central region: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South includes agencies in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Virginia, as well as the District of Columbia. The Western region includes agencies in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The data have been weighted to reflect the actual number of persons in each of the region and city size categories.

The 1978 figures are based on data from 290 responding departments and the 1986 figures are based on data from 316 responding departments.

Source: Police Foundation, *On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1990), p. 29. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.27

Percent of female police in municipal police departments

By rank and city size, United States, 1978 and 1986

City size (by population)	Officer ^a		Sergeant		Lieutenant		Above lieutenant	
	1978	1986	1978	1986	1978	1986	1978	1986
Total	5.0 %	10.0 %	1.0 %	3.7 %	0.7 %	2.5 %	0.5 %	1.4 %
1,000,000 or more	6.6	11.6	1.7	4.2	3.1	2.9	1.6	1.4
500 to 1,000,000	5.1	10.5	0.7	3.7	0.5	3.8	0.4	2.5
250 to 500,000	5.3	10.3	1.4	5.0	1.8	3.3	0.5	2.8
100 to 250,000	5.0	8.1	0.8	3.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.4
50 to 100,000	3.3	6.0	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5

Note: See Note, table 1.26. There is no uniform rank system across American police agencies nor a clear demarcation between supervisory and other assignments. For example, the rank of corporal is used in about 15 percent of agencies. In some instances, a corporal is a first line supervisor; in others, after a certain period of police service, all officers are "promoted" to corporal. Sergeant is a rank found in nearly all agencies and generally is a first line supervisor. Although in a number of departments, sergeants may be assigned either to supervisory or investigative responsibilities, in this study sergeants are counted as supervisors; corporals and persons with the rank of detective are classified as officers unless otherwise specified. (Source, p. 54.)

Data for "officer" are based on 290 responding departments in 1978 and 315 responding departments in 1986; "sergeant," 284 in 1978 and 301 in 1986; "lieutenant," 278 in 1978 and 302 in 1986; "above lieutenant," 285 in 1978 and 315 in 1986.

^aIncludes officers, detectives, and corporals.

Source: Police Foundation, *On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1990), p. 31. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.28

Percent of female police in municipal police departments

By type of assignment and city size, United States, 1986

Region	Total female police officers	Type of assignment				
		Field ^a	Investigation	Vice	Administration	Other
Total	8.4 %	9.2 %	6.6 %	7.5 %	10.2 %	9.1 %
1,000,000 or more	9.0	10.9	7.9	9.6	17.5	12.4
500 to 1,000,000	9.9	10.3	6.7	7.4	11.6	10.9
250 to 500,000	8.8	8.9	7.0	7.2	10.8	10.2
100 to 250,000	6.6	7.1	5.0	6.7	5.7	6.3
50 to 100,000	5.1	5.3	5.3	3.6	4.1	4.5

Note: See Note, table 1.26. "Some caution is necessary in interpreting this table. First, in the assignment data provided by respondents, women made up only 8.4 percent of all sworn police, thus they are slightly underrepresented. Second, in many departments an unknown proportion of the officers who are assigned to patrol or field operations units, in fact, serve in clerical or staff support capacities in precinct or district stations. Third, an unexpectedly large proportion of officers appear to be assigned to 'other' units. What functions these individuals perform appears to vary across agencies but were not specified by the responding departments." (Source, p. 54.)

Data for "total female police officers" are from 293 responding departments; "field," 292 departments; "investigation," 293 departments; "vice," 250 departments; "administration," 283 departments; and "other," 196 departments.

^aIncludes patrol, special operations, and traffic assignments.

Source: Police Foundation, *On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1990), p. 34. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.29

Percent turnover in municipal police departments

By type of termination, officer sex, and city size, United States, 1986

City size (by population)	Total turnover		Disability		Voluntary separations		Involuntary terminations		Death	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total (N=303)	4.6 %	6.3 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	3.0 %	4.3 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %
1,000,000 or more (N=5)	5.1	4.2	1.7	0.9	2.7	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
500 to 1,000,000 (N=15)	3.8	7.4	0.6	0.7	2.4	4.4	0.6	2.2 ^a	0.2	0.2
250 to 500,000 (N=32)	5.3	7.0	0.5	0.2	3.8	5.0	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.1
100 to 250,000 (N=83)	4.3	9.3	0.5	0.7	3.1	6.7	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.1
50 to 100,000 (N=168)	4.5	7.8	0.7	0.8	3.2	5.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.1

Note: See Note, table 1.26. A few departments may have included normal retirements in the voluntary separation category. To the extent that this occurred, the figures for the male separation rate may be inflated. Figures are based on data from 303 responding departments.

^aIn one department, 21 of 126 females (17 percent) and 28 of 1,820 males (1.5 percent) were involuntarily terminated in 1986. Excluding

this department, the mean involuntary turnover rate for departments in this size group would be 1.4 percent for females and 0.5 percent for males.

Source: Police Foundation, *On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1990), p. 46. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.30

Percent of female police in State police departments

By ethnicity and region, United States, 1978 and 1986

Region	1978			1986		
	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
Total	0.9 %	0.8 %	0.1 %	3.7 %	3.1 %	0.6 %
Northeast	0.9	0.8	0.1	3.5	3.2	0.3
North Central	1.2	1.0	0.2	4.3	3.9	0.4
South	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.6	1.9	0.7
West	1.1	1.0	0.1	4.8	3.9	0.9

Note: See Note, table 1.26. The 1978 figures are based on personnel data from 36 responding departments. The 1986 figures are based on personnel data from 38 responding departments.

Source: Police Foundation, *On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1990), p. 186. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.31

Percent of State police officers

By sex, ethnicity, and region, United States, 1986

Region	Male			Female		
	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
Total	96.3 %	85.4 %	10.9 %	3.7 %	3.1 %	0.6 %
Northeast	96.5	86.6	10.0	3.5	3.2	0.3
North Central	95.7	87.0	8.8	4.3	3.9	0.4
South	97.4	84.6	12.7	2.6	1.9	0.7
West	95.2	83.6	11.7	4.8	3.9	0.9

Note: See Notes, tables 1.26 and 1.30.

Source: Police Foundation, *On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1990), p. 30. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.32

Percent of supervisors in State police

By sex, ethnicity, and region, United States, 1986

Region	Male			Female		
	Total	White	Minority	Total	White	Minority
Total	99.3 %	95.5 %	4.4 %	0.7 %	0.67 %	0.07 %
Northeast	99.3	95.1	4.2	0.7	0.57	0.10
North Central	99.0	96.4	2.6	1.0	0.85	0.15
South	98.4	94.7	4.7	0.6	0.58	0.02
West	99.1	92.9	6.2	0.9	0.79	0.11

Note: See Note, table 1.26. Supervisor includes ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, and above. These figures are based on personnel data from 38 responding departments.

Source: Police Foundation, *On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1990), p. 188. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.33

Percent of female police in State police departments

By type of assignment and region, United States, 1986

Region	Total female police officers	Type of assignment				
		Field ^a	Investigation	Vice	Administration	Other
Total	3.5 %	3.8 %	3.0 %	2.8 %	3.8 %	3.2 %
Northeast	3.5	3.9	2.7	3.4	3.7	2.5
North Central	2.8	4.1	5.8	NA	1.9	4.6
South	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.2	2.1	1.7
West	5.1	5.2	1.6	NA	3.7	6.4

Note: See Notes, tables 1.26 and 1.28. These figures are based on personnel data from 37 departments.

^aIncludes patrol, special operations, and traffic assignments.

Source: Police Foundation, *On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing* (Washington, DC: Police Foundation, 1990), p. 189. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.34

Full-time paid personnel of police departments in cities over 10,000 persons

By population group, region, geographic division, metro status, and form of government, United States, 1989^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,453	122	2.62
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	4	5,324	3.57
500,000 to 1,000,000	12	1,992	3.02
250,000 to 499,999	20	979	2.95
100,000 to 249,999	87	325	2.45
50,000 to 99,999	190	151	2.36
25,000 to 49,999	364	75	2.32
10,000 to 24,999	776	36	2.41
Region			
Northeast	291	71	2.40
North Central	440	96	2.32
South	433	142	2.91
West	289	181	2.68
Geographic division			
New England	114	75	2.44
Mid-Atlantic	177	68	2.37
East North Central	297	104	2.39
West North Central	143	79	2.13
South Atlantic	197	164	3.38
East South Central	69	138	2.48
West South Central	167	118	2.55
Mountain	90	154	2.80
Pacific Coast	199	193	2.65
Metro status			
Central	331	351	2.81
Suburban	762	59	2.32
Independent	360	43	2.31
Form of government			
Mayor-council	513	150	2.75
Council-manager	850	109	2.54
Commission	43	105	2.32
Town meeting	31	37	2.19
Representative town meeting	16	55	2.42

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City Management Association in January 1989. Of the 2,758 cities surveyed, 1,520 (55.1 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

^aIncludes uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection Personnel and Expenditures--1989," *The Municipal Year Book 1990* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1990), p. 125. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.35

Mean and per capita police department personnel expenditures in cities over 10,000 persons

By population group, region, geographic division, metro status, and form of government, United States, 1989^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean expenditure (in thousands)	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,164	\$3,844	\$81.63
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	3	122,130	122.82
500,000 to 1,000,000	12	69,203	105.20
250,000 to 499,999	18	31,011	94.69
100,000 to 249,999	69	10,409	76.46
50,000 to 99,999	156	4,746	74.13
25,000 to 49,999	296	2,247	69.34
10,000 to 24,999	610	977	65.68
Region			
Northeast	197	2,578	81.61
North Central	362	3,275	76.84
South	357	4,028	77.96
West	248	5,416	91.24
Geographic division			
New England	70	2,466	70.72
Mid-Atlantic	127	2,641	83.18
East North Central	236	3,845	83.36
West North Central	126	2,208	61.22
South Atlantic	156	4,936	92.01
East South Central	56	3,431	62.20
West South Central	145	3,282	68.11
Mountain	78	5,080	86.73
Pacific Coast	170	5,571	93.26
Metro status			
Central	274	10,807	88.05
Suburban	597	2,042	77.66
Independent	293	1,004	53.61
Form of government			
Mayor-council	401	4,536	86.45
Council-manager	706	3,555	79.42
Commission	34	3,200	63.21
Town meeting	15	1,273	71.70
Representative town meeting	8	2,255	94.77

Note: See Note, table 1.34. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

^aPersonnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (uniformed and non-uniformed) and contributions for employee benefits.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection Personnel and Expenditures--1989," *The Municipal Year Book 1990* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1990), p. 131, Table 3/18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.36

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement employees^a

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1989

(1989 estimated population)

Geographic division	Total (9,295 cities; population 153,189,000)	Population group					
		Group I (59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,419,000)	Group II (122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,904,000)	Group III (308 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,034,000)	Group IV (647 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,231,000)	Group V (1,605 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,106,000)	Group VI (6,554 cities, under 10,000; population 23,494,000)
Total: 9,295 cities; population 153,189,000:							
Number of employees	414,038	152,533	42,929	46,272	48,291	54,951	69,082
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.9
New England:^b 535 cities; population 8,156,000:							
Number of employees	19,777	(c)	3,372	3,907	3,826	5,055	3,617
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	X	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4
Middle Atlantic: 1,750 cities; population 28,875,000:							
Number of employees	89,341	43,345	4,377	6,820	9,394	11,476	10,929
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	4.8	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2
East North Central: 1,784 cities; population 28,253,000:							
Number of employees	73,184	27,102	4,723	8,809	9,404	11,578	11,568
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	4.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.6
West North Central: 770 cities; population 10,540,000:							
Number of employees	23,601	6,827	2,338	2,078	3,004	4,227	5,127
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.4
South Atlantic: 1,538 cities; population 18,280,000:							
Number of employees	63,076	16,990	9,038	7,554	7,676	7,687	14,131
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	4.2
East South Central: 704 cities; population 7,573,000:							
Number of employees	20,653	4,840	2,927	773	2,709	3,483	5,921
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.2
West South Central: 968 cities; population 17,617,000:							
Number of employees	43,224	16,666	4,451	5,074	3,548	5,506	7,979
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.3
Mountain: 529 cities; population 8,798,000:							
Number of employees	22,211	8,276	2,902	2,560	2,029	2,123	4,321
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	3.5
Pacific: 717 cities; population 25,097,000:							
Number of employees	58,971	25,487	8,801	8,697	6,701	3,816	5,469
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.0
Suburban:^d 5,487 agencies; population 92,021,000:							
Number of employees	282,134	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,923 agencies; population 76,489,000:							
Number of employees	282,609	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.4	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement 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 attendants, stenographers, and mechanics." 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, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71-72.) These data are for employees who were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1989. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes civilians.

^bThe New England Division's law enforcement employee volumes are lower than those published in previous years, because limited 1989 data were available from Massachusetts agencies.

^cOnly one city with a population of 250,000 and over is located in the New England geographic division. The 1989 data were not available for this agency.

^dIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 237.

Table 1.37

Number and rate (per 1,000 inhabitants) of full-time law enforcement officers

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1989

(1989 estimated population)

Geographic division	Total (9,295 cities; population 153,189,000)	Population group					
		Group I (59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,419,000)	Group II (122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,904,000)	Group III (308 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,034,000)	Group IV (647 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,231,000)	Group V (1,605 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,106,000)	Group VI (8,554 cities, under 10,000; population 23,494,000)
Total: 9,295 cities; population 153,189,000:							
Number of officers	322,293	118,326	32,912	35,515	37,939	44,057	53,544
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.3
New England:^a 535 cities; population 8,156,000:							
Number of officers	16,453	(b)	2,854	3,337	3,221	4,216	2,825
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	X	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9
Middle Atlantic: 1,750 cities; population 28,875,000:							
Number of officers	71,592	35,300	3,741	5,632	7,839	9,821	9,259
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8
East North Central: 1,784 cities; population 28,253,000:							
Number of officers	60,003	23,315	3,849	7,003	7,436	9,256	9,144
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0
West North Central: 770 cities; population 10,540,000:							
Number of officers	18,319	5,031	1,739	1,703	2,333	3,331	4,182
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0
South Atlantic: 1,538 cities; population 18,280,000:							
Number of officers	48,931	13,384	6,859	5,619	5,948	6,024	11,097
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.3
East South Central: 704 cities; population 7,573,000:							
Number of officers	16,022	3,737	2,171	599	2,168	2,774	4,573
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5
West South Central: 988 cities; population 17,617,000:							
Number of officers	32,717	12,722	3,540	3,788	2,741	4,320	5,606
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.3
Mountain: 529 cities; population 8,798,000:							
Number of officers	16,107	5,981	2,086	1,884	1,481	1,541	3,134
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.5
Pacific: 717 cities; population 25,097,000:							
Number of officers	42,149	18,856	6,073	5,950	4,772	2,774	3,724
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.7
Suburban:^c 5,487 agencies; population 92,021,000:							
Number of officers	187,100	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,923 agencies; population 76,489,000:							
Number of officers	174,060	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.36. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

^aThe New England Division's law enforcement officer volumes are lower than those published in previous years, because limited 1989 data were available from Massachusetts agencies.

^bOnly one city with a population of 250,000 and over is located in the New England geographic division. The 1989 data were not available for this agency.

^cIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 238.

Table 1.38

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1989

(1989 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 12,218 agencies; population 229,678,000	676,647	76.8 %	23.2 %	496,353	91.7 %	8.3 %	180,294	35.8 %	64.2 %
Total cities: 9,295 cities; population 153,189,000	414,038	78.3	21.7	322,293	92.1	7.9	91,745	29.5	70.5
Group I									
59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,419,000	152,533	75.4	24.6	118,326	88.2	11.8	34,207	31.0	69.0
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,303,000	80,141	74.7	25.3	62,543	87.1	12.9	17,598	30.4	69.6
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,683,000	37,477	76.4	23.6	29,067	89.3	10.7	8,410	31.9	68.1
35 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,432,000	34,915	75.8	24.2	26,716	89.4	10.6	8,199	31.5	68.5
Group II									
122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,904,000	42,929	77.1	22.9	32,912	92.2	7.8	10,017	27.3	72.7
Group III									
308 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,034,000	46,272	78.6	21.4	35,515	94.1	5.9	10,757	27.2	72.8
Group IV									
647 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,231,000	48,291	80.2	19.8	37,939	95.0	5.0	10,352	26.0	74.0
Group V									
1,605 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,106,000	54,951	81.4	18.6	44,057	95.4	4.6	10,894	25.0	75.0
Group VI									
6,554 cities under 10,000; population 23,494,000	69,062	81.3	18.7	53,544	94.8	5.2	15,518	34.6	65.4
Suburban counties									
667 agencies; population 45,397,000	150,077	73.1	26.9	98,914	88.7	11.3	51,163	42.9	57.1
Rural counties									
2,256 agencies; population 31,092,000	112,532	76.4	23.6	75,146	93.8	6.2	37,386	41.4	58.6
Suburban area^a									
5,487 agencies; population 92,021,000	262,134	76.6	23.4	187,100	91.7	8.3	75,034	38.8	61.2

Note: See Note, table 1.36.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 241, Table 69.^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Table 1.39

Number of police officers and number of Black police officers in the 50 largest cities

1983 and 1988

City	Total number of officers		Black officers				Index of Black representation			Affirmative action plan
	1983	1988	1983		1988		1983	1988	Percent change	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
New York, NY	23,408	27,312	2,395	10.2 %	2,992	10.9 %	0.40	0.43	7.5 %	Yes
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,362	2,508	20.1	2,805	22.0	0.51	0.55	7.8	Yes
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	7,305	657	9.4	873	11.9	0.55	0.70	27.2	Yes
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,519	1,201	16.5	1,300	19.9	0.44	0.53	20.4	Yes
Houston, TX	3,629	4,323	355	9.7	595	13.7	0.35	0.50	42.8	Yes
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,944	1,238	30.7	2,806	56.7	0.49	0.90	83.6	Yes ^a
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,381	169	8.2	324	13.6	0.28	0.46	64.2	Yes ^a
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,704	76	5.5	114	6.6	0.62	0.74	19.3	NA
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,888	48	2.8	69	3.6	0.58	0.75	29.3	NA
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,992	537	17.5	701	23.4	0.32	0.43	34.3	NA
San Antonio, TX ^b	1,164	NA	54	4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indianapolis, IN	936	989	123	13.1	139	14.0	0.60	0.64	6.6	Yes
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,846	159	8.1	158	8.5	0.64	0.67	4.6	Yes
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,264	268	22.0	371	29.3	0.46	0.62	34.7	Yes
Washington, DC	3,851	3,855	1,931	50.1	1,596	41.4	0.71	0.59	-16.9	NA
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,974	168	11.6	225	11.3	0.50	0.49	-2.0	Yes
San Jose, CA	915	1,009	20	2.1	35	3.4	0.46	0.74	60.8	Yes ^a
Cleveland, OH	2,091	NA	238	11.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,370	133	11.1	195	14.2	0.50	0.64	28.0	Yes
Boston, MA	1,871	1,943	248	13.2	336	17.2	0.59	0.77	30.5	Yes
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,347	276	20.9	445	33.0	0.38	0.60	57.8	Yes
Jacksonville, FL ^b	1,263	1,031	78	6.1	153	14.8	0.24	0.58	141.6	Yes ^a
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,150	42	4.1	74	6.4	0.43	0.67	55.8	Yes ^a
Denver, CO	1,379	1,343	82	5.9	70	5.2	0.49	0.43	-12.2	Yes
Nashville, TN	969	1,062	114	11.7	122	11.4	0.50	0.49	-2.0	Yes
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,529	346	19.6	357	23.3	0.43	0.51	18.6	Yes ^a
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,165	123	10.7	156	13.3	0.39	0.49	25.6	NA
El Paso, TX	650	682	13	2.0	13	1.9	0.63	0.59	-6.3	NA
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,365	602	45.8	771	56.4	0.69	0.85	23.1	NA
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,062	175	14.3	231	21.7	0.60	0.90	50.0	Yes
Oklahoma City, OK	662	682	27	4.0	28	4.1	0.27	0.28	3.7	NA
Cincinnati, OH	971	890	89	9.1	130	14.6	0.27	0.43	59.2	Yes
Fort Worth, TX	766	970	43	5.6	93	9.5	0.25	0.42	68.0	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	684	20	2.9	25	3.6	0.38	0.47	23.6	NA
Portland, OR	688	752	19	2.7	21	2.7	0.36	0.36	0.0	NA
Honolulu, HI	1,557	NA	11	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long Beach, CA	637	662	20	3.1	23	3.4	0.27	0.30	11.1	NA
Tulsa, OK	695	665	30	4.3	52	7.8	0.36	0.66	83.3	NA
Buffalo, NY	1,018	1,002	86	8.4	174	17.3	0.37	0.77	108.1	Yes
Toledo, OH	757	737	139	18.3	115	15.6	1.05	0.90	-14.2	Yes ^a
Miami, FL	1,051	1,033	181	17.2	180	17.4	0.69	0.69	0.0	Yes ^a
Austin, TX	607	771	43	7.0	80	10.3	0.57	0.84	47.3	NA
Oakland, CA	636	593	147	23.1	147	24.7	0.49	0.53	8.1	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	696	14	2.4	18	2.5	0.96	1.00	4.1	NA
Tucson, AZ	549	728	17	3.0	21	2.8	0.81	0.76	-6.1	Yes ^a
Newark, NJ	1,144	1,064	275	24.0	296	27.8	0.41	0.48	17.0	NA
Charlotte, NC	644	686	144	22.3	152	22.1	0.72	0.71	-1.3	Yes
Omaha, NE	551	617	46	8.3	66	10.6	0.69	0.88	27.5	Yes
Louisville, KY	673	640	68	10.1	98	15.3	0.36	0.54	50.0	Yes
Birmingham, AL	646	660	109	16.8	188	28.4	0.30	0.51	70.0	Yes

Note: Data for 1983 were obtained through a questionnaire mailed to the office of the chief of police and the office of the municipal director of personnel (or equivalent position) in the 50 largest cities in the United States. The data for 1988 are the result of a 5-year follow-up to the 1983 study. For both surveys, 47 cities returned completed questionnaires. Cities are listed in rank order of size based on the 1980 Census of the population.

The index of Black representation is calculated by dividing the percent of Black police officers in a department by the percent of Blacks in the local population. An index approaching 1.0 indicates that a city is closer to achieving a representation of Black police officers equal to their proportion in the local population. The Black population of a city is derived from the 1980 census of the population.

A "yes" in the table indicates the presence of an affirmative action plan for Blacks operating at some point during 1983-88.

^aVoluntary plan. All others are court-ordered.

^bData for 1983 are based on 1980-81 information from the Police Executive Research Forum, *Survey of Police Operational and Administrative Practices 1981* (Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Source: Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers," *Review of Applied Urban Research XI* (October 1983), p. 3; and Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1988: A Follow-up Study," Center for Applied Urban Research (Omaha: University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1989). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.40

Number of police officers and number of Hispanic police officers in the 50 largest cities

1983 and 1988

City	Total number of officers		Hispanic officers				Index of Hispanic representation			Affirmative action plan
	1983	1988	1983		1988		1983	1988	Percent change	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
New York, NY	23,408	27,312	1,704	7.2 %	2,850	10.4 %	0.36	0.52	44.4 %	Yes
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,362	432	3.4	672	5.4	0.24	0.39	62.5	Yes
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	7,305	943	13.6	1,282	17.5	0.49	0.64	30.6	Yes
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,519	46	0.6	135	2.0	0.16	0.53	231.2	Yes
Houston, TX	3,629	4,323	314	8.6	479	11.0	0.49	0.63	28.5	Yes
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,944	32	0.7	63	1.2	0.29	0.50	72.4	Yes ^a
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,381	96	4.6	151	6.3	0.37	0.51	37.8	Yes ^a
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,704	107	7.8	174	10.2	0.52	0.68	30.7	NA
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,888	156	9.3	189	10.0	0.63	0.67	6.3	NA
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,992	10	0.3	13	0.4	0.30	0.40	33.3	NA
San Antonio, TX ^b	1,164	NA	384	32.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indianapolis, IN	936	989	1	0.1	3	0.3	0.11	0.33	200.0	NA
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,846	159	8.1	184	9.9	0.66	0.80	21.2	Yes
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,264	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA
Washington, DC	3,851	3,855	40	1.0	106	2.7	0.36	0.96	166.6	NA
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,974	66	4.5	82	4.1	1.09	1.00	-8.2	Yes ^a
San Jose, CA	915	1,009	159	17.3	178	17.6	0.78	0.79	1.2	Yes
Cleveland, OH ^b	2,091	NA	6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,370	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA
Boston, MA	1,871	1,943	40	2.1	63	3.2	0.33	0.50	51.5	NA
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,347	26	1.9	20	1.4	0.56	0.41	-26.7	Yes
Jacksonville, FL ^b	1,263	1,031	9	0.7	10	0.9	0.38	0.50	31.5	Yes ^a
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,150	18	1.7	23	2.0	0.65	0.77	18.4	Yes ^a
Denver, CO	1,379	1,343	180	13.0	209	15.5	0.69	0.82	18.8	Yes
Nashville, TN	969	1,062	3	0.3	5	0.4	0.38	0.50	31.5	NA
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,529	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,165	18	1.5	26	2.2	0.45	0.67	48.8	NA
El Paso, TX	650	682	370	56.9	386	56.4	0.91	0.90	-1.0	NA
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,365	9	0.6	20	1.4	0.43	1.00	132.5	NA
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,062	4	0.3	0	0.0	0.38	0.00	-100.0	NA
Oklahoma City, OK	662	682	5	0.7	6	0.8	0.25	0.29	16.0	NA
Cincinnati, OH	971	890	1	0.1	3	0.3	0.13	0.38	192.3	NA
Fort Worth, TX	766	970	51	6.6	73	7.5	0.52	0.60	15.3	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	684	8	1.1	15	2.1	0.85	1.62	90.5	NA
Portland, OR	688	752	9	1.3	10	1.3	0.62	0.62	0.0	NA
Honolulu, HI	1,557	NA	4	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long Beach, CA	637	662	35	5.4	58	8.7	0.39	0.62	58.9	NA
Tulsa, OK	695	665	4	0.5	3	0.4	0.29	0.24	-17.2	NA
Buffalo, NY	1,018	1,002	21	2.0	55	5.4	0.74	2.00	170.2	Yes
Toledo, OH	757	737	28	3.6	28	3.7	1.20	1.23	2.5	Yes ^a
Miami, FL	1,051	1,033	413	39.2	439	42.4	0.70	0.76	8.5	Yes ^a
Austin, TX	607	771	73	12.0	112	14.5	0.64	0.78	21.8	NA
Oakland, CA	636	593	59	9.2	57	9.6	0.96	1.00	4.1	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	696	184	32.7	250	35.9	0.97	1.06	9.2	NA
Tucson, AZ	549	728	95	17.3	125	17.1	0.69	0.69	0.0	Yes ^a
Newark, NJ	1,144	1,064	55	4.8	71	6.6	0.26	0.35	34.6	NA
Charlotte, NC	644	686	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA
Omaha, NE	551	617	12	2.1	18	2.9	0.91	1.26	38.4	NA
Louisville, KY	673	640	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.14	0.14	0.0	NA
Birmingham, AL	646	660	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	NA

Note: See Note, table 1.39. The index of Hispanic representation is calculated by dividing the percent of Hispanic police officers in a department by the percent of Hispanics in the local population. An index approaching 1.0 indicates that a city is closer to achieving a representation of Hispanic police officers equal to their proportion in the local population. The Hispanic population of a city is derived from the 1980 census of the population.

A "yes" in the table indicates the presence of an affirmative action plan for Hispanics operating at some point during 1983-88.

^aVoluntary plan. All others are court-ordered.

^bData for 1983 are based on 1980-81 information from the Police Executive Research Forum, *Survey of Operational and Administrative Practices 1981* (Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1981).

Source: Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers," *Review of Applied Urban Research XI* (October 1983), p. 3; and Samuel Walker, "Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1988: A Follow-up Study," Center for Applied Urban Research (Omaha: University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1989). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.41

Entrance and maximum salaries, and mean number of years to reach maximum salary,
for police officers in cities over 10,000 persons

By population group and region, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1989

	Entrance salary					Maximum salary					Number of years to reach maximum	
	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean	First quartile	Median	Third quartile	Number of cities reporting	Mean
Total, all cities	1,441	\$21,356	\$18,043	\$21,096	\$24,066	1,415	\$27,850	\$23,520	\$27,648	\$32,037	1,097	5
Population group												
Over 1,000,000	4	26,135	23,210	24,036	24,293	4	34,978	30,648	32,089	35,776	4	6
500,000 to 1,000,000	12	24,493	22,272	23,247	24,570	12	32,472	29,206	30,859	33,816	10	6
250,000 to 499,999	20	22,162	19,710	21,046	24,000	20	29,923	26,130	29,291	32,808	20	8
100,000 to 249,999	87	23,253	19,261	22,140	26,715	87	30,660	26,187	30,465	34,776	74	6
50,000 to 99,999	190	22,939	19,014	23,015	25,860	187	29,908	25,724	29,632	33,978	148	5
25,000 to 49,999	362	22,122	18,800	22,020	24,576	356	29,019	25,334	29,000	32,772	290	6
10,000 to 24,999	766	20,290	17,368	20,304	23,011	749	26,287	22,018	25,848	30,327	551	5
Region												
Northeast	286	22,277	20,177	22,012	24,242	282	29,546	25,635	28,940	33,215	230	4
North Central	437	21,406	19,053	21,674	23,748	431	27,781	23,904	28,321	31,620	355	5
South	433	18,131	15,756	17,654	20,199	420	23,977	20,203	23,589	27,268	279	7
West	285	25,254	21,552	25,000	29,028	282	32,030	27,828	32,577	36,206	233	5

Note: See Note, table 1.34. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department as a sworn police officer (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, and other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries fall. The first quartile salary is the salary below which 25 percent of all

salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75 percent of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection Personnel and Expenditures--1989," *The Municipal Year Book 1990* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1990), p. 128, Table 3/9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.42

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1989

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities							
Total	4,553	\$38,532	\$36,036				
Region							
Northeast	1,101	41,961	41,196				
North Central	1,443	35,695	33,909				
South	1,342	33,320	30,285				
West	667	49,497	46,272				
City type							
Central	401	55,010	53,208				
Suburban	2,422	41,907	40,376				
Independent	1,730	29,987	28,169				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	2,200	34,381	31,949				
Council-manager	1,991	42,736	39,936				
Commission	102	36,908	34,199				
Town meeting	206	41,768	42,685				
Representative town meeting	54	43,341	41,594				
Population over 1,000,000							
Total	5	100,519	91,438				
City type							
Central	5	100,519	91,438				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	3	107,428	91,438				
500,000 to 1,000,000							
Total	10	73,309	69,006				
Region							
South	4	65,176	66,864				
West	4	85,413	85,441				
City type							
Central	10	73,309	69,006				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	7	66,479	66,751				
Council-manager	3	89,247	94,994				
250,000 to 499,999							
Total	32	71,437	69,230				
Region							
Northeast	3	58,643	53,377				
North Central	7	67,324	67,860				
South	14	70,454	69,970				
West	8	81,555	80,484				
City type							
Central	32	71,437	69,230				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	15	65,283	67,365				
Council-manager	17	76,867	74,250				
100,000 to 249,000							
Total	90	66,987	66,406				
Region							
Northeast	7	67,710	69,333				
North Central	23	54,375	55,868				
South	32	64,366	65,562				
West	28	80,163	80,765				
City type							
Central	67	64,996	65,315				
Suburban	23	72,789	71,284				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	21	57,361	57,500				
Council-manager	66	70,657	68,873				
Commission	3	53,628	55,171				
50,000 to 99,999							
Total	237	58,156	55,902				
Region							
Northeast	54	53,950	54,107				
North Central	67	51,779	52,594				
South	48	51,880	49,770				
West	68	72,209	74,520				
City type							
Central	130	\$53,622	\$52,349				
Suburban	105	64,028	61,846				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	76	49,455	49,729				
Council-manager	153	62,818	60,760				
Commission	6	45,881	42,391				
25,000 to 49,999							
Total	509	51,018	50,921				
Region							
Northeast	138	52,904	52,516				
North Central	151	47,394	47,636				
South	116	45,929	44,887				
West	104	59,455	57,517				
City type							
Central	134	46,987	46,693				
Suburban	289	55,051	54,288				
Independent	86	43,745	42,127				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	176	46,884	47,255				
Council-manager	297	53,410	53,376				
Commission	19	48,159	47,357				
Town meeting	6	57,489	56,990				
Representative town meeting	11	54,015	54,254				
10,000 to 24,999							
Total	1,116	42,669	41,838				
Region							
Northeast	332	46,756	46,384				
North Central	345	40,685	40,800				
South	304	37,565	36,203				
West	135	49,180	47,340				
City type							
Central	23	39,809	37,519				
Suburban	736	45,587	45,236				
Independent	357	36,837	36,163				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	450	40,147	39,615				
Council-manager	549	43,968	42,840				
Commission	30	37,127	34,634				
Town meeting	67	49,902	49,943				
Representative town meeting	20	47,829	48,501				
5,000 to 9,999							
Total	1,135	34,497	33,500				
Region							
Northeast	321	38,295	36,414				
North Central	347	32,894	32,240				
South	329	29,939	28,923				
West	138	40,564	38,088				
City type							
Suburban	662	37,592	36,440				
Independent	473	30,166	29,000				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	587	33,324	31,672				
Council-manager	441	35,025	34,000				
Commission	22	31,688	27,600				
Town meeting	74	41,283	41,574				
Representative town meeting	11	35,873	36,102				
2,500 to 4,999							
Total	1,191	27,928	26,544				
Region							
Northeast	216	30,972	28,913				
North Central	417	27,321	26,596				
South	414	24,611	23,861				
West	144	34,653	33,133				
City type							
Suburban	529	31,154	30,410				
Independent	662	25,349	24,672				

See note at end of table.

Table 1.42

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1989--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
Form of government			
Mayor-council	775	\$26,628	\$25,307
Council-manager	332	30,358	28,500
Commission	21	27,370	25,000
Town meeting	52	31,665	30,062
Representative town meeting	11	29,555	28,940
Under 2,500			
Total	228	26,753	25,355
Region			
Northeast	29	25,660	24,500
North Central	84	26,024	25,642
South	79	24,724	23,264
West	36	33,786	32,486
City type			
Suburban	78	29,157	27,874
Independent	150	25,503	24,000
Form of government			
Mayor-council	90	26,595	25,561
Council-manager	131	26,962	25,300
Town meeting	6	24,402	24,750

Note: These data are from a mail survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City Management Association in the Summer of 1989. Of the 7,106 cities surveyed, 5,157 responded for a rate of 72.6 percent. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries by the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all salaries fall. Classifications having less than three cities reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in some subcategories does not always equal the total reporting. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Roderick L. Bremby, "Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1989," *The Municipal Year Book 1990* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1990), pp. 94-112. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.43

Salaries of county chief law enforcement officers

By county population, metro status, and region, United States, July 1, 1989

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,802	\$33,702	\$30,554	25,000 to 49,999, total	325	\$32,897	\$31,500
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	133	36,008	31,512	Northeast	28	26,197	27,250
North Central	669	29,472	27,170	North Central	134	30,816	30,434
South	717	35,801	33,463	South	132	35,628	33,463
West	283	37,302	32,328	West	31	36,316	35,966
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	461	46,757	43,490	Metro	65	35,917	33,464
Nonmetro	1,341	29,215	27,400	Nonmetro	260	32,142	31,022
Population over 1,000,000, total	14	78,885	71,388	10,000 to 24,999, total	531	29,805	28,569
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
North Central	4	67,257	69,626	Northeast	9	26,499	30,030
South	3	78,014	71,496	North Central	207	26,916	26,800
West	5	88,489	78,890	South	246	31,198	30,535
<u>County type</u>				West	69	33,936	30,460
Metro	14	78,885	71,388	<u>County type</u>			
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	41	66,324	66,751	Metro	27	37,289	35,000
<u>Region</u>				Nonmetro	504	29,404	28,121
Northeast	10	60,865	60,514	5,000 to 9,999, total	246	24,951	23,908
North Central	8	62,673	62,920	<u>Region</u>			
South	14	70,793	71,371	Northeast	3	18,686	15,760
West	9	68,682	71,020	North Central	106	22,611	22,550
<u>County type</u>				South	90	27,102	26,075
Metro	41	66,324	66,751	West	47	26,508	25,000
250,000 to 499,999, total	68	55,154	55,199	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Metro	6	38,633	35,408
Northeast	17	46,184	41,952	Nonmetro	240	24,609	23,806
North Central	17	50,258	50,860	2,500 to 4,999, total	107	21,381	20,377
South	20	60,800	64,668	<u>Region</u>			
West	14	63,928	62,378	North Central	60	20,806	20,420
<u>County type</u>				South	25	22,379	19,400
Metro	68	55,154	55,199	West	21	21,946	20,377
100,000 to 249,999, total	169	45,557	44,528	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Nonmetro	107	21,381	20,377
Northeast	30	35,736	32,125	Under 2,500, total	65	21,597	20,700
North Central	51	42,253	43,000	<u>Region</u>			
South	65	49,798	48,366	North Central	21	19,076	17,800
West	23	53,705	52,049	South	17	22,133	23,037
<u>County type</u>				West	27	23,219	20,954
Metro	152	46,117	44,845	<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	17	40,549	35,736	Nonmetro	65	21,597	20,700
50,000 to 99,999, total	236	38,606	37,077				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	33	33,850	33,860				
North Central	61	35,908	35,310				
South	105	40,369	40,000				
West	37	42,289	42,500				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	88	38,610	37,953				
Nonmetro	148	38,603	36,499				

Note: These data were collected from the 1989 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City Management Association and mailed during the summer of 1989. Of the 3,109 counties surveyed, 1,913 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 61.5 percent. Classifications having less than three counties reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in some subcategories does not always equal the total reporting. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Christine A. Killam, "Salaries of County Officials for 1989," *The Municipal Year Book 1990* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1990), pp. 115-122. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.44

Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary

Fiscal year 1989

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation accounts	Annual appropriations	Supplemental appropriations		Total budget authority
		Transfer authority	New funding	
Total	\$1,448,258	0	\$6,300	\$1,454,558
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit				
Salaries and expenses	8,300	0	0	8,300
Court of International Trade				
Salaries and expenses	8,000	0	0	8,000
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services				
Salaries and expenses	1,187,100 ^a	\$35,550 ^b	0	1,222,650
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	113,500	43,855 ^c	0	69,645
Fees of jurors and commissioners	45,135 ^b	4,865	4,000	54,000
Court security	41,423	1,000	0	42,423
Total	1,387,158	2,440 ^c	4,000	1,386,718
Administrative Office, U.S. Courts				
Salaries and expenses	33,600	2,000	0	35,600
Federal Judicial Center				
Salaries and expenses	11,200	440	0	11,640
Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund	0	0	2,300	2,300

Note: These data exclude appropriations for the Supreme Court of the United States.

^aIncludes unobligated balances of \$2,500,000 and \$14,600,000 in civil filing and bankruptcy noticing fees.^bIncludes no-year funds in the amount of \$3,400,000 for Defender Services and \$1,000,000 for fees of jurors and commissioners.^cThese appropriations will be transferred to other Judiciary accounts through a change in accounting procedures.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 43, Table 18.

Table 1.45

Annual salaries of Federal Judges

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1991

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$160,600
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	153,600
United States Circuit Judges	132,700
United States District Judges	125,100
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	125,100
Judges, United States Claims Court	125,100
United States Bankruptcy Judges	115,092
United States Magistrates (full-time)	115,092

Note: The former U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals have been reorganized into the U.S. Court 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 as an Article 1 court within the Judicial Branch.

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

Table 1.46

Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts

By type of activity, years ending June 30, 1976-89

Type of activity	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total personnel ^a	11,217	11,825	12,279	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,278	16,139	16,667	17,542	18,277	19,352	20,743	21,431
Judges, total	660	663	678	701	824	825	871	901	910	942	997	1,011	1,034	1,035
Circuit	94	87	95	94	126	125	124	140	142	147	156	154	156	156
District	375	373	381	397	481	472	496	482	495	496	531	532	544	537
National courts	21	19	20	20	20	21	19	27 ^b	21 ^b	23	24	22	24	24
Territorial courts	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Retired/resigned	166	181	179	187	194	204	228	248	248	272	282	299	306	314
Circuit executives	9	10	10	10	9	8	11	11	12	12	10	10	9	12
Staff to circuit executives	15	11	15	18	25	50	32	45	43	53	59	77	82	93
District executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	5	6	5	6	5	5
Staff to district executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	5	6	8	7	9	10
Secretaries to active judges	533	510	544	528	870	921	759	807	824	864	933	936	955	943
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries to retired judges	155	153	140	139	142	15	197	202	191	205	188	180	206	228
Court (staff) secretaries	41	56	62	126	161	30	60	51	69	71	79	87	99	96
Law clerks to active judges	607	598	689	697	1,106	1,534	1,359	1,408	1,465	1,507	1,663	1,709	1,721	1,893
Law clerks to retired judges	124	148	160	159	160	76	277	286	244	281	258	221	386	394
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	11	11	5	10	12	12	11	11	11	11	11
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	8	8	7	6	11	11	13	12	17	21	20
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	117	117	80	88	108	107	117	130	135	132	134
Senior law clerks	32	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Court (staff) law clerks	20	80	73	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total personnel for clerks' offices	2,557	2,788	2,917	2,717	2,836	2,966	3,012	3,467	3,703	4,012	4,089	4,255	4,482	4,618
Members of probation staffs, total	2,630	2,853	2,902	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,819	2,762	2,918	3,070	3,180	3,311	3,672	3,924
Probation officers	1,522	1,632	1,673	1,664	1,673	1,649	1,637	1,574	1,690	1,758	1,847	1,879	2,046	2,146
Probation officers' assistants	19	30	30	30	35	10	40	40	34	21	23	24	23	23
Prerol services officers ^c	79	86	91	100	95	91	68	71	72	91	98	123	189	233
Clerks	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077	1,122	1,148	1,156	1,285	1,414	1,522
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,294	1,305	1,250	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,640	2,957	2,989	3,216	3,398	3,965	4,488	4,494
Judges	224	228	232	236	235	237	236	243	234	228	242	252	293	296
Secretaries to judges	--	--	--	--	--	138	209	221	230	236	233	240	286	289
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	--	--	--	--	--	210	210	240	232	243	255	264	313	316
Clerks	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253	2,293	2,509	2,668	3,209	3,566	3,561
Bankruptcy Administrator and staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	32
U.S. magistrates	450	454	455	444	439	441	485	435	447	440	450	451	452	464
Staff to U.S. magistrates	285	298	325	358	403	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Secretaries to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	69	211	223	239	250	267	275	286	294
Legal assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	146	159	191	236	254	282	284
Clerical assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	159	119	99	82	68	43	30	24	21
Federal public defenders and assistants	111	124	136	138	138	148	146	152	171	174	193	215	304	351
Staff to Federal public defenders	118	121	139	135	143	153	159	181	214	232	240	245	239	240
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	435	411	436	411	28	34	61	63	58	42	31	34	25	25
Court reporters	390	403	443	461	523	536	533	559	554	562	584	587	589	579
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	0	0	--	--	--
Supporting personnel of the national courts	220	222	219	223	235	225	232	163	172	116	118	200	108	109
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	23	24	20	10	10	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Messengers	9	8	7	5	10	39	1	5	1	0	0	--	--	--
Librarians	40	48	48	51	52	37	109	131	159	176	183	186	187	209
Nurses	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Interpreters	12	12	13	14	17	28	29	28	31	29	28	29	34	34
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	5	3	5	8	10	8	4	4	5	0	0	--	--	--
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	437	408	444	473	497	521	510	531	533	543	543	569	568	583
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	(d)	98	117	129	136	119	98	106	104	114	112	117	108	112
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	--	--	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	9
Speedy Trial Planning Groups	--	--	2	--	1	71	59	45	--	--	--	--	--	--
Reporters and staff	--	--	--	--	--	194	212	185	181	172	187	185	192	187
Land commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Land commission staff	--	--	--	--	--	12	38	32	29	30	25	20	18	16
Jury commissioners	--	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	2
Jury commissioners staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

^aPermanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.^bThis figure includes the nine judges from the Court of International Trade (Article III), however, it is a National Court.^cPosition was created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.^dIn 1976, this total was included in the "members of the staff of Administrative Office" total.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 27; 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1981, p. 20; 1983, p. 38; 1984, p. 46; 1986, pp. 50, 51 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988*, p. 51; and 1989, p. 45 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.47

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. Courts of Appeals judgeships

By Presidential administration, 1963-90

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=40)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=45)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=12)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=56)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=31)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 (N=47)	President Bush's appointees 1989-90 (N=18)
Sex							
Male	97.5 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	80.4 %	96.8 %	93.6 %	88.9 %
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.6	3.2	6.4	11.1
Ethnicity							
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	78.6	93.5	100.0	88.9
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	3.2	0.0	5.6
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.2	0.0	5.6
Asian	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, undergraduate							
Public-supported	32.5	40.0	50.0	30.4	29.0	21.3	33.3
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0	45.2	55.3	50.0
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6	25.8	23.4	16.7
None indicated	10.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school							
Public-supported	40.0	37.8	50.0	39.3	35.5	42.6	22.2
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	48.4	29.8	44.4
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	16.1	27.7	33.3
Occupation at nomination or appointment							
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	8.5	11.1
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	61.3	51.1	55.6
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	14.9	16.7
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	10.6	16.7
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.1	0.0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0.0	14.3	16.1	10.6	0.0
Other	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.0
Occupational experience							
Judicial	65.0	57.8	75.0	53.6	70.9	53.2	55.6
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	19.3	34.0	33.3
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5	25.8	40.4	38.9
Religion							
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	46.8	55.6
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	36.2	38.9
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	17.0	5.6
Political party							
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	5.4	100.0	95.7	94.4
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.1	5.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
American Bar Association ratings							
Exceptionally well qualified	27.5	15.6	16.7	16.1	22.6	12.8	77.8 ^a
Well qualified	47.5	57.8	41.7	58.9	41.9	42.6	NA
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	35.5	44.7	22.2
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No report requested	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: These data were compiled from a variety of sources. Primarily used were questionnaires completed by judicial nominees for the Senate Judiciary Committee, transcripts of the confirmation hearing conducted by the Committee, and personal interviews. In addition, an investigation was made of various biographical directories including *The American Bench* (Sacramento: R.B. Forster), *Who's Who in American Politics* (New York: Bowker), *Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory* (Summit, NJ: Martindale-Hubbell, Inc.), various regional editions of *Who's Who*, State legislative handouts, and relevant newspaper articles from the home State of nominees or appointees.

Law firms are categorized according to the number of partners/associates: 25 or more associates for a large firm, 5 to 24 associates for a moderate firm; and 4 or less for a small firm. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

The American Bar Association's (ABA) ratings are assigned to candidates after investigation and evaluation by the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which considers prospective Federal judicial nominees only upon referral by the U.S. Attorney General or at the request of the United States Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications—competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intellectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. To be rated "excep-

tionally well qualified," the prospective nominee has to stand at the top of the legal profession in the community involved and have outstanding legal ability, wide experience, and the highest reputation for integrity and temperament. Similar high standing in the community is also required. To be rated "well qualified," the nominee has to have the Committee's strong affirmative endorsement and be regarded one of the best available for the vacancy from the standpoint of competence, integrity, and temperament. The evaluation of "qualified" indicates that it appears the prospective nominee would be able to perform satisfactorily as a Federal judge with respect to competence, integrity, and temperament. When a nominee is found "not qualified," it means that the Committee's investigation indicates that the prospective nominee is not adequate from the standpoint of competence, integrity, or temperament (American Bar Association, *Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary* (Chicago: American Bar Association, 1980), pp. 3-5).

^aCategory includes "well qualified."

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "The Bush Imprint on the Judiciary: Carrying on a Tradition," *Judicature* 74 (April-May 1991), pp. 302, 303. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.48

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to U.S. District Court Judgeships

By Presidential administration, 1963-90

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 (N=122)	President Nixon's appointees 1969-74 (N=179)	President Ford's appointees 1974-76 (N=52)	President Carter's appointees 1977-80 (N=202)	President Reagan's first term appointees 1981-84 (N=129)	President Reagan's second term appointees 1985-88 ^a (N=161)	President Bush's appointees 1989-90 (N=48)
Sex							
Male	98.4 %	99.4 %	98.1 %	85.6 %	90.7 %	92.5 %	89.6 %
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	7.4	10.4
Ethnicity							
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93.0	91.9	95.8
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.1	2.1
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.3	2.1
Asian	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.0
Education, undergraduate							
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1	36.6	41.7
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	50.9	50.0
Ivy League	16.4	19.5	17.3	9.9	16.3	12.4	8.3
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education, law school							
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2	41.0	47.9
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	44.1	39.6
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	14.9	12.5
Occupation at nomination or appointment							
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	16.8	10.4
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	34.8	47.9
Law firm, large	2.4	11.3	9.7	14.0	11.6	22.4	16.6
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	25.6	14.3	18.7
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.8	9.9	4.2
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0
Occupational experience							
Judicial	34.3	35.1	42.3	54.5	50.4	43.5	50.0
Prosecutorial	45.8	41.9	50.0	38.6	43.4	44.7	37.5
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.9	27.1
Religion							
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	61.2	60.9	64.9
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.2	31.8	27.3	22.9
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	12.4	6.9	11.2	12.5
Political party							
Democrat	94.3	7.2	21.2	94.1	3.1	6.2	4.2
Republican	5.7	92.8	78.8	4.5	96.9	90.7	93.8
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.1	2.1
American Bar Association rating							
Exceptionally well qualified	7.4	4.8	0.0	4.0	6.9	2.5	58.3 ^b
Well qualified	40.9	40.4	46.1	47.0	43.4	54.7	NA
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	42.9	41.7
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.47. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

^aOne appointee classified as non-denominational.

^bCategory includes "well qualified."

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "The Bush Imprint on the Judiciary: Carrying on a Tradition," *Judicature* 74 (April-May 1991), pp. 298, 299. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.49

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-89

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
										Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act										
FIRST CIRCUIT																					
Maine	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	66	64	50
Massachusetts	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	34	25	24
New Hampshire	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	17	21	21
Rhode Island	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	19	29	24
Puerto Rico	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	104	100	60
SECOND CIRCUIT																					
Connecticut	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	30	33	36
New York:																					
North	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	41	42	34
East	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	56	58	62
South	34	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	35	28	36
West	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	51	52	51
Vermont	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	38	43	57
THIRD CIRCUIT																					
Delaware	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	23	18	22
New Jersey	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	27	31	29
Pennsylvania:																					
East	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	26	22	28
Middle	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	36	40	37
West	32	29	33	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	32	25	24
Virgin Islands	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	155	156	153
FOURTH CIRCUIT																					
Maryland	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	49	39	37
North Carolina:																					
East	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	57	59	53
Middle	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	81	81	80
West	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	93	127
South Carolina	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	40	57
Virginia:																					
East	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	59	54	59
West	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	34	38	37
West Virginia:																					
North	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	88	92	105
South	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	50	56	66
FIFTH CIRCUIT																					
Alabama:																					
North	88	95	107	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																					
North	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	96	113	112	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	77	111	134	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																					
North	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	188	138	179	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																					
East	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	34	29	30
Middle	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	33	27	23
West	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	26	31
Mississippi:																					
North	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	32	33	42
South	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	41	39	36
Texas:																					
North	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	67	65	67
East	55	46	69	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	32	38	37	28	22	29	25	45
South	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	132	146
West	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	110	123	164
Canal Zone	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.49

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-89--Continued

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
										Before the Omnibus Judge- ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge- ship Act										
SIXTH CIRCUIT																					
Kentucky:																					
East	145	159	187	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	29	27	41	34	39	39	
West	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	51	38	37
Michigan:																					
East	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	46	36	33
West	81	79	176	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	29	38	40
Ohio:																					
North	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	34	42	44
South	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	40	59	56
Tennessee:																					
East	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	47	49
Middle	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	62	62	67
West	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	55	76	100
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																					
Illinois:																					
North	48	73	73	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	26	34	33
East ^a	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South ^a	94	90	89	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52	64	41
Central ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	60	62	89
Indiana:																					
North	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	46	46	45
South	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	33	35
Wisconsin:																					
East	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	29	34	46
West	141	141	140	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	49	63	64
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																					
Arkansas:																					
East	146	107	137	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	49	40	38
West	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	22	29	27
Iowa:																					
North	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	68	45	101
South	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	37	38	42
Minnesota	83	106	187	102	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	48	38	42
Missouri:																					
East	75	103	77	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	51	41	55
West	89	109	142	139	177	307	73	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	52	44
Nebraska	75	67	70	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	41	41	49
North Dakota	37	42	58	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	52	55	74
South Dakota	81	96	70	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59	89	66	67	49	63	60	73	72	58
NINTH CIRCUIT																					
Alaska	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	40	36	28
Arizona	214	286	290	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	79	93	98
California:																					
North	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	47	42	40
East	221	321	303	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	65	78
Central	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	52	47	42
South	565	470	374	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	134	124	139
Hawaii	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304 ^b	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	39	46	50
Idaho	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	66	57	39
Montana	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	59	59	71
Nevada	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	79	72	60
Oregon	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	63	74	79
Washington:																					
East	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	99	147	160
West	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	40	42	50
Guam	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	64	59	71
Northern Mariana Islands ^c																					
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	1	12	14

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.49

Criminal cases filed per judgeship in U.S. District Courts

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-89--Continued

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
										Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act										
TENTH CIRCUIT																					
Colorado	91	81	103	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	39	41	44
Kansas	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	49	47	52
New Mexico	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	107	132	106
Oklahoma:																					
North	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	81	71	61
East	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	58	53	47
West	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	52	49	46
Utah	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	38	53	52
Wyoming	158	173	140	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	39	35	40
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																					
Alabama:																					
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	37	43	36
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	42	49	45
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	49	60	65
Florida:																					
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	66	85	79
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	64	77	75
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	93	101	83
Georgia:																					
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	44	45	49
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	43	47
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	56	52	48
District of Columbia	144	154	174	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32	32	31

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 1980-89 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.

^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 Federal Court Management Statistics 1985*; and 1989 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.50

Percent distribution of duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1988 and 1989

	1988	1989
Total all matters	471,085	418,711
Trial jurisdiction	19.1 %	21.3 %
Petty offenses	16.3	18.0
Misdemeanors (other than petty)	2.8	3.3
Preliminary proceedings in criminal cases	30.5	37.0
Initial appearances	10.2	11.1
Arraignments	6.3	7.4
Other	6.1	8.1
Warrants	6.5	8.7
Ball review	1.4	1.7
Civil consent cases	1.3	1.3
Additional duties	49.2	40.4
Motions ^a	28.8	19.7
Pretrial conference	11.0	11.8
Prisoner litigation	5.4	4.9
Other	2.5	2.5
Social Security	1.5	1.6

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.

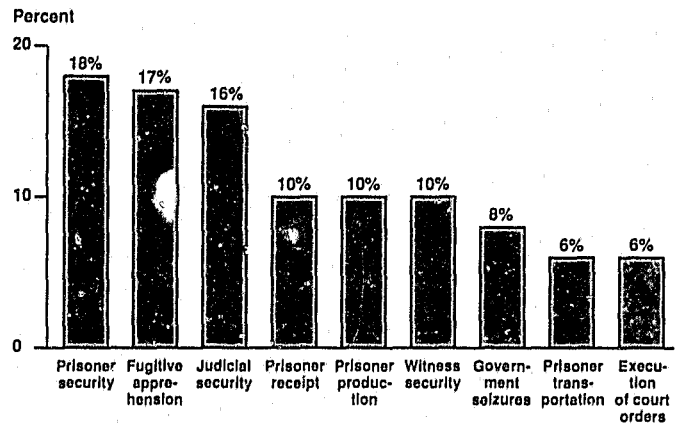
^aIncludes evidentiary hearings.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988*, p. 36; 1989, pp. 29, 30 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.1

Duties performed by Deputy U.S. Marshals

By type of activity, fiscal year 1990



Note: The U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) is a law enforcement agency performing duties for the Executive Branch of the Federal government. The agency executes all warrants issued by the Federal courts, conducts fugitive investigations, and maintains custody of all Federal pretrial detainees. In addition the USMS is responsible for prisoner processing and detention, transportation and production of prisoners, protection of Federal judiciary, Federal witness security, the execution of court orders, and management of related Federal government seizures. Further responsibilities include escorting missile convoys, suppressing prison disturbances in Federal prisons, and arresting extremely dangerous fugitives. Data on workload, accomplishments, and time utilization are collected on a regular basis from the 94 district offices.

A fugitive is an individual who has been convicted or is suspected of criminal activity and attempts to avoid legal sanctions by fleeing from the justice system. Fugitive warrants are issued for a variety of violations, e.g., escape, bond default, parole or probation violations, and felony violations in cases where the originating agency does not have arrest authority.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 5. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.51

Warrants handled by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of warrant, fiscal years 1987-90

Type of warrant	1987						1988							
	Pending on 9/30/86	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	De-tainers filed	Dis-missals	Pending on 9/30/87	Pending on 9/30/87	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	De-tainers filed	Dis-missals	Pending on 9/30/88
Total	50,090	80,979	24,527	12,710	6,540	24,932	59,357	59,357	75,097	24,926	13,723	6,904	25,938	62,963
U.S. Marshals Service														
felony fugitive	9,224	11,587	6,715	337	2,424	1,006	9,845	9,845	12,209	7,422	447	2,480	810	10,896
Other felony	17,500	26,780	6,541	10,743	3,270	3,080	19,612	19,612	26,346	7,073	11,526	3,595	3,896	19,868
Misdemeanor	23,366	42,612	11,271	1,630	846	20,846	29,900	29,900	36,542	10,431	1,750	829	21,232	32,199
Drug Enforcement Administration fugitives	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. "U.S. Marshals Service felony fugitive" refers to warrants that the USMS maintains primary control over and includes probation and parole violators, escapees, and bond defaulters. "Other felony" refers to felony warrants originated by other Federal agencies (such as the Drug Enforcement Administration), for which the USMS also assumes responsibility.

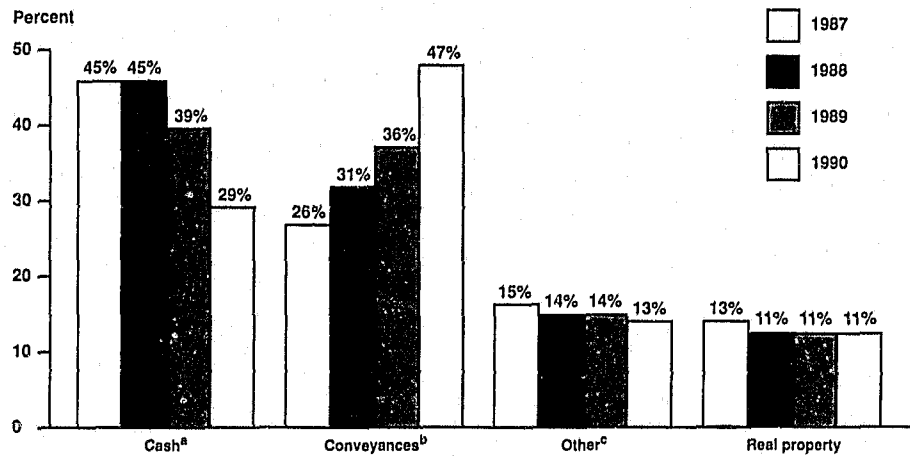
^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987*, p. 6; 1988, p. 8; 1989, p. 9; 1990, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Figure 1.2

Percent distribution of property seized by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of property, fiscal years 1987-90



Note: See Note, figure 1.1. The U.S. Marshals Service administers the U.S. Department of Justice's program for the management and disposal of property subject to judicial and administrative forfeiture. Asset seizure and forfeiture is used to dismantle drug trafficking rings and other continuing criminal enterprises, not only by prosecuting and imprisoning major drug suppliers, money launderers, and drug financiers, but also by stripping away the criminal assets of the illegal organization. (Source, 1990, p. 57.)

^c"Other" includes all property excluded from the other three categories, including antiques, livestock, jewelry, laboratory equipment and chemicals, and electronic equipment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987*, p. 52; 1988, p. 56; 1989, p. 58; 1990, p. 61 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aFor 1990, the category was labeled "currency."

^bFor 1990, the category was labeled "vehicles."

1989							1990						
Pending on 9/30/88 ^a	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	De-tainers filed	Dis-missals	Pending on 9/30/89	Pending on 9/30/89 ^a	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	De-tainers filed	Dis-missals	Pending on 9/30/90
66,286	78,641	27,987	16,224	6,642	22,391	71,683	70,391	78,197	27,496	16,043	7,124	25,346	72,578
10,580	13,294	8,704	829	2,377	871	11,093	11,470	11,906	7,911	860	2,889	763	10,953
19,130	22,196	5,816	10,912	2,874	3,004	18,720	15,463	21,370	6,322	10,275	2,711	2,505	15,020
32,322	36,425	11,263	1,843	629	17,729	37,283	38,753	38,465	10,912	2,107	890	21,513	41,796
4,254	6,726	2,204	2,640	762	787	4,587	4,705	6,456	2,351	2,801	634	565	4,910

Table 1.52

Execution of non-warrant court orders by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of court order, fiscal years 1987-90

	Total	Type of court order			
		Government		Private	
		Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
1987					
Received from courts	316,544	89,006	126,017	96,208	5,313
<u>Court orders served</u>					
In person	200,472	52,974	112,751	30,466	4,281
By mail	78,011	23,225	4,102	50,343	341
Returned unexecuted	41,741	13,818	11,982	15,398	545
1988					
Received from courts	333,987	87,583	131,600	110,661	4,143
<u>Court orders served</u>					
In person	211,246	55,319	120,184	32,587	3,156
By mail	73,371	19,196	3,962	50,144	69
Returned unexecuted	49,639	12,864	10,140	26,047	588
1989					
Received from courts	343,089	90,919	138,170	109,332	4,668
<u>Court orders served</u>					
In person	222,003	59,893	124,100	34,213	3,797
By mail	80,879	18,236	4,403	58,175	65
Returned unexecuted	34,516	12,289	9,819	11,907	501
1990					
Received from courts	353,581	91,292	152,527	105,310	4,452
<u>Court orders served</u>					
In person	237,050	59,968	141,784	31,860	3,438
By mail	82,813	19,348	4,635	58,794	36
Returned unexecuted	41,541	11,416	10,438	19,045	642

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. Non-warrant court orders include summonses and complaints in civil actions, subpoenas in both civil and criminal actions, writs of habeas corpus, writs of execution, and enforcement of major injunctions. These orders may originate from the Federal courts, United States Attorneys, private litigants, Federal agencies, foreign governments, and others. (Source, 1990, p. 53.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service In FY 1987*, p. 45; 1988, p. 49; 1989, p. 52; 1990, p. 54 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.53

Participation in the U.S. Marshals Service Witness Security Program

Fiscal years 1987-90

	1987	1988	1989	1990
New principal witnesses	170	208	185	173
Active funded principal witnesses	787	783	878	766
Active funded program participants ^a	1,731	1,632	1,854	1,609
Average number of months witnesses are funded	15	16	17	16
Cumulative principal witnesses	5,045	5,253	5,438	5,611
Cumulative program participants ^a	11,279	11,157	11,511	12,611
Number of principal witnesses reactivated during fiscal year	97	109	115	81

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. For the Witness Security Program, the U.S. Marshals Service "provides protection to government witnesses when their lives become endangered because they have agreed to provide critical information to the government and the courts about organized crime and other serious criminal enterprises. This protection is provided 24 hours a day to all such witnesses while they are in a 'threat' environment and upon their return to a danger area for trials or other court appearances. The witnesses and authorized dependents are given new identities, moved to another city, and provided services necessary to assist them in becoming self-sustaining and acclimated to their new community as quickly as possible." (Source, 1990, p. 47.)

^aProgram participants include principal witnesses and family members.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the U.S. Marshals Service In FY 1988*, p. 46; 1990, p. 50 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.54

Transportation of prisoners by the U.S. Marshals Service

Fiscal years 1986-90

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Percent change 1986-90
Number of prisoner movements	74,834	83,907	92,051	107,391	127,059	70 %
Total hours expended in prisoner transportation	214,200	221,300	245,762	287,604	295,234	38
Average number of hours expended per prisoner transported	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	-18
Average number of prisoner movements per workyear	NA	682	718	778	895	X

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. Prisoner transportation involves the physical relocation of prisoners from one U.S. Marshals Service district to another. Usually it includes the transfer of custody, either from district to district or from the U.S. Marshals Service to another agency (Source, 1990, p. 29).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service In FY 1987*, p. 25; 1989, p. 31; 1990, p. 31 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.55

Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1989

Jurisdiction	Appellate courts						Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
	Court of last resort	Number of judges ^a	Term (in years) ^b	Intermediate appellate court	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	124	6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	30	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	18	6	Superior courts	101	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts Circuit courts	34 33	4 6
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	88	12	Superior courts	725	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	8	District Court	110	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	139	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	15 ^c	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	46	6	Circuit courts	372	6 ^d
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	137	4
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	24	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	33	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10 ^f	Appellate Court	34	10 ^f	Circuit courts	760 ^e	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 ^f	Court of Appeals	12	10 ^f	Superior Court Circuit courts	129 90	6 6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	100 ^g	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	146 ^h	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	52	10	District courts	192	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	16	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	109 ⁱ	15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	10	To age 70	Trial Court	320	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6	Circuit courts	167	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	13	6	District courts	230	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts Circuit courts	39 40	4 4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	133 ^j	6
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	36	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	48	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	39	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	25	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^k	Appellate Division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	349	7
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	7	8	District courts	59	6 ^k
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ^k	Appellate Division of Supreme Court Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	47 15	5 ^k 5 ^k	Supreme Court	484	14 ^k
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	74	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	X	District courts	27	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	59	6	Courts of common pleas	344	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71 ^m	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	87	6
				Tax Court	1	6			
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	15 9	10 10	Courts of common pleas	341	10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	20	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	31	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	35	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	35	8
				Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit courts	97 ⁿ	8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Courts of Appeals	80	6	District courts	385	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6						
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 ^o	Court of Appeals	7	10 ^o	District courts	29	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts District courts	10 15	6 6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	122	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	136	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit courts	208	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	51	15
American Samoa	High Court	8 ^p	(q)	X	X	X	High Court; trial level	8 ^p	(q)
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	6	7
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	95	12

See notes on next page.

Table 1.55

Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1989--Continued

Note: These data were collected through information provided by the National Center for State Courts, State Court administration offices, and a search of State statutes.

^aNumber includes chief justice.

^bInitial term may be shorter.

^cPresident judge, three resident judges and eleven associate judges.

^dFor judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is eight years.

^e389 authorized circuit, 371 associate circuit, plus 50 permissive associate judges.

^fTwo years initial; 10 years retention.

^gPlus 42 district associate judges and 19 senior judges.

^hPlus 69 district associate judges and 70 district magistrates.

ⁱIncludes judges of Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

^jPlus 170 associate circuit judges.

^kMay be reappointed to age 70.

^lTemporary.

^mPlus 77 associate judges and 60 special judges.

ⁿWith civil jurisdiction, 69 judges; with criminal jurisdiction, 28.

^oThree years initial; 10 years retention.

^pChief justice and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

^qFor good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1990-91* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1990), pp. 204-207. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.56

Selected qualification requirements of Judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1989

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizenship		Years of minimum residence				Minimum age		Member of State bar (years)		Other	
	Appellate	Trial	In State		In district		Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial
			Appellate	Trial	Appellate	Trial						
Alabama	(a)	(a)	5 ^b	5 ^b		1	25	25	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Alaska	Y	Y	5 ^b	5 ^b					Y ^d	Y ^d		
Arizona			10 ^e	5	3 ^{f,g}		30 ^f	30	10 ^e	5	(h,i)	(h,i)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	(j,k)	(j,k)	(h)	(h)
California									10 ^k	10 ^k		
Colorado			(g)			(g)			5	5	(i)	(i)
Connecticut							18		Y ^c	Y ^c		
Delaware			(b)	(b)					(j)	(j)		
Florida			(g)	(g)	Y ^c	Y ^c			10	5	(i)	(i)
Georgia	(a)	(a)	3 ^b	3 ^b			30	30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y ^{b,c}	Y ^{b,c}					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	2		(g)	30	30	Y ^c	(j)		
Illinois	Y	Y			Y ^c	Y ^c			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Indiana	Y	Y			Y ^c	Y ^c			10 ^k	Y ^c		
Iowa									Y ^c	Y ^c		
Kansas						Y ^c	30	30	Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana			5		2	2	25		5	5		
Maine									(j)	(j)	(h)	(h)
Maryland			5 ^{b,g}	5 ^{b,g}	(i)	(i)	30	30	Y ^c	Y ^c	(h)	(h)
Michigan			(g)		(g)	(g)			Y ^c	Y ^c	(i,m)	(i,m)
Minnesota									(j)	(j)		
Mississippi			5 ^b	5 ^b			30	26	5	5		
Missouri	(a)	(a)	(g)	(g)	Y ^c	1	30	30	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3		Y ^{c,g}	Y ^c	30	30	5 ^k	5 ^k		
Nevada			2 ^g	2 ^g			25	25	Y ^c	Y ^c	(n)	(n)
New Hampshire											(o)	(o)
New Jersey									10	10		
New Mexico			3	3		Y ^c	30	30	3 ^{j,k}	3 ^{j,k}		
New York									10	10		
North Carolina			1				21		Y ^c	Y ^c		
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y ^c	Y ^c					Y ^{c,j}	Y ^{c,j}		
Ohio						Y ^c			6 ^k	6 ^k	(i)	(i)
Oklahoma			(g)		(g)	(g)	30		5 ^k	4 ^k		
Oregon	Y	Y	3 ^b	Y ^c	(g)	Y ^c			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 ^b	(b)		1			Y ^c	Y ^c		
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 ^b	5 ^b		Y ^{c,g}	26	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y ^c	Y ^c	Y ^{c,g}	Y ^{c,g}			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Tennessee			5 ^b	5		1	35 ^p	30	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(i)	2	35	25	Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		
Utah			5	3		Y ^c	30	25	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Vermont			Y ^c	Y ^c					Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		
Virginia			Y ^c	Y ^c					5	5		
Washington			1		1	1			Y ^{c,q}	Y ^c		
West Virginia			5	5			30	30	Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		
Wisconsin			(g)			(g)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	1 ^{j,k}	1 ^j		
District of Columbia	Y	Y			(r)				5 ^k	5 ^k		
American Samoa	Y	Y							Y ^c	Y ^c		
Guam		Y								(i)		
Northern Mariana Islands		Y						30		(j)		
Puerto Rico	Y	Y					25		Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.56

Selected qualification requirements of judges of appellate and trial courts of general jurisdiction

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1989--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.55. "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 Rhode Island.

^aCitizen of the United States. Alabama--5 years. Georgia--3 years. Missouri--15 years for appellate court, 10 years for trial courts.

^bCitizen of the State.

^cLength of time not specified.

^dLength of time as member of State bar not specified but must have been engaged in active practice of law for a specific number of years: 8 years for appellate court, 5 years for trial court.

^eFor court of appeals, 5 years.

^fFor court of appeals judges only.

^gQualified elector. For Arizona court of appeals, must be elector of county of residence. For Michigan Supreme Court, elector in State; court of appeals, elector of appellate circuit. For Missouri Supreme and appellate courts, electors for 9 years; for circuit courts, electors for 3 years. For Oklahoma Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals, elector for 1 year; court of appeals and district courts, elector for 6 months. For Oregon court of appeals, qualified elector in county.

^hSpecific personal characteristics. Arizona, Arkansas--good moral character. Maine--sobriety of manners. Maryland--integrity, wisdom and sound legal knowledge.

ⁱNominee must be under certain age to be eligible. Arizona--under 65 years. Colorado--under 72 years, except when name is submitted for vacancy. Florida--under 70 years, except upon temporary assignment or to complete a term. Michigan, Ohio--under 70 years. ^jLearned in law.

^kYears as a practicing lawyer and/or service on bench of court of record in State may satisfy requirement. Arkansas--appellate: 8 years; trial: 6 years. Indiana--10 years admitted to practice or must have served as a circuit, superior or criminal court judge in the State for at least 5 years. Kansas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years (must have served as an associate district judge in State for 2 years). Texas--appellate: 10 years; trial: 4 years. Vermont--5 of 10 years preceding appointment. West Virginia--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years. Puerto Rico--appellate: 10 years; trial: 5 years.

^lSix months.

^mA person convicted of a felony or breach of public trust is not eligible to the office for a period of 20 years after conviction.

ⁿMay not have been previously removed from judicial office.

^oExcept that record of birth is required.

^pThirty years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

^qFor court of appeals, admitted to practice for 5 years.

^r90 days.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1990-91* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1990), pp. 208, 209. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.57

Salaries of Judges of appellate and general trial courts, and date of last salary change

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of January 1991

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change	Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court			Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$90,475	\$89,475	\$61,017 (88,475)	10/1/90	New Hampshire	\$88,200	X	\$82,687	11/2/90
Alaska	99,504 to 100,908	93,996	78,833 ^a 92,004 to 99,000	7/1/90	New Jersey	115,000	\$108,000	100,000	1/1/91
Arizona	87,360	85,280	83,200	1/1/91	New Mexico	75,000	71,250	67,500	7/1/90
Arkansas	72,716	70,240	67,761	7/1/90	New York	115,000	102,500	95,000	10/1/87
California	121,207	113,632	99,297	1/1/91	North Carolina	89,532	84,768	75,252	7/1/90
Colorado	72,000	67,500	63,000	7/1/88	North Dakota	68,342	X	62,969	7/1/90
Connecticut	92,045	85,587	81,760	7/1/90	Ohio	96,350	89,700	72,700	1/1/91
Delaware	99,000	X	94,100	7/1/90	Oklahoma	77,550	72,732	64,698	1/1/91
Florida	100,443	95,421	90,399	1/1/91	Oregon	76,400	74,600	69,600	7/1/90
Georgia	92,778	92,179	70,560 (100,560) 83,587 ^a	7/1/90	Pennsylvania	91,500	89,500	80,000	7/3/87
Hawaii	93,780	89,780	86,780	1/1/90	Rhode Island	90,618	X	81,587	6/30/90
Idaho	71,144	70,144	66,680	7/1/90	South Carolina	91,163	86,606	86,606	10/1/90
Illinois	93,266	87,780	80,599	7/1/87	South Dakota	64,700	X	60,423	7/1/90
Indiana	81,000	76,500	61,740	1/1/91	Tennessee	85,500	81,500	78,000	9/1/90
Iowa	84,000	80,700	76,700	7/1/90	Texas	89,250	80,325	76,309	9/1/89
Kansas	78,054	75,268	67,856	8/1/90	Utah	77,700	73,950	70,200	7/1/90
Kentucky	73,808	70,795	67,783	7/1/90	Vermont	70,775	X	67,230	1/6/91
Louisiana	85,383	81,284	77,185	7/1/90	Virginia	99,709	94,724	92,564	12/1/90
Maine	80,392	X	76,024	9/4/89	Washington	89,300	84,900	80,500	9/3/90
Maryland	99,000	92,500	89,000	7/1/90	West Virginia	72,000	X	65,000	1/1/90
Massachusetts	90,450	83,708	80,360	7/1/88	Wisconsin	82,706	77,872	73,004	1/18/90
Michigan	106,610	102,346	94,133 (98,081) 98,081 ^a	1/1/90	Wyoming	72,000	X	68,750	1/1/91
Minnesota	89,052	83,910	78,768	1/1/91	National average	87,352	85,253	77,470	X
Mississippi	75,800	X	66,200	7/1/89	District of Columbia	132,700	X	125,100	1/1/91
Missouri	91,594	85,500	79,164	8/28/90	Federal System	153,600	132,700	125,100	1/1/91
Montana	56,452	X	55,178	7/1/90	American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Nebraska	77,000	X	71,225	1/1/91	Guam	X	X	83,000	12/20/88
Nevada	85,000 ^b	X	79,000	1/7/91	Northern Mariana Islands	72,000	X	66,000	4/89
					Puerto Rico	67,400	X	42,000	7/1/89
								to 48,000	
					Virgin Islands	X	X	75,000	10/1/89

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 37 States that have such courts. Two figures are shown for States where localities supplement State-paid salaries. The first is the sum of the State pay plus the lowest supplement paid by the localities. The second figure (shown in parentheses) is the sum of the State pay plus the highest possible supplement paid by the localities. Supplements may in-

clude payments for travel and other expenses, and locally authorized salary increments.

^aMedian salary.

^bThe base pay is supplemented by increments for length of service.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, January 1991), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.58

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of May 1991

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	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut ^b	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia ^c	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan 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 ^d	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	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 ^e	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, retention 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 ^f	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	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas ^g	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Reappointment by General Assembly	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	12 years	Reappointment by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page.

Table 1.58

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of the highest appellate court justices

By State, as of May 1991--Continued

Note: These data were compiled through a survey of State statutes; they were then verified by personnel of the American Judicature Society.

"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. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions. "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.

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

^bThe judicial selection commission submits a list of prospective judges to the governor who nominates one to fill a vacancy. The legislature then votes to approve or disapprove that nomination.

^cInitial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

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

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

^fOklahoma 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: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.59

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 36 States

As of May 1991

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	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature confirms	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan 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	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	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 chief justice	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, retention 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 ^c	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania ^d	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment by legislature	6
Tennessee ^b	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.58. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

^a Appeals court judges are initially chosen in nonpartisan elections and midterm vacancies are filled from a list submitted by a judicial nominating commission.

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

^c Pennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.

^b Alabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.60

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of May 1991

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (In years)
<u>Alabama</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Alaska</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Arizona</u> Superior court ^b	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	4
<u>Arkansas</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>California</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election ^c	6 years or governor appointed	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Colorado</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
<u>Connecticut</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
<u>Delaware</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
<u>District of Columbia</u> Superior Court ^d	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee	15
<u>Florida</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Georgia</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Hawaii</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
<u>Idaho</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Illinois</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^e	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^f	6 years	Partisan election ^g	6
<u>Indiana</u> Superior court	Partisan election ^h	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Iowa</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
<u>Kansas</u> District court	Nominating commission ⁱ	Until next general election	Retention election ^j	4
<u>Kentucky</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Maine</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
<u>Maryland</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission	1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
<u>Massachusetts</u> Trial Court of Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
<u>Michigan</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Michigan</u> Recorder's court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Minnesota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Mississippi</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Missouri</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^k	6 years ^l	Partisan election ^m	6 ^m
<u>Montana</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
<u>Nebraska</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Nevada</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>New Hampshire</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor ⁿ	To age 70	X	X
<u>New Jersey</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.60

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of general jurisdiction court judges

By State and name of court, as of May 1991--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
New Mexico District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, retention election	6
New York Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years ^g	Partisan election	14
North Carolina Superior court	Partisan election ^o	8 years	Partisan election ^p	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	Governor appointed	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	Nonpartisan 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	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	6
Vermont Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Retention election by general assembly	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

Note: See Note, table 1.58. 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).

^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.

^cLocal electors can choose either nonpartisan elections or gubernatorial appointment.

^dInitial appointment is made by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. If the President does not wish to reappoint the judge, the District of Columbia Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.

^eCircuit court associate judges are appointed by the circuit judges in each circuit for 4-year terms, as provided by supreme court rule.

^fIn Vanderburgh County, the two candidates for the nonpartisan election are chosen by the judicial nominating commission.

^gRetention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.

^hA nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake, St. Joseph, and Vanderburgh Counties.

ⁱTwenty-two of 29 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 7 select district judges in partisan elections.

^jSeven of 29 districts use partisan elections.

^kNominating commissions are used for selecting circuit court judges in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

^lAn 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.

^mRetention elections are used in Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, and the City and County of St. Louis.

ⁿSubject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

^oSpecial judges of the superior court are appointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

^pSpecial judges of the superior court are reappointed by the governor and serve 4-year terms.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.61

Staff and budget of judicial conduct commissions

By State, 1988-89^a

State	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Other	Total employed	Budget amount
Alabama	2 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	2	\$123,099
Alaska ^c	1 ^d	2 ^d	0	0	1	0	3	78,400
Arizona	1 ^d	(e)	(e)	1 ^d	0	0	2	60,000
California	1	5	0	1	4	1 ^f	12	1,026,244
Colorado	1 ^d	0	0	0	1	0	2	89,864
Connecticut	1 ^d	0	1 ^d	0	2 ^d	0	4	37,850
Delaware ^g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^h	1	1 ^d	0	1	0	0	3	124,000
Florida	1	1 ^d	0	1	0	0	3	235,494
Hawaii	1 ^d	0	0	0	0	0	1	44,639
Idaho	1 ^d	0	0	0	0	0	1	38,000
Illinois	1	0	3	1	1	0	6	350,200
Indiana	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	(l)
Kansas	1 ^d	1 ^d	1 ^d	0	0	0	3	26,715
Kentucky	1 ^d	1 ^d	1 ^d	0	1 ^d	0	4	47,554
Louisiana	1 ^d	3 ^d	1 ^d	0	1 ^d	0	6	40,000
Maine ^k	1 ^d	1 ^d	1 ^d	1 ^d	1 ^d	0	5	43,247
Michigan	1	3	1	1	2	1 ^m	9	621,500
Minnesota	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	124,165
Mississippi	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	155,340
Missouri	1 ^d	0	0	0	2 ^d	0	3	86,473
Montana ⁿ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4,501
Nebraska	1 ^d	0	0	1 ^d	1 ^d	0	3	10,000
Nevada	1 ^d	(o)	0	0	0	0	1	28,869
New Hampshire	2 ^d	0	0	0	0	0	2	10,000
New Jersey	1	2 ^b	1 ^d	0	1	0	5	155,000
New Mexico	1 ^d	0	0	0	1 ^d	0	2	74,372
New York	1	7	8	7 ^p	9 ^q	5 ^{r,s}	39	2,244,200
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	85,000
North Dakota	0	1 ^d	0	0	2 ^d	0	3	237,082 ^t
Ohio	0	6	1	0	0	7 ^u	14	708,480
Oklahoma ^v	1 ^d	2 ^d	0	0	1 ^d	1 ^w	5	19,948
Oregon	1 ^d	0	0	0	0	0	1	102,000
Pennsylvania	1 ^x	1	3	1	2	1 ^y	9	629,000
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	52,778
Texas	1	4 ^z	1	0	2	0	8	339,982 ^{aa}
Utah	1 ^{ab}	0	0	1 ^d	1 ^d	0	3	20,000
Virginia	1 ^{ac}	0	0	1 ^{ad}	0	0	2	183,585
Washington	1	0	1	1	1	1 ^{ae}	5	643,257 ^{af}
Wisconsin	1 ^{ag}	0	0	1	0	0	2	155,100
Wyoming	1 ^{ah}	0	0	0	0	0	1	5,000

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct commissions. These commissions are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. Information was not available for Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia.

^aStates do not maintain uniform reporting periods. Most States reported data for the calendar year 1988. However, the following States reported data for calendar year 1989: Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Carolina. The following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Alabama, District of Columbia, (10/1/88 through 9/30/89); Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Wyoming (7/1/88 through 6/30/89); New Jersey, (9/22/88 through 9/21/89); Texas, (9/1/88 through 8/31/89).

^bOne part-time, one full-time.

^cIn 1990, Alaska had a full-time executive director and a full-time Secretary. As of July 6, 1990, a full-time investigator was added. Its two attorneys are on contract.

^dPart-time.

^eThe Commission has access to attorneys and investigators as needed.

^fEmploys one full-time data processing analyst.

^gThe Court on the Judiciary has no budget or staff. By Court rule, the Clerk of the Delaware Supreme Court is the Clerk of the Court on the Judiciary.

^hAs part of its duties, the Commission evaluates active judges who seek reappointment, and reviews retired judges who wish to continue their judicial service as senior judges.

ⁱThe Commission's funds come from the general Supreme Court budget; it has no separate appropriation.

^jThe Clerk of the Appellate Court serves as the Commission's Secretary or Administrator. The Commission has access to an administrator from the Court system.

^kRetains only one attorney, who is the executive secretary of the Judicial Council; one investigator who takes specific assignments on a contract basis, and one secretary-administrative assistant.

^lThe exact title of the Administrative Assistant is Executive Secretary.

^mClerk/typist.

ⁿThe Judicial Standards Commission comprises two district judges who are elected by all district judges; one attorney who is appointed by the Supreme Court; and two private citizens, nonattorneys, who are appointed by the Governor.

^oThe Commission has attorneys and investigators available through the Attorney General's office.

^pFive full-time, two part-time.

^qEight full-time, one part-time.

^rFour full-time, one part-time.

^sIncludes a full-time Finance/Personnel Officer, a law clerk, a Budget Assistant, and clerk; and one part-time librarian.

^tThe Commission combines its budget with that of the Disciplinary Board.

^uSix full-time, one part-time.

^vUses the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.

^wPart-time Court Reporter.

^xThe Council's Executive Director serves also as general council.

^yParalegal.

^zThree full-time, one part-time.

^{aa}Of the total budget figure, \$78,888 is provided by a grant from the Governor's office.

^{ab}Part-time executive director is also part-time attorney.

^{ac}Executive director also serves as legal counsel.

^{ad}The administrative assistant is referred to as a "Confidential Secretary."

^{ae}Database coordinator/receptionist.

^{af}The Commission's Budget figure comprises two years, from July 1, 1987 through June 30, 1989. It includes a supplemental Budget Appropriation, and emergency funds from the Governor's fund.

^{ag}The Executive Director of the Commission must be an attorney.

^{ah}The duties of the Commission's Director are considered part-time, and the Director does not receive a salary separate from the Commission budget.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 12(Spring/Summer 1990), pp. 5, 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.62

Percent distribution of juror expenditures in U.S. District Courts

By type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1989

(Total juror expenditures: \$50,789,100)

	Percent
Petit juror expenditures	77.6%
Attendance	47.0
Mileage	17.9
Subsistence	5.6
Other	7.1
Grand juror expenditures	22.4
Attendance	13.0
Mileage	5.4
Subsistence	3.1
Other	0.9

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 included miscellaneous payments for the comfort and convenience of both petit and grand jurors.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1989 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 20.

Table 1.63

Grand jury and grand juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1976-89

Grand jurors and juries	Years ending June 30													Percent change 1989 over 1988	
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988		1989
Total number of Sessions convened	8,404	8,849	8,929	9,791	10,338	10,997	10,508	11,157	11,804	11,584	11,364	11,011	10,817	10,526	-2.7 %
Jurors in session	167,185	175,687	176,459	194,168	206,627	219,860	210,213	222,980	232,844	228,785	223,866	216,285	211,610	207,107	-2.1
Hours in session	44,765	47,094	46,739	50,896	54,163	58,278	55,569	58,769	61,425	61,435	60,506	59,335	58,109	57,249	-1.5
Average number of Jurors per session	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.7	0.5
Hours per session	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0
Total number of grand juries															
In existence	603	641	659	674	699	738	739	732	741	762	792	787	764	775	1.4
Impaneled	301	298	321	311	312	328	309	322	320	310	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Discharged	260	303	295	286	288	308	331	311	288	308	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 1.62. In this table, data for 1976 through 1977 are for 94 District Courts; data for 1978 through 1982 are for 95 District Courts; and data for 1983 through 1989 are for 94 District Courts.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1981* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 7; and *1989 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.64

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1977-89

Petit jurors	Years ending June 30													Percent change 1989 over 1988
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
Total available ^a	584,122	570,523	565,617	605,547	648,929	631,606	640,577	666,942	676,140	705,819	732,039	750,679	808,538	7.0 %
Selected or serving	352,940	345,372	334,765	368,710	396,746	388,979	413,813	430,845	442,196	465,135	488,270	490,193	509,443	3.9
Percent	60.4	60.5	59.2	60.9	61.1	61.6	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.9	66.7	65.3	63.4	X
Challenged	90,693	88,103	91,575	92,110	100,041	98,657	102,492	110,045	114,268	119,283	126,642	132,120	143,030	8.3
Percent	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	16.0	16.5	16.9	16.9	17.3	17.6	17.8	X
Not selected, serving or challenged--total	140,489	137,048	139,277	144,727	152,142	143,970	124,272	126,052	119,677	121,401	117,126	128,366	151,095	17.7
Percent	24.1	24.0	24.6	23.1	23.4	22.8	19.4	18.9	17.7	17.2	16.0	17.1	18.8	X
Travel status	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,582	5,078	5,572	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	X
Percent	(b)	(b)	(b)	0.8	0.8	0.9	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	X
Jury trial days	29,875	29,238	28,851	32,159	35,596	35,263	37,589	39,572	40,289	41,945	44,511	44,224	45,119	2.0
Criminal	16,945	16,084	15,171	15,649	15,925	15,587	16,539	16,778	17,203	19,253	19,095	19,459	21,341	9.7
Percent	56.7	55.0	52.6	48.7	44.7	44.2	44.0	42.4	42.7	45.9	42.9	44.0	47.3	X
Civil	12,930	13,154	13,680	16,510	19,671	19,676	21,050	22,793	23,086	22,692	25,415	24,765	23,778	-4.0
Percent	43.3	45.0	47.4	51.3	55.3	55.8	56.0	57.6	57.3	54.1	57.1	56.0	52.7	X
Juror Usage Index	19.55	19.51	19.60	18.83	18.23	17.91	17.04	16.85	16.78	16.83	16.45	16.97	17.81	4.9

Note: See Note, table 1.62. In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1989 data are for 94 District Courts.

^a "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.

^a Each juror is counted for each day serving, waiting at the courthouse to serve, or in travel.

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

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 574; 1981, p. 6; 1986, p. 23 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1988, p. 22; 1989, p. 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.65

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By Jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	\$40.00 ^a	Missouri	\$6.00
Alabama	10.00	Montana	12.00 ^l
Alaska	12.50 ^{b,c}	Nebraska	20.00
Arizona	12.00 ^d	Nevada	(m)
Arkansas	5.00 ^e	New Hampshire	15.00 ^b
California	5.00 ^f	New Jersey	5.00
Colorado	(g)	New Mexico	(n)
Connecticut	(g)	New York	15.00 ^b
Delaware	15.00	North Carolina	12.00 ^o
District of Columbia	30.00 ^h	North Dakota	25.00
Florida	10.00	Ohio	10.00 ^{l,p}
Georgia	5.00 ^l	Oklahoma	12.50
Hawaii	30.00	Oregon	10.00
Idaho	5.00 ^b	Pennsylvania	(q)
Illinois	4.00 ^l	Rhode Island	15.00
Indiana	7.50 ^l	South Carolina	10.00
Iowa	10.00	South Dakota	10.00 ^{l,r}
Kansas	10.00	Tennessee	10.00
Kentucky	12.50	Texas	6.00 ^{l,s}
Louisiana	12.00	Utah	14.00
Maine	20.00	Vermont	30.00
Maryland	10.00 ^{l,k}	Virginia	20.00
Massachusetts	(g)	Washington	10.00 ^l
Michigan	7.50 ^b	West Virginia	15.00
Minnesota	15.00	Wisconsin	8.00 ^{b,l}
Mississippi	15.00	Wyoming	30.00 ^t

Note: Daily juror fees are set by State statutes and do not include any mileage payments to jurors.

^aMay be raised to \$50.00 per day after 30 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

^bHalf-day rate.

^cAnchorage provides \$5.00 half-day rate for the first day, then \$12.50 per half-day after the first day.

^dNo fee for first day (discretionary); \$12.00 per day thereafter.

^e\$20.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

^fFees vary among counties; \$20.00 maximum per day.

^gNo fee for first 3 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available.

^hNo fee for first day; \$30.00 per day thereafter.

ⁱFees vary among counties.

^j\$17.50 per day while actually serving (sworn).

^kProvided as an expense; not reported as income nor remitted to employer.

^l\$25.00 per day while actually serving (sworn).

^m\$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn), \$30.00 per day after 5 days of service, \$9.00 per day if not sworn.

ⁿ\$4.25 per hour.

^o\$30.00 per day after 5 days of service.

^p\$15.00 maximum per day.

^q\$9.00 for first 3 days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.

^r\$40.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

^s\$30.00 maximum per day while actually serving (sworn).

^tMay be raised to \$50.00 per day after 4 days of service upon discretion of the judge.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Center for State Courts.

Table 1.66

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1976-89

Type of Investigation	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^a
Total	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084	125,613	147,124	155,945	168,063	142,356	145,439	148,880
Presentence investigation	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463	30,323	30,745	32,669	35,594	37,300	36,737	38,563
Limited or selective presentence investigation	2,255	3,060	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	14,526	16,483	17,476	16,506	16,836	18,502	21,233	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	746	1,043	1,661	1,252	988	1,012	919	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,787	9,368	9,448
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241	12,436	12,585	13,289	14,046	15,316	16,456	16,781
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	7,112	7,089	8,396	9,092	9,883	8,097	6,996	6,958	7,292	6,955	7,691	8,620	9,955	10,643
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	5,085	5,478	5,838	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	3,175	5,460	5,721	6,239	5,925	5,920	5,301	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,389	6,692	6,438
Parole supervision reports	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898	21,859	22,412	24,471	24,862	25,760	27,272	27,441
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909	1,917	1,806	1,747	1,615	1,658	1,889	2,130
Ball interviews	NA	NA	NA	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA
Collateral bail	NA	NA	NA	192	220	502	442	922	1,093	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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. As of 1987 the total figure no longer includes ball interviews because this function was transferred from the probation offices to the pretrial services offices. The 1987 data have been revised by the Source and may differ slightly from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aTwelve-month period ended Mar. 31, 1989.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1976* (Preliminary Report), p. 16; *1978* (Preliminary Report), p. 16; *1980*, p. 15, Table 18 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 20; *1984*, p. 20 (Washington, DC: USGPO); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1986* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), p. 45; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988*, p. 42; and *1989*, p. 37, Table 14 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.67

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989

State	Total number of officers	Starting salary; average salary	Job qualifications	Training provided		Department provides counseling for officers	Annual turnover (in percent)	Expect to add officers during 1990
				At start of employment	During employment			
Alabama	215 ^a	\$18,699; \$32,730	No age requirement, must have bachelor's degree in criminal justice or related field.	40 hours in service, 280 hours minimum standards training.	40 hours in service and firearms qualification.	No	Slight	No
Alaska	64 ^a	\$2,205; \$3,336 ^b	Bachelor's degree in related field or experience substituted on a year for year basis.	Mostly on-the-job training.	--	Yes, critical incident debriefing has just become available to the staff.	10	Yes, 12
Arizona	607	\$23,275; \$28,200	Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, other requirements may vary among counties.	Orientation (local), Intensive Probation Supervision (state-wide academy).	16 to 40 hours of training required.	Yes, some training (local, regional, statewide) is provided, but no specific counseling programs are sponsored at the present.	Varies by county	Yes
Arkansas	56 ^c	\$15,000, \$16,000; \$18,103 ^d	U.S. citizen, resident of county, college degree or combination of college and experience in education, social work, or criminal justice. Supervisory probation personnel must have either bachelor's degree plus work experience or a master's degree.	Orientation and 48 hours certification, 20 hours in-service.	Annual conference/workshop, 20 hours in-service for first 5 years.	Yes, stress management consultant presentations.	NA	Yes
Colorado	269	\$22,656	Graduation from an accredited 4 year college or university with a bachelor's degree in sociology, psychology or a related field.	Orientation (district or State level).	40 hours per year, judicial department provides 20 hours.	Yes, judicial department provides access to Employment Assistance Program, support groups; psychiatric hospital provides/offers free counseling.	Less than 5	No
Connecticut	247	\$20,500; \$35,000	21 years of age, Bachelor of Arts in related field, experience desirable (depends upon resume received for a particular vacancy).	210 hours in class, 1 year field training.	20 hours per year is mandatory.	Yes, training sessions on managing stress and burnout.	2	Yes
Delaware	92	\$19,000- \$25,000; NA	21 years old, have knowledge of human behavior, interviewing, counseling, casework principles, and ability to write and speak effectively, pass a test, panel interview, and background investigation.	4 week certification course plus 6 months on-the-job training in a training unit.	40 hours of training annually.	No	10	Yes
District of Columbia	2,482	\$23,846; \$38,039	Not over 35 at time of appointment, bachelor's degree in closely related field, 2 years experience.	2 weeks.	40 hours set by the Judicial Conference.	No	NA	Yes
Florida	1,794 ^a	\$20,120; NA	4 year college degree and 1 year experience in the care and custody of offenders, completion of the Florida Corrections Academy, drug screening.	320 hours Florida Corrections Academy.	40 hours per year.	Yes, stress management courses as part of annual training.	13	Yes
Georgia	721	\$20,310; \$23,868	21 years of age, bachelor's degree desired.	120 hours Basic Probation Officer Training Course.	40 hours annual in-service.	Yes	--	Yes
Hawaii	44	\$22,668; \$27,741	College graduate with master's degree in social sciences primarily social work, no experience required, however 6 months experience may be substituted.	On-the-job training, case management classification, risk and needs, legal aspects.	Special interests, drug addiction, sex offender.	No	--	Yes

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.67

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989--Continued

State	Total number of officers	Starting salary; average salary	Job qualifications	Training provided		Department provides counseling for officers	Annual turnover (in percent)	Expect to add officers during 1990
				At start of employment	During employment			
Idaho	54 ^a	\$19,200; \$23,005	--	200 hours	40 hours	Yes, Employment Assistance Program.	18	Yes
Illinois	317	\$21,900; \$26,000 ^a	Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university.	200 plus hours	20 hours	Yes, Employee Assistance Program to deal with stress.	5 ^e	No
Indiana	130, ^f 518 ^g	\$17,187; \$20,560, ^f \$18,696 ^g	21 years of age, citizen, bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, pass examination.	Orientation within 6 months of employment.	Annual meeting and fall seminar.	No	15	Yes
Iowa	208.45 ^a	--	--	80 hours pre-service at training academy.	40 hours	Yes, Employee Assistance Program.	NA	Yes, dependent upon legislative action.
Kansas	351.5	\$22,644; \$26,529	Graduation from an accredited 4 year college or university with major course work in corrections, counseling, or related field, or a combination of 60 semester hours and 2 years court service work.	3 days new court services officer orientation.	Training is provided based on the individual district budget, no specific guidelines.	No, in the process of drafting and implementing an employee assistance policy.	9.7	No
Louisiana	273 ^a	\$1,150; ^b \$20,500	College degree, can substitute similar work experience for each missing year of college.	40 plus hours.	20 plus hours	No	30	Yes
Maine	102	\$25,000; \$30,000	College degree, experience in law enforcement and/or social services.	6 month orientation program.	40 hours in-service.	Yes, Employee Assistance Program	5	Yes
Maryland	619 ^a	\$17,261; \$27,500	21 years, bachelor's degree with no less than 30 credits in a social or behavioral science.	6 1/2 weeks training academy.	20 hours	Yes, Employee Assistance Program.	--	Yes
Massachusetts	1,049	\$29,009; NA	Bachelor's or graduate degree, minimum of 1 year experience in human or allied services or 1,950 hours of relevant job skills.	1 week orientation session.	On-going training workshops.	No, currently planned for 1990.	NA	No
Michigan	453	\$23,000; \$34,000	--	120 hours classroom and 8 weeks on-the-job training.	40 hours classroom.	Yes, Employee Services Program.	5 to 10	No
Minnesota	54 ^a	\$23,364; \$28,000 ^b	Must pass a test on English, writing, some psychological and human behavior knowledge.	80 hours pre-service.	40 hours annually.	No, however, the State does if required.	--	Yes, 3.
Mississippi	112 ^a	\$15,695; \$18,712	Master's degree in related field or bachelor's degree with 1 year of experience or high school diploma with related experience substituting for education.	2 weeks basic field officer training, 3 1/2 days firearms training.	Varies year to year.	No	NA	No
Missouri	572 ^a	\$17,520; \$20,400	College education in the areas of criminal justice, social and behavioral sciences, related experience preferred.	4 weeks	Specialized training.	Yes, counseling through the State Employees Assistance System.	14	Yes, 67 positions have been requested for fiscal year 1991.
Montana	47 ^a	\$18,673; \$21,300	Bachelor's degree with 2 years related experience.	40 hours orientation.	16 hours annual training.	No	4	No, recently filled 8 new positions.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.67

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989--Continued

State	Total number of officers	Starting salary; average salary	Job qualifications	Training provided		Department provides counseling for officers	Annual turnover (in percent)	Expect to add officers during 1990
				At start of employment	During employment			
Nebraska	173	\$17,107; \$19,500	Bachelor's degree in human services field (not including chief probation officers or chief deputies).	1 week orientation, 1 week alcohol awareness.	1 week.	Yes, Employee Assistance Program.	10	Yes
Nevada	--	\$22,000; \$25,000	21 years of age, bachelor's degree preferred, but law enforcement experience can be substituted.	11 weeks basic training.	40 hours	No	10	Yes
New Hampshire	49 ^a	\$28,853- \$31,399; ^h \$34-37,000 ^e	No age requirement, Bachelor of Arts degree in criminal justice, corrections, law enforcement or related field, experience in parole or probation, etc.	Department of Corrections has a unique 286 hour probation and parole certification program for probation and parole officers.		Yes, regular training sessions on stress management.	Less than 5.	Yes
New Jersey	1,211	\$21,500; \$29,100	No age requirement, bachelor's degree in the social/behavioral sciences, no experience.	Varies among counties.	--	No	NA	Probably, staffing handled by individual counties.
New Mexico	125 ^a	\$18,000; ^e \$22,000 ^e	Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with 15 semester hours in sociology, psychology, corrections, guidance and counseling, social work or police science, plus combination of further education and/or experience totaling 18 months, 12 months of which must have been as a probation/parole officer.	Orientation and on-the-job training, 40 hours basic probation and parole officer course first year.	40 hours in-service training.	No	15 ^e	Yes
North Carolina	746	\$18,944; \$26,916	Graduation from an accredited 4 year college or university, preferable with a major in criminal justice, correctional services, psychology, social work, or other related human services or criminal justice field.	160 hours basic.	40 hours per year.	Yes, Employee Assistance Program.	10	Yes
North Dakota	21	\$20,500; \$24,000	Bachelor's degree in criminal justice or social work.	7 week basic police course.	1 week in-service.	No	Less than 10.	Yes
Ohio	137	\$19,698; \$24,500	21 years, core course in humanities, experience in other probation departments.	6 weeks	3 weeks	Yes, stress management training at pre-service, in-service and employee assistance programs.	7	Yes
Oklahoma	291 ^a	\$18,504; \$20,597	No age requirement, 4 year degree in any subject as long as there is 24 hours in a social or behavioral science, education or correction, no experience required.	4 weeks pre-service 300 hours of class to obtain peace officer certification.	40 hours per year.	No	8.9	Yes
Oregon	376 ^a	\$22,524; \$26,064	21 years, must be certifiable by the Board of Police Standards and Training, 2 years counseling experience and a bachelor's degree in a behavioral or related field, or a master's degree may be substituted for 1 year required experience.	160 hours at the Board of Police Standards and Training within 1 year of hire date.	40 hours of annual in-services.	Yes, Employee Assistance Program.	6.7	Yes

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.67

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989--Continued

State	Total number of officers	Starting salary; average salary	Job qualifications	Training provided		Department provides counseling for officers	Annual turnover (in percent)	Expect to add officers during 1990
				At start of employment	During employment			
Rhode Island	45	\$27,000; \$36,000	Bachelor's degree plus experience in counseling.	On the job.	On the job.	Yes, community resources as available; also have stress team for department.	2	Yes
South Carolina	454 ^a	\$18,533; \$18,533	21 years, bachelor's degree, no required experience.	4 weeks classroom, 2 months on-the-job training.	40 hours in-service training.	Yes, support groups and counseling sessions; stress and time management provided for new supervisors.	10 to 12	Yes
South Dakota	70	\$18,678- \$21,486; \$22,384	Age of majority, college degree or equal experience.	None	40 hours	No	Less than 1.	Yes
Tennessee	271	\$15,684; \$18,696	21 years, bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, qualifying full-time professional experience may be substituted for the required education, on a year-for-year basis, to a maximum of 4 years.	3 weeks at the correctional training academy.	40 hours in-service.	Yes, Employee Assistance Program.	18	No
Texas	2,419	\$17,500; \$22,000	College graduate.	Certification program.	40 hours	No	15	Yes
Utah	63	\$10.80; \$13.00 ¹	21 years, bachelor's degree in psychology, sociology, criminology or related field, must meet basic physical requirements for Peace Officer status.	560 Pre-Service Academy.	40 hours in-service, 40 hours specialized training.	Yes, contract with private treatment referral agency; training at academy in stress management.	15 ^b	Yes
Vermont	60 ^a	\$19,000; \$25,000	21 years, bachelor's degree, 2 years experience.	--	--	No	2 to 3	No
Virginia	401.5	\$20,461	Degree in social science-related field or comparable experience indicating possesses the skills and abilities necessary to do the job.	120 hours basic officer training, Department of Corrections orientation.	40 hours per year for the first 6 years, then 30 hours for years 6 to 8 and 20 hours thereafter.	Yes, Corrections Academy has training to deal with stress, also State employee's assistance counselors provide services.	14	Yes
Washington	328 ^a	\$24,372; \$1,937- \$2,596 ^b	Community corrections officer 3: 21 years, 2 years as a community corrections officer (community corrections officer 1 or community corrections officer 2) or a bachelor's degree and 3 years of professional experience in adult or juvenile corrections or closely related field or a master's degree may substitute for 1 year of experience, valid driver's license.	Adult Services Academy.	Arrest, search and seizure, personal safety training, firearm familiarization training, AIDS, cardiopulmonary resuscitation/first aid training.	Yes, stress related courses offered through Washington Criminal Justice Training Commission.	8	Yes
West Virginia	91	\$16,872; \$22,800	Bachelor's degree in field relevant to probation.	1 week field orientation.	3-day annual conference, special incentives for graduate study.	No	5 to 8	Yes

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.67

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989--Continued

State	Total number of officers	Starting salary; average salary	Job qualifications	Training provided		Department provides counseling for officers	Annual turnover (in percent)	Expect to add officers during 1990
				At start of employment	During employment			
Wyoming	48	\$18,060-\$21,564; \$20,800	21 years, Probation/parole officer I; bachelor's degree in related field. Probation/parole officer II must also have 2 years related experience in counseling or rehabilitative work.	Brief orientation training and 24 hours of in-service basic training course.	40 hours per year in-service training.	No, however do provide stress management/techniques for line staff.	(j)	Yes, asking legislature for 4 positions.

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States and the District of Columbia conducted at the end of 1989. The following States did not respond to the survey: California, Kentucky, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In some States, probation is handled locally and central statistics were not available. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agency. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^g Approximately.

^f Chief.

^g Line.

^h Depending on experience.

ⁱ Hourly salary.

^j 22 percent professional; 19 percent support.

^a Also supervises parole.

^b Monthly salary.

^c Includes four funded by county and one part-time funded by probation commission.

^d Certified.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June-July 1990), pp. 10-14. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

Responsibilities of State probation officers

By State, 1989

State	Total number on probation	Caseload per officer	Intensive supervision		Specialized caseloads			Officers provide:	
			Number of officers	Caseload	Population	Number of officers	Caseload	Counseling	Enforcement supervision
Alabama	26,177 ^a	118	6	30	--	--	--	Y	Y
Alaska	NA	90	2	18	--	--	--	Y	Y
Arizona	25,000	60	166	25	Pre-sentence investigations	--	3 to 5 (per week)	Referral	Y
					Sex offenders	--	40		Y
					Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	--	40		
					Chronically mentally ill/emotionally handicapped	--	40		
Arkansas	11,116	204	2	20 ^b	--	--	--	Y	
Colorado	15,592	155 ^c	20	15-20	Pre-sentence investigations	--	30 (per month)	Y	Y
Connecticut	44,390	204	8	20	Pre-sentence investigations	20	15 (maximum per month)	Y ^d	Y
					Drug/alcohol dependent offenders ^e	X	X		
Delaware	9,296	125	25	25	Pre-sentence investigations	3	15 (per month)	Y	Y
					Sex offenders (split caseload)	2	110 (total cases)		
District of Columbia	77,276	31	NA	NA	Pre-sentence investigations	NA	NA	Y	Y
					Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	NA	NA		
					Gang members	NA	NA		
					Mental health clientele	NA	NA		
Florida	74,351	101	--	--	Pre-sentence investigations	NA	--	Y	Y
					Sex offenders	NA	Varies		
					Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	NA	--		
					House arrest	517	20		
					Youthful offenders	203	56		
Georgia	123,510	191	56	33 ^f	--	--	--	Y	Y
Hawaii	4,415	155	2	15	Pre-sentence investigations	11	10 to 11	Y	Y
Idaho	2,964	77	14	25 ^g	--	--	--	Y	Y
Illinois	21,261	78	22	15 ^h	--	--	--	Y	Y
Indiana	69,746	108	--	--	Pre-sentence investigations	NA	--		Y
					Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	NA	--		
Iowa	13,619	74-120	9	25	Pre-sentence investigations	(i)	(i)	Y	Y
					Sex offenders	2	28		
					Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	2	38		
Kansas	22,860	67			Pre-sentence investigations	NA	--	Y	Y
Louisiana	29,700	150	14	25 ^g	--	--	--	Y	Y
Maine	9,000 ^c	95-100	12 ^j	15 ^g	Pre-sentence investigations	2	NA	Y	Y
Maryland	66,386	196 ^a	--	--	Pre-sentence investigations	67	924 ^k	Y	Y
					Sex offenders	1	--		
Massachusetts	150,091	191	--	--	--	--	--	Y	Y
Michigan	38,910	129 ^k	NA	NA	Pre-sentence investigations	--	--	Y	Y
					Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	--	--		
					Electronic monitoring	--	--		
Minnesota	9,815 ^a	101	--	--	--	--	--	Y	Y

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.68

Responsibilities of State probation officers

By State, 1989--Continued

State	Total number on probation	Caseload per officer	Intensive supervision		Specialized caseloads			Officers provide:	
			Number of officers	Caseload	Population	Number of officers	Caseload	Counseling	Enforcement supervision
Mississippi	6,292	94	--	--	Drug/alcohol dependent offenders Diversion Program	12 2	20 37	Y	Y
Missouri	35,079	86	(l)	--	--	--	--	Y	Y
Montana	3,400 ^a	86	4	15	--	--	--	Y	Y
Nebraska	15,678	91	2	15-20	Pre-sentence investigations	7	20 (per month)	Some	Some
Nevada	6,348	75 ^a	15	30	Pre-sentence investigations Gang members	31 2	16 (per month) 30	Y	Y
New Hampshire	2,971	--	3	33	Pre-sentence investigations	3	25	Y	Y
New Jersey	72,370	247 ^m	25	20	Pre-sentence investigations	NA	NA	Y	Y
New Mexico	4,446	55-60	7	20	Pre-sentence investigations Community corrections programs	8 10	-- 15	Some	Y
North Carolina	72,262	115	61	25	Sex offenders	3	75	Y	Y
North Dakota	1,706	346	--	--	--	--	--	Y	
Ohio	10,051 ⁿ	234 ^j	--	--	Pre-sentence investigations Sex offenders	35 20	234 ^k 25	Y	Y
Oklahoma	26,000	95	20	45	Pre-sentence investigations Sex offenders Pre-parole conditional supervision	5 11 20	20 55 45	Y	Y
Oregon	28,323 ^a	71	12.75	31.5	Sex offenders Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	12.8 21.5	63.3 30	Y	Y
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	Pre-sentence investigations	3	15 (per month)	Y	Y
South Carolina	30,238	142	40	34	--	--	--	Y	Y
South Dakota	2,716	--	4	12-13	--	--	--	Y	Y
Tennessee	16,656	78	24	17.2	Pre-sentence investigations	28.5	15 (per month)	Referrals	Y
Texas	292,000	130	150	40	Pre-sentence investigations Sex offenders Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	NA 10 15	NA 40 40	Y	Y
Utah	6,000 ^c	15-100 ^o	4	15-20	Pre-sentence investigations Sex offenders Restitution Collection Only	18 4 3	25 50-75 100 ^p	Referrals	Y
Vermont	6,000	90	--	--	--	--	--	Y	Y
Virginia	18,393	64.4	22	24	Sex offenders Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	39 39	NA NA	Y	Y
Washington	29,078 ^a	70 ^c	--	--	Pre-sentence investigations	13	22		Y
West Virginia	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	--	Y	Y
Wyoming	2,485 ^q	56	2	15 ^g	Pre-sentence investigations	3	10-13	Y	Y

Note: See Note, table 1.67.

^aIncludes parolees.^bMaximum 25.^cApproximately.^dLimited.^eNot presently, in the near future.^fAverage.^gFor a team of two.^h30 cases per team.ⁱHandled by a portion of parole/probation officers.^jSix teams.^kWork load units.^lSupervised by parole.^mIncludes 162 adults; 85 juveniles.ⁿIncludes 6,841 active; 1,248 compact; 1,962 inactive.^oWork load formula.^pOr more.^qIncludes 2,045 adults; 440 juveniles.Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, June-July 1990), pp. 16-19. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69

Number of jail inmates and total housing space in local jails

By region, United States, June 30, 1983 and 1988

	Total inmates		Percent change	Total square feet		Percent change
	1983	1988		1983	1988	
United States, total	223,272	341,636	52.9 %	12,107,838	17,394,457	43.7%
Northeast	36,652	57,550	57.0	2,038,035	3,118,036	53.0
Midwest	39,386	50,872	29.2	2,278,528	2,969,676	30.3
South	89,215	142,781	60.0	4,763,944	6,897,508	44.8
West	58,019	90,433	55.9	3,027,331	4,409,237	45.6

Note: These data are from the 1983 and 1988 Censuses of Local Jails, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The 1983 Census collected information from 3,358 jails for a response rate of 99 percent and the 1988 Census gathered information from 3,316 jails for a response rate of 100 percent. For additional information on the Census methodology, see Note, table 1.71.

The number of inmates is that number for which housing information was available. Floor-space includes all areas where inmates slept at night and in use on June 30. Excluded from housing were areas used only for recreation, services, or administration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Population Density in Local Jails, 1988*, Special Report NCJ-122299 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1990), p. 2.

Table 1.70

Population density in local jails

By region, size and type of housing unit, and size of facility, United States, 1983 and 1988

	Percent of Inmates		Average square feet per inmate		Average number of inmates per unit		Average number of hours inmates confined in unit	
	1983	1988	1983	1988	1983	1988	1983	1988
All jails	100.0 %	100.0 %	54.3	50.9	2.4	2.5	13.5	13.5
Region								
Northeast	16.4	16.8	55.6	54.2	1.6	1.8	11.8	11.8
Midwest	17.6	14.9	57.9	58.4	2.0	2.0	12.5	13.0
South	40.0	41.8	53.4	48.3	2.6	2.7	14.4	14.3
West	26.0	26.5	52.3	48.8	3.7	3.3	13.9	13.8
Persons per unit								
1 person	27.1	25.4	66.8	68.2	1.0	1.0	12.4	12.6
2 persons	14.3	17.7	48.4	39.2	2.0	2.0	12.2	12.2
3 to 5 persons	15.0	11.8	45.9	40.7	3.6	3.6	13.6	13.6
6 to 49 persons	33.3	31.1	52.0	48.9	12.7	13.4	15.4	15.1
50 or more persons	10.3	14.0	49.1	47.5	71.6	78.5	12.0	13.3
Housing unit use								
General	89.2	88.5	52.8	49.8	2.5	2.6	13.4	13.4
Special	4.0	4.0	57.8	55.0	1.4	1.6	18.3	17.7
Other	6.9	7.5	71.9	61.9	2.6	2.6	12.8	12.5
Size of facility								
Fewer than 50	16.4	11.6	64.4	60.6	1.8	1.9	13.2	14.3
50 to 249	31.2	25.7	54.8	53.5	2.4	2.4	13.1	13.6
250 to 499	17.4	17.2	57.2	52.3	2.5	2.5	14.1	13.6
500 to 999	17.2	18.5	50.2	47.8	2.5	2.3	13.8	13.3
1,000 or more	17.9	27.0	45.1	45.7	3.2	3.4	14.0	13.3

Note: See Note, table 1.69. Averages for square footage, number per unit, and hours confined are all computed by using the number of inmates reported to be in each unit, and comparing this to its physical dimensions, average across units or duration of confinement as appropriate. Special housing units are reserved for disciplinary, protective custody, or administrative segregation while other housing is any other non-general housing such as an infirmary or diagnostic unit.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Population Density in Local Jails, 1988*, Special Report NCJ-122299 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1990), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 1.71

Jails under court order or consent decree and whether ordered to limit the number of inmates held

By reason for court order or consent decree, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Number of jails that were:										Total inmates on June 30, 1988, in jails under court order or consent decree for any reason
	Reason for court order or consent decree: ^a										
	Any reason	Crowding	Recreation facilities	Medical facilities or services	Staffing patterns	Visiting practices or policies	Library services	Inmate classification	Other conditions ^b	Ordered to limit the number of inmates housed	
United States, total	496	306	190	161	137	132	137	123	238	404	146,423
Northeast	54	40	31	30	19	29	29	27	37	38	29,542
Maine	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	256
Massachusetts	5	4	2	3	2	3	0	1	5	5	1,708
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	92
New Jersey	8	5	4	4	1	3	4	4	2	5	4,327
New York	23	20	18	15	8	16	16	15	17	17	17,335
Pennsylvania	14	10	7	7	7	7	8	7	11	10	5,824
Midwest	74	35	33	26	19	19	19	19	42	55	17,751
Illinois	8	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	7	6,598
Indiana	5	3	5	2	1	1	3	1	4	4	1,488
Iowa	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	193
Kansas	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	452
Michigan	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	6	7	3,395
Minnesota	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	160
Missouri	10	2	5	3	3	2	5	1	5	6	1,660
Nebraska	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ohio	24	14	11	11	9	6	4	7	13	17	3,491
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	92
Wisconsin	7	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	207
South	272	155	77	67	70	53	54	47	100	237	53,358
Alabama	20	11	8	4	6	6	4	3	10	18	1,597
Arkansas	14	8	5	1	2	1	2	1	3	12	671
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1,693
Florida	32	24	11	10	10	9	10	7	13	27	14,426
Georgia	24	16	12	8	6	8	5	2	13	16	5,681
Kentucky	15	5	7	7	3	4	4	4	6	14	1,546
Louisiana	70	37	10	11	21	5	5	8	12	69	10,604
Maryland	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2,745
Mississippi	23	12	7	9	6	8	7	6	12	19	1,222
North Carolina	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	208
Oklahoma	10	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7	660
South Carolina	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	511
Tennessee	11	4	5	4	2	2	3	0	5	10	876
Texas	24	17	3	4	5	3	4	10	10	22	10,227
Virginia	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	3	1	88
West Virginia	11	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	7	9	603
West	96	76	49	38	29	31	35	30	59	74	45,772
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arizona	9	9	9	9	1	7	9	7	9	7	4,062
California	43	38	14	15	13	10	8	6	18	35	38,124
Colorado	10	7	6	2	4	3	5	6	8	7	692
Idaho	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	159
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90
New Mexico	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	59
Oregon	18	14	12	6	4	4	7	5	12	15	1,845
Utah	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	505
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	179
Wyoming	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	44

Note: The 1988 Census of Local Jails was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally-administered jails in the Nation during the week of Aug. 1, 1988. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailing, and 176 were deleted, leaving a final count of 3,316 facilities. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved.

The 1988 Census included all locally-administered jails that held inmates beyond arraignment (usually more than 48 hours) and that were staffed by municipal or county employees. Eight jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments were also included. Excluded from the Census were physically separate drunk tanks, lockups, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they had been formally charged, as well as all Federal and State-adminis-

tered facilities, including the combined jail-prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Five locally-operated jails in Alaska were included. (Source p. xiv.)

^aDetail adds to more than total number of jails under court order for specific conditions because some jails were under judicial mandate for more than one reason.

^bFood service, disciplinary policies, grievance procedures, fire hazards, the totality of conditions, and other reasons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 3.

Table 1.72

Jails testing inmates for AIDS^a

By region and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Total number of jails ^b	No inmates for AIDS	Number of jails that test:				Upon clinical indication for need	Upon court order
			All inmates	High risk population	Upon inmate request			
United States, total	3,316	1,655	90	203	818	1,108	547	
Northeast	223	41	8	19	104	123	52	
Maine	15	4	0	0	10	5	1	
Massachusetts	19	1	2	0	15	3	1	
New Hampshire	11	0	0	1	10	8	8	
New Jersey	28	4	0	8	10	18	6	
New York	75	20	4	2	33	38	19	
Pennsylvania	75	12	2	8	26	51	17	
Midwest	964	527	13	51	206	287	175	
Illinois	95	43	0	7	18	26	31	
Indiana	90	42	0	11	25	34	17	
Iowa	90	60	0	2	14	21	16	
Kansas	94	52	4	4	12	25	12	
Michigan	85	37	2	3	25	36	13	
Minnesota	71	35	0	4	17	26	11	
Missouri	123	85	5	2	13	22	15	
Nebraska	66	42	1	5	13	15	8	
North Dakota	26	18	0	1	4	6	2	
Ohio	122	55	1	10	35	48	26	
South Dakota	29	22	0	1	3	3	4	
Wisconsin	73	36	0	1	27	25	20	
South	1,599	844	64	95	335	532	236	
Alabama	110	61	3	4	20	37	17	
Arkansas	87	55	0	1	16	25	13	
District of Columbia	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	
Florida	102	8	3	34	52	76	46	
Georgia	196	101	16	5	42	57	20	
Kentucky	95	62	2	3	19	19	11	
Louisiana	90	51	3	6	14	30	7	
Maryland	35	4	3	5	14	22	7	
Mississippi	96	59	4	3	13	25	12	
North Carolina	102	62	1	4	18	30	10	
Oklahoma	100	76	1	2	7	17	10	
South Carolina	55	20	9	2	12	16	6	
Tennessee	108	53	10	9	16	37	18	
Texas	275	165	6	7	54	84	35	
Virginia	95	35	2	8	27	42	16	
West Virginia	52	32	1	1	10	14	8	
West	530	243	5	38	173	166	84	
Alaska	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	
Arizona	33	12	1	8	5	10	1	
California	149	56	0	3	77	48	15	
Colorado	28	28	2	2	10	23	9	
Idaho	37	15	1	6	14	15	11	
Montana	46	34	0	3	8	7	7	
Nevada	19	6	1	5	3	7	4	
New Mexico	34	23	0	2	6	7	1	
Oregon	39	19	0	0	11	11	1	
Utah	25	14	0	1	7	3	5	
Washington	60	22	0	7	23	25	24	
Wyoming	22	10	0	1	8	10	6	

Note: See Note, table 1.71.

^aAcquired immune deficiency syndrome.^bDetail adds to more than total because some jails tested inmates for more than one reason.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 30.

Table 1.73

Jail expenditures

By type of expenditure, expenditure per inmate, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Annual expenditures			Capital expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures	Operating expenditures per Inmate ^a
	Total	Operating	Capital		
United States, total	\$4,555,649,319	\$3,574,940,241	\$980,709,078	22 %	\$10,639
Northeast	1,347,000,062	1,007,214,597	339,785,465	25	17,710
Maine	16,333,648	9,415,438	6,918,210	42	14,463
Massachusetts	88,575,784	75,584,427	13,011,357	15	13,962
New Hampshire	16,054,306	11,852,048	4,202,258	26	15,098
New Jersey	137,619,407	127,876,387	9,743,020	7	11,648
New York	872,290,218	578,439,309	293,850,909	34	22,698
Pennsylvania	216,126,699	204,066,988	12,059,711	6	15,046
Midwest	704,049,758	549,300,832	154,748,926	22	11,036
Illinois	106,562,460	100,470,540	6,091,920	6	10,628
Indiana	60,321,691	34,514,000	25,807,691	43	6,820
Iowa	29,213,939	16,777,584	12,436,355	43	15,798
Kansas	23,775,112	19,092,297	4,682,815	20	10,243
Michigan	128,310,624	116,604,955	11,705,669	9	12,347
Minnesota	62,401,146	44,349,375	18,051,771	29	14,778
Missouri	41,159,938	39,010,370	2,149,568	5	9,081
Nebraska	15,593,883	14,183,515	1,410,368	9	12,778
North Dakota	7,118,989	4,787,689	2,331,300	33	17,099
Ohio	140,205,813	104,198,710	36,007,103	26	11,498
South Dakota	5,061,433	4,422,593	638,840	13	8,604
Wisconsin	84,324,730	50,889,204	33,435,526	40	11,001
South	1,453,370,251	1,174,081,570	279,288,681	19	8,418
Alabama	47,379,649	33,834,840	13,544,809	29	6,905
Arkansas	25,683,951	17,311,209	8,372,742	33	8,837
District of Columbia	14,113,253	13,562,805	550,448	4	8,745
Florida	360,767,037	316,730,177	44,036,860	12	11,718
Georgia	144,876,348	97,237,101	47,639,247	33	6,013
Kentucky	46,478,850	37,898,822	8,580,028	18	8,045
Louisiana	84,484,712	65,241,755	19,242,957	23	5,882
Maryland	97,842,235	88,030,850	9,811,385	10	12,059
Mississippi	21,147,521	17,341,645	3,805,876	18	5,341
North Carolina	51,756,230	41,955,997	9,800,233	19	7,556
Oklahoma	21,238,729	19,426,587	1,812,142	9	7,150
South Carolina	24,076,359	23,340,302	736,057	3	6,629
Tennessee	106,466,694	71,706,962	34,759,732	33	7,112
Texas	280,381,295	215,108,299	65,272,996	23	7,386
Virginia	114,466,881	103,560,888	10,905,993	10	11,367
West Virginia	12,210,507	11,793,331	417,176	3	8,388
West	1,051,229,248	844,343,242	206,886,006	20	9,392
Alaska	4,257,439	1,227,409	3,030,030	71	43,836
Arizona	48,233,240	48,035,953	147,287	(b)	8,279
California	659,717,625	523,497,555	136,220,070	21	8,262
Colorado	97,214,038	71,862,700	25,351,338	26	15,998
Idaho	7,322,921	6,831,030	491,891	7	8,331
Montana	7,696,447	7,427,830	268,617	3	12,463
Nevada	37,043,814	35,134,916	1,908,898	5	16,087
New Mexico	25,473,791	25,120,756	353,035	1	11,657
Oregon	65,366,001	38,906,446	26,459,555	40	13,861
Utah	14,148,762	13,907,857	240,905	2	10,272
Washington	65,667,372	64,901,258	766,114	1	11,178
Wyoming	19,087,798	7,439,532	11,648,266	61	15,276

Note: See Note, 1.71.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 9.

^aOperating expenditures per inmate were determined by dividing the amount spent on salaries, wages, supplies, utilities, transportation, contractual services, and other current items paid for during the fiscal year by the average daily inmate population.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Table 1.74

Total jail payroll employees and correctional officers

By race, ethnicity, sex, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Payroll employees										
	Total	Male	Female	White		Black		Hispanic ^a		Other race ^b	
				(non-Hispanic) Male	(non-Hispanic) Female	(non-Hispanic) Male	(non-Hispanic) Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	95,860	70,218	25,642	49,571	16,830	14,978	7,123	5,129	1,504	540	185
Northeast	22,935	17,844	5,091	11,759	2,545	4,667	2,251	1,361	285	57	10
Maine	400	266	134	262	130	3	3	1	0	0	1
Massachusetts	2,104	1,760	344	1,566	299	138	37	53	8	3	0
New Hampshire	316	240	76	238	75	1	1	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	3,511	2,810	701	1,776	392	779	284	250	24	5	1
New York	11,901	9,054	2,847	5,252	1,023	2,801	1,577	954	239	47	8
Pennsylvania	4,703	3,714	989	2,665	626	945	349	102	14	2	0
Midwest	16,897	11,801	5,096	9,312	3,951	2,193	1,020	244	99	52	26
Illinois	2,911	2,059	852	1,160	414	773	375	126	60	0	3
Indiana	1,413	997	416	915	370	77	43	4	3	1	0
Iowa	764	498	266	484	256	9	9	5	0	0	1
Kansas	923	568	355	507	323	36	28	18	4	7	0
Michigan	2,428	1,679	749	1,338	560	290	178	37	6	14	5
Minnesota	1,291	868	423	841	410	17	8	4	3	6	2
Missouri	1,757	1,353	404	914	260	436	142	2	1	1	1
Nebraska	667	349	318	322	285	17	26	10	6	0	1
North Dakota	224	139	85	130	84	0	0	1	0	8	1
Ohio	3,029	2,250	779	1,747	618	472	149	27	11	4	1
South Dakota	236	148	88	146	82	1	0	0	0	1	6
Wisconsin	1,254	893	361	808	289	65	62	10	5	10	5
South	37,004	26,778	10,226	17,667	6,242	7,070	3,394	1,917	543	124	47
Alabama	1,282	904	378	638	196	264	181	1	0	1	1
Arkansas	922	634	288	562	212	60	72	8	3	4	1
District of Columbia	600	450	150	45	15	405	135	0	0	0	0
Florida	8,045	5,688	2,357	3,875	1,395	1,337	833	447	123	29	6
Georgia	3,610	2,695	915	1,817	504	869	405	9	6	0	0
Kentucky	1,440	986	454	887	390	97	64	1	0	1	0
Louisiana	2,568	2,052	516	1,069	266	943	241	37	8	3	1
Maryland	2,128	1,451	677	752	361	687	311	9	2	3	3
Mississippi	728	549	179	355	98	193	81	1	0	0	0
North Carolina	1,377	901	476	651	264	235	206	4	2	11	4
Oklahoma	858	578	280	487	235	35	20	10	5	46	20
South Carolina	951	650	301	384	141	264	159	1	1	1	0
Tennessee	1,992	1,477	515	1,030	338	439	175	6	2	2	0
Texas	7,085	5,265	1,820	3,155	1,162	737	266	1,370	387	3	5
Virginia	2,892	2,117	775	1,594	533	490	232	13	4	20	6
West Virginia	526	381	145	366	132	15	13	0	0	0	0
West	19,024	13,795	5,229	10,833	4,092	1,048	458	1,607	577	307	102
Alaska	36	16	20	13	11	0	1	2	0	1	8
Arizona	1,506	1,062	444	785	328	46	42	226	70	5	4
California	9,883	7,506	2,377	5,706	1,770	710	262	887	297	203	48
Colorado	1,891	1,287	604	1,034	497	105	45	145	58	3	4
Idaho	310	225	85	216	82	1	0	4	1	4	2
Montana	333	227	106	212	103	0	0	2	1	13	2
Nevada	777	530	247	471	210	41	27	13	10	5	0
New Mexico	836	561	275	229	122	23	24	280	119	29	10
Oregon	1,063	745	318	663	285	52	19	23	6	7	8
Utah	451	340	111	328	107	5	1	3	3	4	0
Washington	1,706	1,129	577	1,014	516	64	37	20	8	31	16
Wyoming	232	167	65	162	61	1	0	2	4	2	0

Note: See Note, table 1.71. A majority of the race and ethnicity data were estimated by respondents.

^bAmerican Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^aAny race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 22, 23.

Correctional officers

Total	Male	Female	White		Black		Hispanic ^a		Other race ^b	
			(non-Hispanic)		(non-Hispanic)		Male	Female	Male	Female
			Male	Female	Male	Female				
73,184	56,639	16,545	39,537	10,325	12,480	5,157	4,264	956	358	107
18,259	14,770	3,489	9,625	1,485	3,878	1,791	1,229	208	38	5
308	214	94	211	92	2	1	1	0	0	1
1,587	1,446	141	1,256	117	128	20	59	4	3	0
255	201	54	199	53	1	1	1	0	0	0
2,897	2,455	442	1,576	214	640	212	234	16	5	0
9,488	7,386	2,102	4,177	645	2,320	1,274	859	179	30	4
3,724	3,068	656	2,206	364	787	283	75	9	0	0
12,536	9,279	3,257	7,210	2,420	1,828	735	202	77	39	25
2,318	1,701	617	952	254	644	311	105	50	0	2
969	735	234	664	202	66	30	4	2	1	0
546	365	181	354	172	9	9	2	0	0	0
689	449	240	399	216	30	22	13	2	7	0
1,722	1,293	429	1,028	321	230	102	28	3	7	3
935	659	276	637	267	12	6	4	2	6	1
1,296	1,057	239	697	134	358	103	1	1	1	1
438	231	207	212	182	12	20	7	4	0	1
143	88	55	83	54	0	0	0	0	5	1
2,396	1,916	480	1,470	370	417	96	27	11	2	3
171	107	64	106	55	0	0	0	0	1	9
913	678	235	608	193	50	36	11	2	9	4
28,739	21,957	6,782	14,322	4,046	5,982	2,361	1,568	351	85	24
992	754	238	539	119	213	119	1	0	1	0
675	463	212	388	155	70	56	3	1	2	0
568	426	142	43	14	383	128	0	0	0	0
6,560	4,971	1,589	3,390	893	1,190	607	364	85	27	4
2,819	2,190	629	1,459	337	727	291	4	0	0	1
1,062	762	300	681	261	79	39	1	0	1	0
1,961	1,687	274	867	138	783	130	36	6	1	0
1,489	1,127	362	580	184	543	178	3	0	1	0
562	446	116	280	63	166	53	0	0	0	0
1,029	689	340	500	191	182	147	1	2	6	0
601	415	186	353	152	28	17	6	4	28	13
749	528	221	309	99	218	121	1	1	0	0
1,395	1,106	289	761	176	339	113	5	0	1	0
5,669	4,371	1,298	2,590	864	647	182	1,132	250	2	2
2,247	1,734	513	1,306	334	402	173	11	2	15	4
361	288	73	276	66	12	7	0	0	0	0
13,650	10,633	3,017	8,380	2,374	792	270	1,265	320	196	53
26	13	13	10	7	0	1	2	0	1	5
1,273	917	356	686	263	37	37	189	54	5	2
6,885	5,526	1,359	4,222	1,032	527	145	650	158	127	24
1,410	1,102	308	893	253	84	25	124	28	1	2
219	163	56	156	55	1	0	3	0	3	1
239	169	70	162	68	0	0	1	1	6	1
536	439	97	388	82	38	14	9	1	4	0
612	456	156	165	67	17	15	251	68	23	6
721	542	179	484	163	37	12	16	2	5	2
315	259	56	253	55	1	0	5	1	0	0
1,251	921	330	838	292	49	21	14	7	20	10
163	126	37	123	37	1	0	1	0	1	0

Table 1.75

Jail employees

By occupational category and region, United States, June 30, 1988

Region	Total staff	Administrators	Correctional officers	Clerical and maintenance staff	Educational staff	Professional and technical staff	Other staff
United States, total	99,631	6,727	73,280	11,711	1,216	6,177	520
Northeast	23,575	1,313	18,262	2,126	244	1,421	189
Midwest	17,720	1,513	12,546	2,302	280	1,013	66
South	38,080	2,732	28,790	4,102	384	1,916	156
West	20,256	1,149	13,682	3,181	308	1,827	109

Note: See Note, table 1.71. Includes payroll and nonpayroll employees, working both full-time and part-time in the jail during the 24-hour period of June 30, 1988. Nonpayroll employees' salaries were paid by other agencies. Community volunteers are excluded.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 8, Table 17.

Table 1.76

Total jail payroll staff and correctional officersBy sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, on June 30, 1988^a

Characteristic	Total payroll staff	Correctional officers
Total	95,860	73,184
Sex		
Male	70,218	56,639
Female	25,642	16,545
Race, ethnicity^b		
White (non-Hispanic)	66,401	49,862
Black (non-Hispanic)	22,101	17,637
Hispanic ^c	6,633	5,220
Other race ^d	725	465

Note: See Note, table 1.71.

^aExcludes employees not on duty during the 24 hours of June 30, 1988.

^bA majority of the race and ethnicity data were estimated by respondents.

^cAny race.

^dAmerican Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 8, Table 18.

Table 1.77

Jail payroll and nonpayroll staff and number of inmates per employee

By occupational category, United States, June 30, 1983 and 1988

Occupational category	Number of employees		Number of inmates per employee	
	1983	1988	1983	1988
Total	64,560	99,631	3.5	3.4
Administrators	6,091	6,727	37.4	50.0
Correctional officers	44,454	73,280	5.1	4.6
Clerical and maintenance staff	8,415	11,711	27.0	28.7
Educational staff	893	1,216	254.8	276.3
Professional and technical staff	4,524	6,177	50.3	54.4
Other staff	183	520	1,243.4	646.2

Note: See Note, table 1.71. Part-time and nonpayroll jail employees accounted for 9 percent of all jail staff in 1988, excluding community volunteers. The ratio of jail inmates to staff, therefore, is based on full-time and part-time, and payroll and nonpayroll employees. By contrast, in State correctional facilities where part-time and nonpayroll employees accounted for less than 4 percent of all staff in 1984, the ratio of inmates to staff was based on full-time payroll employees only. The inmates per employee ratio was obtained by dividing the average daily inmate population by the number of employees (excluding community volunteers).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 8, Table 19.

Table 1.78

Number of correctional officers and inmates per officer in local jails

By region, United States, June 30, 1983 and 1988

	Correctional officers		Percent change	Inmate to staff ratio	
	1983	1988		1983	1988
United States, total	44,454	73,280	64.8 %	5.0	4.6
Northeast	9,019	18,262	102.5	4.1	3.2
Midwest	9,022	12,546	39.1	4.4	4.0
South	18,309	28,790	57.2	4.9	5.0
West	8,104	13,682	68.8	7.2	6.6

Note: See Note, table 1.69.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Population Density in Local Jails, 1988*, Special Report NCJ-122299 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1990), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.79

Correctional personnel in adult and juvenile systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1990

Jurisdiction	Total number of employees	Adult systems							
		White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	299,678	160,115	58,814	36,117	19,526	10,953	3,720	7,302	3,131
Alabama	3,289	1,333	393	1,020	526	0	0	16	1
Alaska	1,257	670	302	66	16	17	9	117	60
Arizona	5,263	2,716	1,161	182	107	753	235	77	32
Arkansas	1,945	920	259	633	130	1	0	2	0
California	27,661	11,533	5,008	2,761	1,775	3,405	1,487	1,150	542
Colorado	2,355	1,415	489	80	14	212	79	55	11
Connecticut	4,263	2,194	764	722	237	270	49	19	8
Delaware	1,458	714	267	324	124	10	3	12	4
District of Columbia	3,876 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,702	1,174
Florida	19,152	9,625	4,683	2,044	1,891	460	257	129	63
Georgia	9,630	4,498	2,094	1,969	952	48	15	37	17
Hawaii	1,487	208	78	52	13	137	45	677	277
Idaho ^b	599	419	153	5	0	15	2	5	0
Illinois	11,483	7,064	2,380	1,240	551	140	40	50	18
Indiana	5,829	3,965	850	675	302	28	5	3	1
Iowa	1,774	1,206	376	87	26	38	12	21	6
Kansas ^b	2,314	1,463	584	131	61	48	7	14	6
Kentucky	2,855	1,794	817	145	89	2	0	7	1
Louisiana	5,703	2,459	1,049	1,459	727	6	3	0	0
Maine	1,285	1,020	265	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	5,110	2,245	513	1,401	917	18	3	11	2
Massachusetts	4,977	3,326	1,098	270	141	98	17	22	5
Michigan	13,886	8,011	2,987	1,258	1,117	140	55	241	77
Minnesota	2,220	1,419	652	51	14	20	8	37	19
Mississippi	2,814	687	393	961	757	5	1	5	5
Missouri	5,841	3,659	1,800	186	147	15	4	22	8
Montana	546	433	111	0	0	1	0	1	0
Nebraska	1,393	847	421	57	30	21	6	9	2
Nevada	1,465	921	316	86	32	49	18	33	10
New Hampshire	643	529	107	2	1	4	0	0	0
New Jersey	10,337	4,836	1,502	2,355	971	404	117	102	50
New Mexico	1,953	490	186	42	9	914	257	36	19
New York	34,650	23,341	6,036	2,483	1,279	938	305	198	70
North Carolina	10,446	5,728	1,619	2,325	608	20	4	111	31
North Dakota	340	216	115	1	0	0	0	8	0
Ohio	8,378	5,027	1,801	880	545	42	25	34	24
Oklahoma	4,001	2,236	1,064	221	212	23	11	160	74
Oregon	1,969	1,205	547	43	28	44	22	54	26
Pennsylvania	6,260	4,692	887	443	183	43	3	7	2
Rhode Island	1,258	953	191	56	18	26	4	7	3
South Carolina	5,814	1,868	1,024	1,871	978	0	0	48	25
South Dakota	575	386	173	1	1	0	0	12	2
Tennessee	5,180	2,903	1,172	636	438	21	0	10	0
Texas	17,960	8,594	4,149	2,328	1,256	1,235	276	88	34
Utah	1,267	803	374	18	7	25	16	15	9
Vermont	718 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	491	227
Virginia ^h	8,259	3,646	1,544	1,982	1,026	31	10	13	7
Washington	4,532	2,544	1,371	227	62	104	42	102	80
West Virginia	737	523	205	7	2	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4,002	2,472	1,250	60	81	49	13	56	21
Wyoming	375	221	98	1	0	43	8	4	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	18,294	10,138	3,136	2,270	1,125	1,030	247	272	76

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.

^aData as of Aug. 2, 1990.

^bCounted in white/black columns; shown here for sex breakdown.

^cData as of July 31, 1990.

^dIncludes 466 males, 344 females.

^eThe Federal Bureau of Prisons does not operate facilities for juveniles.

^aRacial and ethnic breakdowns not available.

^bData as of June 30, 1989.

^cCombined adult and juvenile departments.

^dCombined male and female total.

^eHispanics are included in other categories.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1991 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991), pp. xiii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

Total number of employees	Juvenile systems							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
35,171	10,885	7,422	5,427	3,718	1,365	680	811	581
472	102	84	202	83	0	1	0	0
294	151	100	12	6	3	2	7	13
860	391	224	57	38	95	41	11	3
322	61	74	128	58	0	0	0	1
4,135	1,351	752	642	367	549	238	143	93
579	237	163	58	27	58	25	9	2
297	149	70	40	21	10	4	3	0
170	36	39	54	39	1	1	0	0
580	28	16	339	181	4	2	5	5
3,189 ^{a,b}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,105	473	476	625	515	0	0	11	5
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
190	117	67	1	1	X	0	1	1
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
227	154	67	2	0	0	0	0	0
527	388 ^d	0	118 ^d	0	17 ^d	0	4 ^d	0
793	555	158	56	24	0	0	0	0
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1,465	407	276	344	422	(e)	(e)	10	6
592	284	146	78	24	35	20	3	2
1,054 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
406 ⁱ	76	113	105	112	0	0	0	0
628	265	226	76	56	0	2	2	1
183	104	34	0	0	2	0	0	4
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
159	103	43	1	0	6	1	5	0
190	120	67	3	0	0	0	0	0
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
581	100	106	13	8	190	154	6	4
3,453	1,142	799	845	435	149	57	18	8
871	442 ^d	0	429 ^d	0	0	0	491 ^g	380 ^g
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1,762	490	443	451	362	7	3	5	1
1,872 ^b	463	1,002	131	205	0	0	27	1
536	332	160	13	4	11	7	8	1
843	408	155	190	83	3	2	1	1
239	115	71	27	15	7	3	0	1
995	179	265	269	279	1	0	1	1
119 ^b	77	41	0	0	0	0	1	0
995	358	319	175	143	(e)	(e)	0	0
1,808	563	434	312	203	172	113	10	1
466 ^b	236	168	19	7	18	4	11	3
377	112	264	1	0	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
837 ⁱ	758 ^d	0	40 ^d	0	21 ^d	0	18 ^d	0
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(j)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1.80

Correctional officers in adult systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, job status, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1990

Jurisdiction	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Supervisory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	169,263	101,515	15,470	26,817	9,993	7,713	1,246	4,891	1,327	2 ¹ ,152	2,686
Alabama	2,343	946	105	896	382	0	0	13	1	261	44
Alaska	760	444	103	54	7	12	5	101	34	95	24
Arizona	3,033	1,715	441	113	58	547	88	52	19	384	47
Arkansas	1,381	644	86	550	92	1	0	1	0	306	10
California	14,249	6,978	1,202	1,843	703	2,367	476	583	97	1,886	341
Colorado	1,411	941	169	50	8	154	35	47	7	574	76
Connecticut	2,610	1,412	199	610	132	222	27	6	2	174	15
Delaware	870	470	60	263	60	5	0	12	0	201	13
District of Columbia	3,085 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,243	842	126	14
Florida	10,702	6,531	1,384	1,568	795	301	53	57	13	2,531	431
Georgia	5,166	2,698	448	1,549	420	28	3	17	3	481	40
Hawaii	931	155	29	44	11	144	25	456	67	197	41
Idaho ^b	295	241	36	4	0	11	0	3	0	37	4
Illinois	6,466	4,846	596	681	202	96	17	23	5	1,053	83
Indiana	3,081	1,691	419	562	351	29	4	4	1	390	118
Iowa	1,148	926	136	38	13	22	1	9	3	156	18
Kansas	1,334	969	202	95	27	30	4	4	3	175	30
Kentucky ^b	1,532	1,160	256	79	31	1	0	5	0	222	29
Louisiana	4,042	1,711	532	1,352	440	5	2	0	0	495	52
Maine	626	547	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	12
Maryland	3,834	1,766	163	1,216	671	14	0	4	0	729	101
Massachusetts	2,915	2,303	213	207	68	75	5	14	0	NA	NA
Michigan	8,128	5,391	965	820	644	103	18	151	36	1,120	307
Minnesota	1,070	788	195	32	8	14	2	25	6	88	16
Mississippi	1,849	353	95	824	569	3	0	2	3	180	28
Missouri	2,782	2,227	400	106	30	11	1	7	0	414	54
Montana	261 ^a	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	38	0
Nebraska	521	384	80	28	13	11	1	4	0	76	7
Nevada	959	694	117	62	13	32	11	28	2	93	8
New Hampshire	373	342	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	4
New Jersey	4,521	2,317	207	1,295	364	258	25	51	4	556	33
New Mexico	1,136	275	39	30	4	673	77	28	10	290	31
New York	22,153	17,676	929	1,947	708	682	103	92	16	1,866	85
North Carolina	5,809	3,598	162	1,733	221	15	2	71	7	843	40
North Dakota	121	99	17	0	0	0	0	5	0	12	2
Ohio	4,699	2,881	970	492	288	23	13	19	13	416	85
Oklahoma	1,593	1,184	147	105	30	11	1	95	20	157	22
Oregon	908	664	126	22	10	33	7	36	10	109	12
Pennsylvania	3,723	3,125	235	271	69	19	1	2	1	611	32
Rhode Island	956	785	69	52	15	25	3	5	2	50	4
South Carolina	3,348	936	328	1,437	611	0	0	29	7	249	62
South Dakota	261	198	58	1	1	0	0	2	1	27	19
Tennessee	3,094	2,041	371	474	207	0	0	1	0	310	20
Texas	11,968	6,072	1,604	2,086	904	1,072	171	47	12	1,313	119
Utah	727	494	173	29	4	16	5	5	1	51	14
Vermont	381 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	334	47	37	0
Virginia ^d	4,736	2,285	301	1,642	479	19	5	5	0	546	48
Washington	1,858	1,253	296	144	28	51	11	56	19	244	42
West Virginia	423	378	40	4	1	0	0	0	0	30	0
Wisconsin	1,938	1,529	275	44	18	25	5	37	5	113	14
Wyoming	239	141	39	1	0	47	8	3	0	29	7
Federal Bureau of Prisons ^b	6,931	4,311	333	1,362	283	506	31	97	8	649	47

Note: See Note, table 1.79.

^fData represents institutional division only.^gData as of July 31, 1990.^aRacial and ethnic breakdowns not available.^bData as of June 30, 1989.^cCombined male/female total.^dIncludes early-age retirement (55).^eMay include some training level.Source: American Correctional Association, *1991 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991), pp. xlv, xlv. Reprinted by permission.

Job status		Training level		Ratio correctional officers to inmates	Turnover rate
Non-supervisory Male	Female	Male	Female		
111,330	23,864	6,932	1,402	1:4.70	14.46 %
1,407	318	187	126	1:8.90	7.20
511	124	5	1	1:3.00	12.00
2,043	559	679	217	1:4.40	15.00
849	174	41	4	1:5.00	25.00
9,885	2,137	0	0	1:8.00	6.90
604	140	14	3	1:4.46	6.40
2,064	342	12	3	1:3.70	12.50
534	104	15	3	1:4.50	7.00
1,837	690	280	138	NA	NA
5,926	1,814	400	87	1:4.22 ^b	14.93 ^b
3,811	834	0	0	1:4.50	20.00
599	91	3	0	1:1.89	8.50
222	32	0	0	1:5.21	14.30
4,593	737	149	23	1:4.00	8.50
1,896	657	0	0	1:33.00	25.00
840	135	0	0	1:3.40	12.00
785	173	138	33	1:4.63	42.70
1,023	258	0	0	1:5.00 ^b	NA
2,567	921	6	1	1:3.48	36.00
428	67	0	0	1:3.67 ^b	4.00
2,271	733	339 ^c	X	1:4.00	18.00
NA	NA	NA	NA	1:3.00	25.00
5,345	1,354	0	0	1:3.00	8.50
764	190	7	5	1:3.10	11.00 ^d
1,002	639	0	0	1:3.60	8.60
1,937	377	0	0	1:5.20	15.00
221	0	2	0	1:4.23	16.00
351	87	0	0	1:4.63	15.06
560	86	163	49	1:5.80	17.80
249	24	37	3	1:3.70	16.00
3,365 ^e	567 ^e	X	X	1:3.00	7.00
625	88	91	11	1:2.56	20.00
14,993	1,239	3,538	432	1:3.00	4.90
4,574	352	0	0	1:3.15	10.79
92	15	0	0	1:4.00	9.00
2,999	1,199	0	0	1:8.00	14.00
1,207	170	31	6	1:6.70	11.50
646	141	0	0	1:6.59	9.03
2,806	274	0	0	1:5.00	7.00
812	84	5	1	1:2.50	6.50
1,882	765	271	119	1:5.00	28.30
174	41	0	0	1:5.40	17.50
2,206	558	0	0	1:2.50	22.00
7,964	2,572	0	0	1:3.80	12.90
377	93	116	76	1:4.47	8.50
291	47	6	0	1:2.08	NA
3,405	737	0	0	1:3.10	16.00
1,260	312	0	0	1:3.00	11.50
348	39	4	2	1:3.00	20.00
1,453	264	69	25	1:3.70	14.89
159	40	4	0	1:8.00	14.00
4,923	519	705	89	1:8.20	10.40

Table 1.81

Wardens and superintendents of adult and juvenile correctional systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1990

Jurisdiction	Total	Adult systems									
		White		Black		Hispanic and other		Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Total	1,091	796	91	124	34	42	4	64	10	28	54
Alabama	15	10	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Alaska	11	7	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Arizona	31	22	3	1	0	4	1	2	0	1	1
Arkansas	13	9	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	20	13	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	1
Colorado	11	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Connecticut	22	15	2	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Delaware	13	10	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	2
District of Columbia	8	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	42	35	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Georgia	63	46	4	10	3	0	0	4	0	1	1
Hawaii	9 ^b	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	13 ^b	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Illinois	28	16	4	6	2	0	0	4	1	0	2
Indiana	32	26	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
Iowa	8 ^b	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kansas	16 ^b	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2
Kentucky	11	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	14	11	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
Maine	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland	10	6	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	22	17	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	2
Michigan	28	15	4	6	2	1	0	4	0	0	0
Minnesota	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mississippi	16	9	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri	16	13	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Montana	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Nevada	9	2	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	1
New Hampshire	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	15	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	15	10	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
New York	60	42	3	9	3	3	0	2	1	3	1
North Carolina	90	71	5	12	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ohio	22	15	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Oklahoma	23	15	3	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	2
Oregon	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	15	12	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Rhode Island	7 ^b	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
South Carolina	31	17	6	7	1	0	0	5	1	0	0
South Dakota	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tennessee	19 ^a	15	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Texas	66	56	3	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
Utah	11	7	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Vermont	6 ^a	X	X	X	X	6	0	0	0	0	1
Virginia	46 ^f	38	2	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Washington	13	9	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
West Virginia	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Wisconsin	26	19	6	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Wyoming	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	85	66	3	10	1	3	2	3	3	2	12

Note: See Note, table 1.79.

^fData as of July 31, 1990.^gThe Federal Bureau of Prisons does not operate facilities for juveniles.^aComplete racial and ethnic breakdowns not available.^bData as of June 30, 1989.^cOne female warden manages two facilities (male/female).^dOne position vacant (male facility).^eIncludes one facility under construction.Source: American Correctional Association, *1991 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991), p. xlv. Reprinted by permission.

Juvenile systems

Total	White		Black		Hispanic and other		Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
415	245	68	46	28	16	2	42	28	4	95
10	5	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	2
5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
5	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
42	18	8	4	3	8	0	11	1	0	2
7 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
55 ^b	46	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
45	27	14	1	3	0	0	6	3	0	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 ^c	4	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	7
30 ^b	20	4	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
13	5	5	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
19	15	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1
45	22	6	10	6	1	0	6	1	1	7
9	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	3	0	2	4	0	0	3	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
4 ^d	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
31	16	8	2	1	4	0	0	9	0	22
13	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(g)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1.82

Correctional officer employment

By selected characteristics, 1990

State	Total number of correctional officers	Percent male	Percent female	Percent of males working in female institutions	Percent of females working in male institutions	Correctional officer-inmate ratio	Annual turnover rate	Starting annual salary	Average annual salary
Alabama	2,453	79 %	21 %	1.5 %	88.7 %	1:5.2	7.41 %	(a)	\$1,843 ^b
Alaska	782	80.95	19.05	(c)	(c)	1:3.61	16	\$29,029	36,380 ^d
Arizona	3,510	80	20	NA	NA	1:4	15	17,755 ^e	18,199 ^{to} 41,233
Arkansas	1,388	87	13	0	9	1:5	22 ^f	15,054	15,054
California	12,012	82.2	17.8	1.8	88	1:7.5	6.9	29,436	(g)
Colorado	761	81	19	2	14	1:10	6.4	21,576	27,528
Connecticut	2,438	76.3	23.7	5.5	7.9	1:4.5	12	25,509 ^h	28,142
Delaware	837	85	15	0.4	7.6	1:4	8.1	18,908	25,300
District of Columbia	2,667	90	10	NA	NA	1:28	9.9	22,055	28,344
Florida	10,381	79	21	30	18	1:4.12	15	15,553 ^{to} 17,281 ⁱ	18,066
Georgia	5,166	83	17	1	84	1:4.5	20	17,220	NA
Hawaii	831	89	11	NA	NA	1:2.7	9.6	20,808	NA
Idaho	367	77.4	22.6	8	76.6	1:4.33	16.1	18,262	19,178
Illinois	6,233	87.2	12.8	9	10.3	1:3	8.9	22,128	25,360
Indiana	2,952	68	32	50 ^j	20 ^j	1:4.4	25 ^j	16,484	20,000 ^k
Iowa	988	93	7	3	60	1:2.53	11	20,154	23,500
Kansas	1,599	80.9	19.1	NA	NA	1:3.5	30	17,172	18,912 ^l
Kentucky	1,392	79.7	20.3	1.4	79.2	1:5	25	12,408	NA
Louisiana	4,173	77.5 ^m	19.81 ^m	10	40.31	3:4	29	13,776	18,408
Maine	885	80	20	NA	20	(n)	5 ^o	17,707 ^p	20,227
Maryland	4,010	75	25	1	32	1:4	18	20,750	25,227
Massachusetts	2,933	89	11	49	10	1:3	16	23,000	28,000
Michigan	8,128	78	22	51	24	1:3	6 to 7	20,671	26,392
Minnesota	988	80	20	5	20	1:3	11	22,467	29,858
Mississippi	1,134	56	44	NA	44	1:5	17.5	14,401	NA
Missouri	2,782	85	15	2.81	84	5:43	14	16,872	17,724
Montana	240	94	NA	6	NA	1:4.75	11.3	14,547	18,383
Nebraska	473	82.25	17.75	22.22	18.14	1:5	13.2	17,522	18,404
Nevada	802	83	17	4	71	1:3.5	17.3	19,206 ^{to} 20,005	21,712 ^{to} 22,636
New Hampshire	372	90	10	50	7	1:4.6	16	19,604	24,150
New Jersey	4,732	83	17	12.2	6.2	1:3	15.1	24,455	37,372 ^q
New Mexico	1,191	86	14	47	12	1:3	22	16,940	17,500
New York	18,496	91	9	2.8	66.1	NA	5	21,338	29,054
North Carolina	4,350	94	6	NA	NA	1:4.4	6	18,358	NA
North Dakota	170	91	9	60	65	1:3.3	NA	14,628	18,600
Ohio	3,802	74.0	25.4	0.03	17.5	1:8.5	13	19,240	20,134
Oklahoma	1,689	88.2	11.8	4.6	19	1:6	10.4	15,545 ^r	19,000 ^o
Oregon	871	80.3	19.7	(s)	(t)	1:7.3	10 to 12	20,124	25,428
Pennsylvania	3,983	91.8	8.2	1.8	39	1:5.3	7	17,734	27,102
Rhode Island	1,041	91	9	8.1	9.2	1:2.4	6.5	22,505	36,000
South Carolina	3,003	70	30	33	26	1:5	25 ^o	15,010 ^{to} 16,234 ^u	(v)
South Dakota	230	81	19	NA	100	1:6	18	13,520	14,680
Tennessee	2,291	80	20	41	19	1:3.6	22.6	13,560	16,512 ^w
Texas	11,958	76.5	23.5	1.3	90	1:4	15.25	15,556	21,468
Utah	546	83	17	2 ^o	85 ^o	1:4.39	10 ^o	16,474	22,500
Vermont	350	85	15	NA	100	1:2.57	10 ^o	19,000	NA
Virginia	4,142	82.3	17.7	22.5	13.5	1:3.49	17.91	16,135	21,554
Washington	1,854	81	19	48	17	(x)	9 to 10	19,788	23,280
West Virginia	497	90	10	NA	10.5	1:3	20 ^o	13,200	16,400
Wisconsin	1,886	84.89	15.11	2	72	1:3.8	NA	17,510	NA
Wyoming	183	81	19	35	12	1:5.1	23.5	15,348	16,554
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,355	90.2	9.8	1.0	58.1	1:8	10.4	(y)	23,847

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in November and December 1990. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^a\$16,502 for trainees, \$19,133 for correctional officer I.

^bMonthly.

^cAlaska has one female only facility, physically attached to a male only facility. These facilities share some correctional officers and are listed together on employee lists.

^dSome regions have regional increments.

^e\$18,199 after academy.

^fHigh turnover rate on correctional officer I.

^g\$29,436 for entry level, \$42,552 maximum.

^hAfter 13 weeks of employment.

ⁱPlus \$5,000 for South East Florida correctional officers.

^jOr more.

^kOr more with overtime.

^lAfter 6 months.

^mApproximately 3 percent unknown.

ⁿUnknown.

^oApproximate.

^p42.7 hours per week.

^qIncludes overtime.

^rCadet.

^s2.9 percent protective services, 23.8 percent all classifications.

^t16.6 percent protective services, 25.5 percent all classifications.

^uDepending on experience.

^v\$16,263 for correctional officer I, \$16,361 for correctional officer II.

^wBase salary.

^xStaffing based on physical structure and custody level of facility.

^y\$18,174 for regular, \$22,416 for special rate at 12 institutions.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, December 1990), pp. 11-13. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.83

Salaries of correctional department personnel

By jurisdiction, 1991

	Chief administrative officer	Warden	Entry level correctional officer
Alabama	\$68,576 to 73,500	\$26,364 to 39,936	\$16,500 to 24,484
Alaska	69,024 to 95,736	NA	25,800 to 33,996
Arizona	70,250 to 106,316	NA	17,755 to 18,199
Arkansas	68,158	26,676 to 43,264	15,054 to 25,064
California ^a	85,392	62,640 to 68,904	21,328 to 23,964
Colorado	75,000	NA	21,576 to 28,908
Connecticut	72,681 to 88,024	43,790 to 58,420	22,958 to 25,509
Delaware	79,100	39,995 to 66,659	17,702 to 27,660
District of Columbia ^a	69,174 to 79,500	NA	20,418
Florida	61,178 to 106,730	36,400 to 63,466	16,458 to 26,624
Georgia	70,727	31,476 to 42,402	17,220 to 22,542
Hawaii	85,302	39,864 to 56,736	20,808 to 26,364
Idaho	50,918 to 68,245	36,171 to 48,485	18,262 to 24,461
Illinois	65,835	37,920 to 67,920	20,256 to 22,128
Indiana	54,574 to 85,202	NA	16,484 to 24,804
Iowa	60,100 to 80,000	NA	21,341 to 22,422
Kansas	75,880	39,312 to 55,308	17,172
Kentucky	49,500	36,216 to 52,512	13,668 to 21,912
Louisiana	58,000	28,980 to 43,476	13,776 to 20,664
Maine	46,653 to 68,569	38,804 to 54,281	NA
Maryland	77,336	60,000	20,772 to 27,262
Massachusetts	61,300 to 77,546	NA	23,176 to 30,208
Michigan	80,300	53,411 to 71,472	20,671 to 29,984
Minnesota	50,000 to 67,505	56,042 to 74,354	22,467 to 23,741
Mississippi	55,000 to 70,000	NA	14,401 to 21,581
Missouri	69,329 to 78,322	NA	17,520 to 22,116
Montana	NA	NA	14,547 to 15,662
Nebraska	62,500	43,184 to 60,458	17,522 to 24,529
Nevada ^a	60,326	NA	17,577 to 23,498
New Hampshire	49,232 to 63,430	41,669 to 53,024	19,604 to 22,703
New Jersey	95,000	NA	26,045
New Mexico	62,084	37,319 to 52,606	14,879 to 20,975
New York	98,399	NA	21,338
North Carolina	75,252	30,489 to 57,249	18,197 to 28,592
North Dakota	44,688 to 67,560	38,604 to 58,464	14,628 to 22,584
Ohio	61,194 to 85,987	NA	19,490 to 22,880
Oklahoma	63,121 to 83,138	40,677 to 53,832	15,545
Oregon	56,376 to 79,272	42,060 to 59,184	21,024 to 27,828
Pennsylvania	80,026	29,594 to 45,692	17,734 to 19,821
Rhode Island	72,785 to 80,156	NA	23,307 to 25,544
South Carolina	97,367 to 131,731	39,580 to 53,370	15,010 to 22,515
South Dakota	50,000 to 72,000	44,075 to 50,123	13,520 to 20,259
Tennessee	60,996	23,280 to 34,116	13,560 to 20,124
Texas	84,000 ^b	53,015 ^b	15,576
Utah ^a	41,906 to 61,158	35,350 to 51,594	15,952 to 23,239
Vermont ^a	49,545	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	35,977 to 54,930	16,135 to 24,636
Washington	79,620	NA	19,788 to 24,984
West Virginia	45,000	30,000 to 40,000	13,824 to 22,188
Wisconsin	56,498 to 86,443	45,282 to 67,726	17,931 to 24,745
Wyoming	51,624 to 82,476	37,992 to 59,556	15,348 to 22,320
Federal Bureau of Prisons	83,600 to 108,300	52,406 to 68,129	16,973 to 18,919

^aNo response to survey; data as of March 1989.^bHigh end of salary range.

Source: American Correctional Association, *Vital Statistics in Corrections 1991* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991), pp. 16, 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.84

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1990

State	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Alabama	21 years of age at time of appointment, good health and physically fit, no convictions for a felony or misdemeanor involving force, violence or moral turpitude, citizen, honorable discharge, graduated from standard senior high school or general equivalency diploma.	Yes, college graduates	240 hours classroom, 64 hours on-the-job training.	44 hours annual (24 hours in-service, 20 hours job knowledge)	Program purpose is to assist employees who are not performing satisfactorily or have personal problems and disorders and seek assistance.
Alaska	21 years of age, residency in Alaska, valid Alaskan driver's license, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, willingness to undergo extensive background investigation, physical examination, and psychological examination.	Yes, the requirements are not very strict on necessary experience.	6 weeks training academy	On-the-job field training manuals	Mental Health Clinicians and Training Officers organize these on an individual basis in each institution.
Arizona	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	Yes, prefer applicants with prior job related experience and/or college education.	280 hours pre-service training	24 hours in-service training	Correctional service officers' stress issues are addressed in accordance with department policies and procedures, Counseling for employees, employee assistance-psychological services, employee training, etc.
Arkansas	18 years of age, high school diploma or equivalent, no experience required for entry level.	Generally, no	5 weeks training academy	2 agencies offer training using 28 courses in Arkansas Department of Corrections and 30 courses in an outside agency.	Employee Assistance Program
California	21 years of age at time of appointment, high school diploma, general equivalency diploma, or higher level degree, physically fit, U.S. citizenship, no felony convictions, no history of illicit drug usage.	Yes, high percentage attended some college	6 week academy training	40 hours minimum plus in-service	Employee Assistant Program
Colorado	21 years of age, 1 year corrections related experience or 1 year college with course work toward a degree in corrections, criminal justice or helping services.	No	120 hours basic training	40 hours minimum in-service	Colorado State Employee's Assistance Program
Connecticut	18 years of age	Yes, most candidates are over the age of 21	13 weeks	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program
Delaware	21 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Departmental courses, State courses, State Troubled Employee Program (STEP)
District of Columbia	General equivalency diploma certificate, age 21 or above, and general experiences.	Yes, college graduates were accepted on entry level positions.	Pre-service training	In-service training	Counseling sessions, stress management training
Florida	19 years of age, high school graduate or equivalent, no felony or specified misdemeanor conviction, good moral character, good physical condition, completion of basic recruit training.	Most are at least 21 years old, an increasing number have some college or have completed basic recruit training prior to employment.	40 hours orientation 411 hours basic recruit training	40 hours in-service	Employee Assistance Program

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.84

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1990--Continued

State	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Georgia	18 to 65 years of age, no felony convictions, no convictions of 3 or more misdemeanors, and completion of high school program or equivalent, training and experience of necessary knowledge, skill and ability to govern the conduct of offenders and effectively communicate written and oral instructions.	Not generally; hire retired military personnel	160 hours	40 hours minimum	Training on stress management, employee assistance programs, critical incident debriefing
Hawaii	18 years of age, graduation from high school and 1 year work experience requiring the ability to read, comprehend and apply written directions. 1 year of responsible work experience which shows the ability to relate with people effectively in following the instructions of a supervisor and giving and exchanging information.	No	7 weeks basic correctional techniques	40 hours minimum	None
Idaho	No specific age, education or experience requirements.	NA	5 weeks academy, 3 weeks on-the-job training	40 hours minimum	Employee Assistance Program
Illinois	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, no experience required.	Yes, many have a college background	240 hours pre-service	40 hours in-service	Stress awareness training, Employee Assistance Program
Indiana	18 years of age, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, 3 years of full-time paid work experience (accredited college training may substitute), valid driver's license and ability to complete an annual physical ability examination.	Yes, most applicants older and more experienced	160 hours	80 hours	No, but being considered
Iowa	Over 18 years of age, no specific education/experience requirements.	Yes	160 hours	40 hours	Private non-State counseling services available
Kansas	21 years of age, high school graduate or equivalent, free of felony conviction.	NA	200 hours	80 hours	Employee Assistance Program
Kentucky	21 years of age, high school graduate general education diploma.	Yes	120 hours classroom, 80 hours on-the-job training	40 hours in-service	No
Louisiana	18 years of age, no felony convictions or indictments.	NA	3 weeks pre-service orientation	In-service (legal, interpersonal, communication, supervisory)	No
Maine	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	Yes, majority possess prior security experience	2 weeks in-service, 2 weeks on-the-job training, criminal justice academy within first year.	10 units (15 minutes to 3 hours per unit)	Employee Assistance Program
Maryland	21 years of age, high school diploma.	Yes, most exceed age requirements and have some work experience	205 hours	18 hours	Employee Assistance Program
Massachusetts	19 years of age on the date of the exam, graduate from high school or equivalent, or must have served at least 3 years in the armed forces and honorably discharged, no felonies or convictions, citizen.	Yes	7 weeks basic, 2 weeks on-the-job training	40 hours minimum	Various programs for stress management

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.84

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1990--Continued

State	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Michigan	18 years of age, 23 term or 15 semester credit hours in one or a combination of corrections, criminal justice, psychology, sociology, educational psychology, family relations and/or guidance and counseling.	Yes, 40 percent have more college than required	8 class-room, 8 on-the-job training	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program
Minnesota	Pass basic reading comprehension written exam and video multiple choice exam showing scenarios common in a correctional facility.	Yes, most have 4 year college degree	5 to 9 weeks	1 week (40 hours) minimum	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing service (using trained peer support personnel)
Mississippi	21 years of age, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, valid Mississippi driver's license.	Yes, many exceed educational requirements	5 weeks training academy	NA	No
Missouri	21 years of age, 2 years work experience including military or self-employment and graduation from a standard high school, physical fitness/medical exam.	Yes, many exceed minimum requirements	4 weeks basic training	Continuing awareness	State Employee Assistance System
Montana	High school graduate, valid Montana driver's license, successful past work record, pass background check, write clear and concise, good physical condition, work any hours, able to supervise.	Yes, some with prior corrections or law enforcement experience	3 weeks pre-service	In-service	In-service training in stress management, officer organized support groups for officers and families
Nebraska	Any combination of training and experience that will enable the incumbent to possess the required knowledge, skills and abilities; followed by the successful completion of the Corrections Officer Training Program.	Yes, many exceed training, education and experience requirements	3 weeks classroom (120 hours), 1 week on-the-job training (40 hours)	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program
Nevada	21 years of age, graduation from high school, 2 years work experience, 1 year in corrections	No	120 hours pre-service training	24 hours refresher/continuing education	State of Nevada Employee Assistance Program
New Hampshire	20 years of age, high school education	Yes, most have secondary education and/or prior experience	6 weeks orientation and graduation from Police Standards and Training Academy	40 hours	Employees Assistance Program
New Jersey	18 years of age or older, able to read, write and speak English sufficiently to perform duties of position, U.S. citizen, eligible to possess firearm under New Jersey law, valid New Jersey driver's license, complete and pass the Willingness Questionnaire before taking open, competitive examination.	Yes	11 to 12 weeks	40 hours	Employee Advisory Service for stress and Behavior Modification Program
New Mexico	18 years of age, high school graduate.	Yes	10 weeks	40 hours or more	Mental Health Services
New York	21 years of age, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma.	Yes, some college or military training	6 weeks academy and 4 weeks on-the-job training	5 days of new and review training	Employees Assistance Program and stress management training courses
North Carolina	High school graduate and eligible for North Carolina Criminal Justice Certification.	Yes	160 hours classroom training	20 hours	Employee Assistance Program
North Dakota	21 years of age, high school education.	Yes, most have Bachelor of Science degrees in criminal justice or have closely related work experience	80 hours basic	40 hours In-service	Employee Assistance Program

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.84

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1990--Continued

State	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Ohio	18 years or age, eighth grade education; reading, writing, basic math.	Yes, based on Correction Officer Video Exam results	120 hours pre-service, 40 hours on-the-job training	1 week in-service, plus numerous specialty courses	State sponsored Employee Assistance Program
Oklahoma	Between 21 and 69 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	Yes, a significant number have some college hours with a few having Bachelor's or Master's Degrees	300 hours	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program
Oregon	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, no felony convictions.	Yes, most are 20 plus years of age with some college	6 weeks	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program
Pennsylvania	21 years of age, Pennsylvania resident, pass the Corrections Officer Trainee oral and written exam and pre-employment screening for medical and psychological evaluation.	Yes, most have high school diploma or general equivalency diploma	8 weeks basic, 18 weeks multiple posts, 13 weeks single posts, 13 weeks restricted posts	40 hours in-house training	State Employees Assistance Program
Rhode Island	High school diploma or general equivalency diploma experience gained through employment in a private or public work involving the supervision of others and enforcement of rules and regulations.	Yes, small percent hired possess an Associate's, Bachelor's or Master's degree	320 hours pre-service, 1040 hours on-the-job training	In-service	Stress Unit, counseling sessions are offered through in-service training (mandatory 40 hours for stress, effective 7/1/91)
South Carolina	Correctional Officer I--21 years of age, high school diploma, 6 months correctional, security, or police work experience. Correctional Officer II--21 years of age, high school diploma, 12 months correctional, security, or police work experience.	Most lack the required experience, but exceed the education requirements	40 hours orientation, 160 hours of corrections	NA	Stress counseling through training academy
South Dakota	--	--	5 weeks orientation	--	No
Tennessee	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, plus written test.	No	40 hours orientation, 120 hours pre-service training	40 hours plus various specialized training	Employee Assistance Program
Texas	18 years of age, high school or equivalent.	Yes, many are recruited from colleges or junior colleges	5 weeks pre-service	80 hours in-service	Employer sponsored workers assistance program
Utah	21 years of age, high school or equivalent and 3 years full-time paid employment (may substitute college study for required employment).	Yes most have 3 years prior experience	12 weeks academy, 2 weeks on-the-job training	40 hours	Department pays for 4 visits to a mental health practitioner, some insurance plans may pay for additional visits; support groups to help officers cope.
Vermont	18 years of age, general equivalency diploma.	Yes, exceed education requirements	Basic	Advanced	Employee Assistance Program
Virginia	Must be eligible to carry a weapon in Virginia (18 years), high school diploma or equivalent, ability to exercise good judgment, ability to comprehend and apply policies and guidelines and ability to pass all phases of the Corrections Officer's training program.	No	120 hours institutional orientation at academy, 4 weeks on-the-job training	In-service training every 2 years, other elective courses	Crisis Response Team, State Employee Assistance Services, institutional and academy for staff development training programs
Washington	Graduation from high school and 1 year of experience equivalent to full-time, either paid or volunteer, meeting and dealing with people to counsel, teach, gain support, or persuade them to cooperate.	Yes, most have had some extended college, some have a Bachelor's degree or above.	2 weeks orientation during the first 6 months, 1 month corrections officers academy during probationary period	20 hours	Washington State Employee Advisory Service, plus stress management training
West Virginia	18 years of age, high school diploma.	No	120 hours required plus 40 hours familiarization	20 hours in-service	No, not on a regular basis

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.84

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1990--Continued

State	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Wisconsin	18 years of age, valid driver's license, no felony convictions, must pass civil service exam.	NA	6 weeks classroom, 2 weeks on-the-job training	NA	No
Wyoming	No official age restrictions, high school diploma.	No for the State Penitentiary and Honor Farm, yes for Conservation Camp and Womens Center	Up to 80 hours depending on location	Up to 80 hours depending on location	Staff counselors and/or local counseling centers
Federal Bureau of Prisons	35 years of age or younger, 3 1/2 years experience in work as supervisor/leadership, teaching, corrections, counseling, etc. need to pass a test; education above the high school level may be substituted for experience.	Yes, an overall rating of 70 qualifies a person, while most hired have high 80's to mid 90's	Introduction to Correctional Techniques at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1 week refresher course at each institution	Employee Assistance Program

Note: See Note, table 1.82.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, December 1990), pp. 15-20. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1990

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	Population on Mar. 31, 1990	Number of staff	Accredited
United States Penitentiaries							
Atlanta (GA)	1902	High	Male	553	1,313	474	No
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	712	1,516	537	No
Lewisburg (PA)	1932	High	Male	976	1,407	500	Yes
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	1,134	1,571	422	Yes
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	435	373	369	No
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	725	1,629	435	Yes
Federal Correctional Institutions							
Ashland (KY)	1940	Medium	Male	516	1,106	345	Yes
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Medium	Male	472	802	263	Yes
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Minimum	Male	821	797	175	Yes
Butner (NC)	1976	Medium	Male	427	763	334	Yes
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Male	512	1,017	311	Yes
El Reno (OK)	1933	High	Male	852	1,606	437	Yes
Englewood (CO) ^a	1940	Low	Male	455	923	205	Yes
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium	Male	550	44	272	No
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Low	Male	657	927	332	Yes
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	487	--	288	No
La Tuna (TX) ^b	1932	Medium	Male	493	976	295	Yes
Lexington (KY)	1974	Low	Both	1,291	1,862	480	Yes
Lompoc (CA)	1970	Low	Male	464	630	188	No
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	273	528	224	(c)
Marianna (FL)	1988	Medium	Male	562	1,144	332	No
		Medium/High	Female				
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	648	967	266	No
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	528	1,067	273	Yes
Milan (MI)	1933	Medium	Male	732	1,439	282	Yes
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	358	580	170	Yes
Otisville (NY)	1980	Administrative	Male	438	867	310	Yes
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	560	877	338	Yes
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Medium	Male	551	854	366	Yes
Phoenix (AZ)	1985	Medium	Male	518	983	334	Yes
Pleasanton (CA) ^a	1974	Medium/Administrative	Both	440	712	285	Yes
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	510	1,018	262	Yes
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	221	395	171	(d)
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	510	834	224	Yes
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Medium	Male	438	753	222	Yes
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium	Male	504	937	286	No
Tallahassee (FL)	1979	Medium	Male	510	869	321	Yes
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930's	Low	Male	577	1,056	300	Yes
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	462	1,144	320	Yes
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Medium	Male	502	963	274	Yes
Three Rivers (TX)	(e)	Medium	Male	721	X	254	No
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium/Administrative	Both	306	651	104	(f)
Federal Prison Camps							
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	590	824	240	Yes
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	535	708	160	Yes
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	316	509	135	Yes
Bryan (TX)	1988	Minimum	Female	210	200	90	No
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	699	700	142	Yes
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	480	874	134	Yes
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	93	188	63	No
Homestead (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	48	90	55	No
Maxwell (AL)	1930	Minimum	Male	480	827	133	No
Millington (TN)	1990	Minimum	Male	96	50	53	No
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	92	57	59	No
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	195	313	108	No
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	153	137	56	No
Tyndall (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	60	114	40	No
Yankton (SD)	1989	Minimum	Male	166	299	127	No

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.85

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1990--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	Population on Mar. 31, 1990	Number of staff	Accredited
Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers							
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	363	638	206	Yes
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	544	900	252	No
Miami (FL)	1976	Administrative	Male	424	1,159	240	Yes
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	473	841	260	Yes
Oakdale I (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	656	1,136	362	No
Oakdale II (LA) ^g	1990	Administrative	Male	336 ^h	36	204	No
Rochester (MN) ⁱ	1985	Medium/Administrative	Both	513	768	400	X
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	546	822	220	Yes
Springfield (MO) ^j	1933	Medium/Administrative	Male	1,027	961	687	Yes

Note: Accreditation status indicates whether an institution is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. The process of accreditation provides an additional level of assurance that Federal prisons offer decent living conditions, provide adequate programs and services, and safeguard inmate rights by ensuring compliance with the more than 400 standards developed by the Commission (Source, p. 5).

^eScheduled to open in late 1990.

^fUndergoing accreditation in March 1990.

^gFederal Deportation Center.

^hFirst phase.

ⁱFederal Medical Center.

^jMedical Center for Federal Prisoners.

^aFederal Correctional Institution/Federal Detention Center.

^bLocated on New Mexico-Texas border.

^cApplication made for accreditation by American Correctional Association anticipated during 1990.

^dPending reaccreditation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Facilities 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 9-73. Table constructed by SOJ/JRCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.86

Federal Bureau of Prisons staff^a

By selected characteristics, United States, fiscal year 1990

	Number	Percent
Total	19,236	100.0 %
Sex		
Male	14,337	74.5
Female	4,899	25.5
Race		
White	13,931	72.4
Black	3,542	18.4
Other ^b	1,763	9.2
Age		
Less than 18 years	6	0.0
18 to 24 years	961	5.0
25 to 29 years	4,083	21.2
30 to 34 years	5,119	26.6
35 to 39 years	4,222	21.9
40 to 44 years	2,767	14.4
45 to 49 years	1,180	6.1
50 to 55 years	456	2.4
56 years and older	442	2.3
Education		
High school	6,055	31.5
Technical training	1,134	5.9
Some college	6,077	31.6
Bachelors degree	3,699	19.2
Some graduate work	694	3.6
Advanced professional degree	320	1.7
Masters degree	1,021	5.3
Ph.D. degree	236	1.2
Length of employment		
Less than 1 year	3,578	18.6
1 to 2 years	4,995	26.0
3 to 4 years	2,485	12.9
5 to 9 years	3,444	17.9
10 to 14 years	2,530	13.2
15 to 19 years	1,793	9.3
More than 19 years	411	2.1

^aIncludes personnel employed at central and regional offices as well as facilities.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and Hispanics.

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

Table 1.87

Staff of Federal correctional facilities

By facility, sex, and race, fiscal year 1990

Facility	Total	Male			Female		
		White	Black	Other ^a	White	Black	Other ^a
Total	17,156	9,683	2,185	1,297	2,757	906	328
Alderson FCI (WV)	240	117	11	2	87	22	1
Allenwood FPC (PA)	177	121	6	5	40	3	2
Ashland FCI (KY)	333	262	13	5	44	8	1
Atlanta USP (GA)	526	197	231	30	22	45	1
Bastrop FCI (TX)	253	124	35	47	32	8	7
Big Spring FPC (TX)	226	134	10	18	49	1	14
Boron FPC (CA)	136	60	16	17	29	4	10
Bryan FPC (TX)	83	28	8	8	26	5	8
Butner FCI (NC)	313	151	75	7	54	25	1
Chicago MCC (IL)	213	54	81	23	12	42	1
Danbury FCI (CT)	352	199	37	24	72	12	8
Duluth FPC (MN)	148	102	4	2	40	0	0
Eglin FPC (FL)	131	62	17	4	23	16	9
El Paso FPC (TX)	72	20	2	29	5	4	12
El Reno FCI (OK)	467	338	28	25	65	8	3
Englewood FCI (CO)	313	195	19	27	56	9	7
Fairton FCI (NJ)	262	128	41	17	48	23	5
Fort Worth FCI (TX)	292	140	43	16	53	32	8
Homestead FPC (FL)	45	10	10	7	10	6	2
Jasup FCI (GA)	272	156	32	12	47	22	3
La Tuna FCI (TX)	282	70	7	138	25	6	36
Leavenworth USP (KS)	538	411	59	23	37	6	2
Lewisburg USP (PA)	567	495	14	22	34	1	1
Lexington FCI (KY)	496	247	44	13	137	51	4
Lompoc FPC (CA)	172	96	12	18	34	9	3
Lompoc USP (CA)	414	255	57	64	28	5	5
Loretto FCI (PA)	214	156	5	4	43	4	2
Los Angeles MCC (CA)	246	60	84	32	17	41	12
Marianna FCI (FL)	325	175	38	14	70	24	4
Marion USP (IL)	371	322	15	5	28	1	0
McKean FCI (PA)	305	217	11	13	58	4	2
Memphis FCI (TN)	282	103	111	8	18	41	1
Miami FCI (FL)	318	102	62	85	33	29	7
Milan FCI (MI)	315	211	34	11	47	10	2
Millington FPC (TN)	66	35	13	1	10	5	2
Montgomery FPC (AL)	128	38	37	6	29	15	3
Morgantown, FCI (WV)	220	144	8	6	55	6	1
Nellis FPC (NV)	59	31	3	6	12	2	5
New York MCC (NY)	261	66	80	52	15	33	15
Oakdale I FDC (LA)	311	142	68	15	48	37	1
Oakdale II FDC (LA)	161	87	30	9	21	11	3
Otisville FCI (NY)	307	207	17	21	50	9	3
Oxford FCI (WI)	329	276	5	7	41	0	0
Pensacola FPC (FL)	107	59	13	7	23	4	1
Petersburg FCI (VA)	355	146	124	24	21	39	1
Phoenix FCI (AZ)	326	186	27	34	62	9	8
Pleasanton FCI (CA)	297	117	38	35	66	24	17
Ray Brook FCI (NY)	267	209	4	8	44	1	1
Rochester FMC (MN)	422	219	4	6	184	3	6
Safford FCI (AZ)	173	85	10	40	25	2	11
San Diego MCC (AZ)	244	67	50	51	26	35	15
Sandstone FCI (MN)	237	177	4	4	52	0	0
Seagoville FCI (TX)	257	121	45	26	36	24	5
Seymour Johnson FPC (NC)	64	34	16	0	10	4	0
Sheridan FCI (OR)	294	224	6	8	50	2	4
Springfield FMC (MO)	634	370	21	14	213	8	8
Talladega FCI (AL)	341	179	67	13	43	34	5
Tallahassee FCI (FL)	290	164	57	17	30	20	2
Terminal Island FCI (CA)	311	113	82	40	32	30	14
Terre Haute USP (IN)	459	357	32	15	50	4	1
Texarkana FCI (TX)	283	171	36	23	42	9	2
Tucson FCI (AZ)	213	121	9	33	36	4	10
Tyndall FPC (FL)	41	20	7	1	8	5	0

Note: The figure for total staff in this table differs from those presented in 1.86 and 1.88 due to the exclusion of staff at central office and regional offices. FCI refers to Federal Correctional Institution, FDC refers to Federal Detention Center, FMC refers to Federal Medical Center, FPC refers to Federal Prison Camp, MCC refers to Metropolitan Correctional Center, MDC refers to Metropolitan Detention Center, and USP refers to United States Penitentiary.

^aIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and Hispanics.

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

Table 1.88

Staff of Federal correctional facilities^a

By region, sex, and race, United States, fiscal year 1990

Region	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	19,161	100.0 %	10,572	100.0 %	2,331	100.0 %	1,402	100.0 %	3,307	100.0 %	1,189	100.0 %	359	100.0 %
Northeast	3,628	18.9	2,245	21.2	363	15.6	200	14.3	601	18.2	175	14.7	44	12.3
North Central	3,887	20.3	2,633	24.9	264	11.3	112	8.0	782	23.6	75	6.3	21	5.8
Scutheast	4,180	21.8	2,040	19.3	855	36.7	235	16.8	636	19.2	367	30.9	47	13.1
South Central	3,029	15.8	1,519	14.4	338	14.5	407	29.0	483	14.6	167	14.0	115	32.0
West	3,305	17.2	1,655	15.7	419	18.0	411	29.3	514	15.5	184	15.5	122	34.0
Bureau of Prisons Overall and Glynco, GA ^c	1,132	5.9	480	4.5	92	3.9	37	2.6	291	8.8	221	18.6	10	2.8

^aRegional data refer to staff at correctional facilities; *Bureau of Prisons Overall and Glynco, GA* data refer to personnel employed at regional offices and administrative and training staff employed at the Glynco training center.

^bIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and Hispanics.

^cSite of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

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

Table 1.89

Good time credits for prison inmates

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1989

Jurisdiction	Maximum amount of good-time allowable	Provisions		Good time applies to		Deducted from sentence		Good time can be taken away after given; by whom?	Good time taken away can be restored; by whom?
		Statutory days per month; how many?	Earned days per month; how many?	Parole eligibility date	Discharge date	On entering prison	As earned		
Alabama	75 days for each 30 served.	Yes; half of sentence if offense prior to May 19, 1980.	Yes; 75 days maximum.	Y	Y	Y		Yes; disciplinary board or by escape or parole violation.	Yes; recommended by warden, final approval by commissioner.
Alaska	One thrd of sentence.	Yes; one third of sentence.	No			Y		Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; warden or superintendent.
Arizona	15 days per month	Yes; 15	Yes; 15		Y	Y		Yes; director	Yes; director
Arkansas	30 days per month	Yes; 8 to 30 if sentenced prior to Apr. 1, 1971.	Yes; 0 to 30	Y	Y		Y	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director
California	For every day worked an extra day off is earned.	Yes; 15 (prior to Jan. 1, 1983).	Yes; 30 (after Jan. 1, 1983).	Y		(a)	(b)	Yes; classification committee	Yes; classification committee
Colorado	35 days a month until new law effective July 1, 1990; after that 40 days.	Yes; day for day to July 1, 1990; after that law sets presumptive parole date at 50 percent of sentence for nonviolent offenders; 75 percent of sentence for violent offenders.	Yes; 5 days maximum will be 10 days after July 1, 1990.	Y	Y	Y		Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director
Connecticut	12 days per month and 1 day per week work credit.	Yes; 10 days first five years; 12 days following years.	Yes; 1 day per 7 day week		Y		Y	Yes; disciplinary board or other committee	Yes; director
Delaware	After July 1, 1989 maximum of 60 days; before, 15 days a month plus overtime credit.	No; after July 1, 1989, yes before; 10.	Yes; 60 days maximum after July 1, 1989, 5 days plus overtime before.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes; bureau chief	Yes; bureau chief
District of Columbia	10 days per month	Yes; 10	Yes; 5 days maximum ^c	Y	Y	Y ^d	Y ^c	Yes except educational credits; director	Yes; director, or if appealed, Institutional Appeals Board.
Florida	30 days per month	Yes; 10	Yes; 1 to 20		Y	Y ^e	Y ^f	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director
Illinois	Inmates earn day-for-day good conduct credits.	Yes; 30	Yes; up to 90 days per incarceration.	(g)			Y	Yes; director	Yes; director
Indiana	1 day credit time for each day served.	Yes; day for day credit time	No	(h)	(h)		Y	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director, warden, or superintendent
Iowa	Up to half of sentence plus 5 days per month	Yes; 15	Yes; 5		Y	Y	Y	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director
Kentucky	15 days	Yes; 10	Yes; 5		(i)	Y		Yes; disciplinary board recommends, warden or superintendent, cabinet secretary approves.	Yes; classification/treatment officer recommends warden, cabinet secretary approves.
Louisiana	30 days per month	Yes; 30	Yes; 30	(j)		Y		Yes; for escape and parole violations	No
Maine	15 days per month	Yes; 10	Yes; 5	Y	Y	Y ^k	Y ^l	Yes; warden or superintendent	Yes; warden or superintendent
Massachusetts	20 days	Yes; 12.5 days maximum	Yes; 7.5	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y ^m	Yes, except for earned good time; director	Yes; director

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.89

Good time credits for prison inmates

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Maximum amount of good-time allowable	Provisions		Good time applies to		Deducted from sentence		Good time can be taken away after given; by whom?	Good time taken away can be restored; by whom?	
		Statutory days per month; how many?	Earned days per month; how many?	Parole eligibility date	Discharge date	On entering prison	As earned			
Michigan ⁿ	7 days per month disciplinary credits, after Apr. 1, 1987, 22 days per month good time if crime committed before Apr. 1, 1987.	No	Yes; up to 7 days disciplinary credits, 22 days per month good time before Apr. 1, 1987.	Y	Y		Y	Yes; warden or superintendent, parole board.	Yes; deputy director	
Minnesota	1 day for each 2 days	Yes; 1 day for each 2 days	Yes; 1 day for each 2 days	(o)	(o)		Y	No	No	
Mississippi	40 days per month	Yes; meritorious time, 10 days per month not to exceed 180 days.	Yes; 30 days maximum	(p)			(q)	(r)	Yes; classification committee	Yes; commissioner
Missouri	Up to 2 calendar months for each year of sentence (5 days per month).	No; statutory conditional release period, serves as a form of good time.	Yes	Y			(s)	(s)	Yes; parole board	Yes; parole board
Montana	30 days per month	Yes; 10 to 15	Yes; 13 to 15	Y	Y		Y	Yes; division administrator	Yes; director or division administrator	
Nebraska	15 days per month	Yes; 4 months per year maximum	Yes; 2 months per year	Y	Y	Y		Yes; recommended by disciplinary board, approved by warden or superintendent, parole board.	Yes; director, warden superintendent or parole board.	
Nevada	20 days per month plus meritorious time.	Yes; 10 days under 1985 law	Yes; 10 days per month plus 90 days per year maximum for exceptional meritorious service.	Y	Y		Y	Yes; director, parole board	Yes; director or parole board	
New Hampshire	12.5 days per month	Law changed in 1982 to add 150 disciplinary days a year to minimum term which can be reduced to 12.5 days a month for exemplary conduct.		Y			Y	Yes; disciplinary board, approved by warden or superintendent.	Yes, director, warden, or superintendent	
New Jersey	9 to 21 days per month	Yes; 6, up to 16 days after 30 years.	Yes; 3 to 5 in minimum custody	Y	Y	Y		Yes; disciplinary board, warden, or superintendent.	Yes; warden or superintendent	
New Mexico	30 days per month	No	Yes; 30	Y	Y		Y	Yes; disciplinary board, warden, superintendent or director.	Yes; director, warden, or superintendent	
New York	One third off maximum sentence	Yes; 10 to one-third of sentence	No		Y	Y		Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director, warden, superintendent, or Time Allowance Committee.	
North Carolina	36 days per month plus meritorious time.	Yes; 30	Yes; 6 "gain" time plus up to 30 days for meritorious acts.	Y	Y	Y		Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; warden or superintendent	
North Dakota	10 days per month	Yes; 5 to 10	No				Y	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director	
Ohio	20 days per month up to one-third of the minimum or flat sentence.	Yes; 13	Yes; up to 7 days	(t)	(u)		Y	No, awarded and vested on a month-by-month basis.	No, but extra earned credit can offset loss.	
Oklahoma	44 days per month if crime committed after Nov. 1, 1988; 5 months per year 137 days if before.	Yes; before Nov. 1, 1988; 5 months per year	Yes; 44 (137 before Nov. 1, 1988)		Y	(v)	(w)	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director, warden, superintendent, or classification committee.	

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.89

Good time credits for prison inmates

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Maximum amount of good-time allowable	Provisions		Good time applies to		Deducted from sentence		Good time can be taken away after given; by whom?	Good time taken away can be restored; by whom?
		Statutory days per month; how many?	Earned days per month; how many?	Parole eligibility date	Discharge date	On entering prison	As earned		
Oregon	6 days per month since Nov. 1, 1989; 15 days before.	No under sentencing guidelines Nov. 1, 1989; 10 days before.	Yes; 20 percent of sentence under guidelines after Nov. 1, 1989; 2 to 5 days before.		X	(e)	(r)	Yes; disciplinary board, warden, superintendent.	Yes; director or parole board
Rhode Island	12 days per month plus meritorious.	Yes; 12	Yes, meritorious; 3		Y		Y	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director, warden or superintendent.
South Carolina	35 days per month	Yes; 20	Yes; varies up to 180 days a year.	(m)	(e,m)		Y	Yes; disciplinary board or director	No
South Dakota	10 to 15 days per month	Yes; 4 to 6 months per year		Y	Y		Y	Yes; disciplinary board, warden or superintendent director, or parole board.	Yes; director, warden, superintendent, or parole board.
Texas	45 days per month	No	Yes; 45 days maximum	Y	Y		Y	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director or State Classification Committee.
Vermont	15 days per month	Yes; 10	Yes; 5	Y	Y		Y	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; director
Virginia	30 days for each day served	Yes; before July 1, 1981; 10 days for 20 served and 5 for extraordinary good time.	Yes; 0 to 30 given under July 1, 1981 law.	(x)	Y		Y	Yes; disciplinary board with approval of warden or superintendent.	Yes; director
Washington	15 days per 30 day period served	Yes; 10	Yes; 5	(y)	(z)		Y	Yes; disciplinary board recommends, superintendent decides.	Yes; warden or superintendent or parole board.
West Virginia	1 day for each of physical incarceration.	Yes; day for day	No		Y		Y	Yes; correctional magistrate	Yes; warden or superintendent or commissioner
Wisconsin ^{aa}	6 months per year statutory, 1 day per 6 days earned.	Yes, only if before June 11, 1984; 6 months maximum	Yes, only if before June 11, 1984; 1 day for every 6 served.	(ab)	(ab)		Y	Yes; disciplinary board	Yes; disciplinary committee only if guilty finding reversed.
Wyoming	15 days per month	Yes; 2	Yes; 15	Y	Y		Y	Yes; parole board	Yes; parole board
Federal Bureau of Prisons	54 days per year if offense committed after Nov. 1, 1987; 15 days per month if before.	Yes; 5 ¹ days per year after Nov. 1, 1987; 10 days per month if before.	Yes; before Nov. 1, 1987; 3 to 5 days per month.		Y		Y	No since Nov. 1, 1987; yes before for statutory time; no for earned.	Yes; director, warden or superintendent

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the District of Columbia. Kansas, Maryland, and Tennessee did not respond to the survey. Five States did not have statutes which provided good time reductions from sentence length: Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Pennsylvania, and Utah. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aFor offenses (non-lifers) prior to Jan. 1, 1983.

^bFor offenses (non-lifers) after Jan. 1, 1983.

^cEducational credit.

^dInstitutional.

^eStatutory.

^fIncentive work.

^gRelease date.

^hApplies only to release on mandatory parole.

ⁱConditional release date.

^jMandatory parole.

^kOld law.

^lNew law.

^mEarned.

ⁿIn Michigan, inmates receive good time in the form of disciplinary credits.

^oAccrues to a period of supervised release.

^pMeritorious earned time only.

^qEarned, prorated in advance.

^rMeritorious.

^sApplication for good time credit is made to Parole Board combining good time deducted from sentence on entering prison and earned good time.

^tIndeterminate sentences.

^uDeterminate sentences.

^vPrior to Sept. 8, 1976.

^wAfter Sept. 8, 1976.

^xHalf is applied to parole eligibility.

^yUnder indeterminate system, before 1984.

^zUnder determinate system, after 1984.

^{aa}Only inmates incarcerated before June 11, 1984 may receive good time.

^{ab}A 1984 law provides a mandatory release date at two-thirds of sentence.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, May 1990), pp. 7-10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.90

Furlough activity in State and Federal correctional agencies

By Jurisdiction, United States, 1988

Jurisdiction	Number granted in 1988	Number of inmates involved	Furloughs completed successfully	Furloughs revoked	Number revoked for commission of a new crime	Number revoked for rules infraction
Alabama	1,987	(a)	99%	--	--	--
Alaska	3,785	3,111	90%	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	436	NA	NA	2 ^b	NA	NA
Arkansas	193 ^c	156 ^c	190; 98.4%	3; 1.6%	3 ^d	0
Colorado	868	78	856; 99%	12; 1%	1	12 ^e
Connecticut	--	--	30,524; 96%	0.3%	0.3%	4% ^e
Delaware	1,430	858	1,401; 98%	29; 2%	0	29 ^f
District of Columbia	22,909	392	98%	52	1 ^g	52
Florida	18,000	6,000	17,995; 99.9%	Unknown	0	--
Georgia	507	Unknown ^h	504; 99.4%	3	2 ⁱ	1 ^j
Hawaii	395	395	391; 99%	4; 1%	4 ^k	0
Idaho	1,268	181	1,256; 99%	12; 1%	0	12 ^j
Illinois	6,979	810	6,855; 98.2%	124; 1.8%	4 ^m	120 ^e
Indiana	(n)	(n)	85% ^o	(n)	(n)	(n)
Iowa	208 ^p	Unknown ^q	208; 100%	0	0	0
Kansas	1,930	613	NA	NA	--	--
Kentucky	770	389	Unknown; 95%	5% ^o	Unknown	5% ^{o,r}
Maine	2,587	--	2,562; 99%	24; 1%	1 ^k	23 ^s
Maryland	398	138	398; 100%	0	--	--
Massachusetts	5,859 ^t	1,161	98.6%	(u)	5 ^k	75 ^j
Michigan	Hundreds	Hundreds	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)
Minnesota	588	494	571; 97%	17; 3%	1 ^k	17 ^j
Mississippi	2,402 ^w	370	365; 98.7%	5; 1.3%	1 ^k	4 ^x
Missouri	757	Unknown	756; 99.86%	NA	NA	NA
Montana	31	29	27; 90% ^y	2; 6.6%	2 ^k	0
Nebraska	Unknown	Unknown	98%	2%	0	NA
New Jersey	3,561	3,085	3,501; 98%	60; 0.02%	10 ^z	50 ^{aa}
New Mexico	970	430	970; 100%	0	--	--
New York	(ab)	7,816	7,679; 98%	137; 2%	21 ⁱ	137 ^e
North Carolina	(ac)	(ad)	431,293; 99.96% ^o	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
North Dakota	68	20	68; 100%	0	--	--
Ohio	159	80	159; 100%	0	--	--
Oklahoma	25,086 ^{aa}	3,750	24,950; 99%	--	--	--
Oregon	3,300 ^{af}	3,200 ^{af}	2,475; 75% ^{af}	495; 15% ^{af}	495 ^{ag}	(ah)
Pennsylvania	3,124	1,016	3,110; 99.55%	Unknown	14 ^{ak}	--
Rhode Island	2,552	2,552	2,546; 99.7%	6	4 ^k	48 ^{al}
South Carolina	971	376	954; 99%	17; 1%	0	17 ^{aj}
South Dakota	1,013	Unknown	1,013; 100%	(ak)	(ak)	(ak)
Texas	2,495	--	2,442; 97.88%	--	16 ^k	34 ^j
Utah	1,490	235	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	488	Unknown	479; 98%	9; 1.8%	4 ^{al}	5 ^{am}
Washington	290	Unknown	289; 99.6%	1	Unknown	Unknown
West Virginia	2,275	763	2,184; 96%	51; 6.68%	7 ^{ak}	12 ^{an}
Wisconsin	45	45	45; 100%	0	--	--
Wyoming	NA	NA	100% ^c	None	None	None
Federal Bureau of Prisons	(ao)	14,584	14,541; 99.7%	43	43 ^k	0

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the District of Columbia. California, Tennessee, and Vermont reported having a furlough program, however, detailed data were not available. Nevada and New Hampshire did not have furlough programs in 1988. As of August, 1988 Louisiana placed a hold on all furloughs, except medical and emergency leaves with an escort. Furloughs in Louisiana were reinstated as of October 1989.

A furlough is a temporary leave from prison and can be granted for the following reasons: home visits, funerals, emergencies, treatment programs, religious programs, shopping or recreation, to search for employment, and reintegration into community prior to parole. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aComputerized records not maintained.

^bInmates did not return.

^cMeritorious.

^dIncludes 1 escape, 1 driving while intoxicated, and 1 possession of a controlled substance.

^eIncludes late returns, alcohol/drug use, and not at location agreed upon, or other reasons.

^fIncluding late returns and alcohol/drug use.

^gEscapes not classified as revocations.

^hInmates can participate in 3 or 4ⁱ.

ⁱProperty offenses.

^jReturned late.

^kEscape(s).

^lIncluding 2 late returns, 6 alcohol/drug use, and 4 for not at location agreed upon.

^mIncluding 2 property offenses, 1 assaultive offense, and 1 driving under the influence arrest.

ⁿInformation is not compiled.

^oEstimated.

^pDoes not include those in Work Release or Community Centers.

^qSeveral had more than one during the year.

^rIncluding late returns, alcohol/drug use, not at location agreed upon, driving, associating with convicted felons, new misdemeanor or felony offenses.

^sIncludes alcohol/drug use, not at location agreed upon, and administrative.

^tThose granted in 1987.

^uRevocation records not kept.

^vNever had any problems, insignificant number caused any problem. Due to change in statute/policy "family escort" furloughs were discontinued. 200-300 furloughs dropped to 1-2 dozen per month.

^w370 on Christmas leave and 2,032 with Community Work Center passes.

^xIncludes alcohol/drug use, not at location agreed upon, stolen vehicle, and absconding.

^y30 percent were given a 10 day extension to complete furlough.

^zIncluding 7 escapes, 2 for property offenses, and 1 for assaultive offense.

^{aa}Including 32 late returns, 7 for alcohol/drug use, 8 for not at location agreed upon, and 3 for other reasons.

^{ab}Statistics record the number of individuals.

^{ac}380,900 in work release; 18,500 in study release; 21,816 family visits; and 10,236 in a Community Volunteer Program.

^{ad}1,465 in work release; 74 in study release; 606 family visits; and 853 in a Community Volunteer Program.

^{ae}Community Corrections only.

^{af}Long term.

^{ag}Includes escapes, property, and assaultive offenses.

^{ah}Unknown, but very small.

^{ai}Including 6 late returns, 24 for alcohol/drug use, 1 for not at location agreed upon, and 17 for failure to call or calling late.

^{aj}Including 12 late returns, 4 for alcohol/drug use, 1 for possession of contraband.

^{ak}Unknown, only maintain records for those who escape from furlough.

^{al}Including 1 escape, 1 property offense, 1 habitual traffic offender, and 1 for being drunk in public.

^{am}Including 4 for alcohol/drug use and 1 for not at location agreed upon.

^{an}Including 11 for alcohol/drug use and 1 for not at location agreed upon.

^{ao}4,610 are social, 9,534 transfers, and 440 medical/legal.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, January-February 1990), pp. 16-19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.91

Furlough programs for life-term inmates

By jurisdiction, 1988

Jurisdiction	Furloughs available for lifers	Eligibility requirements	Additional Information
Alabama	No	X	X
Alaska	No	X	X
Arizona	No	X	June 1988, exceptions to eligibility suspended.
Arkansas	Yes	Approved by assistant director and director prior to approval by the Board of Correction. An inmate sentenced to death or serving a sentence of life without parole is not eligible.	An inmate serving a death sentence, life sentence or life without parole may be permitted an emergency furlough to visit a critically ill family member for 2 hours or to attend the funeral of a family member.
California	No	X	X
Colorado	Yes	Must be within 9 months of parole eligibility interview.	1 furlough granted in 1988.
Connecticut	Yes	Must serve 3/4 of their sentence to become eligible for furlough.	No furloughs were granted in 1988.
Delaware	No (with qualifiers)	Class A felons, mandatory and open charges are ineligible, those who are parole eligible and have served 10 years of sentence are eligible.	
District of Columbia	Yes	Must have served for at least 1 year.	
Florida	Yes	Must serve 5 calendar years.	
Georgia	Yes	Must serve 5 years.	None granted in 1988.
Hawaii	No	X	X
Idaho	Yes	Within 12 months of parole hearing or within 2 years of release.	None granted in 1988.
Illinois	No	X	X
Indiana	Yes	Those on conditional parole and placed in a work release program.	Information on those furloughed in 1988 is not compiled.
Iowa	No	X	X
Kansas	Yes	No less than 15 years on life sentence.	
Kentucky	Yes	Must be within 2 years of parole eligibility date.	
Maine	No	X	X
Maryland	Yes	No time frame as far as time served.	5 furloughs were granted in 1988 with 0 revocations.
Massachusetts	Yes, except first-degree lifers.	Must serve 10 years. ^a	177 furloughs were granted in 1987 with 1 revocation for escape by a second-degree lifer.
Michigan	Yes	Have served 15 years and have sentence commuted by governor.	
Minnesota	Yes	Must have 120 days or less to serve.	No furloughs were granted in 1988.
Mississippi	Yes	Must serve 4 years.	
Missouri	Yes	Must be within 18 months of release.	11 furloughs granted in 1988.
Montana	Yes	Must not have a "No Parole" stipulation and must be eligible for parole.	None granted in 1988.
Nebraska	Yes	1st degree lifers, must have served a minimum of 10 calendar years and have record free of misconduct to be eligible for minimum custody; for promotion to community custody, must have served 10 calendar years, 3 with no misconducts, and have sentence commuted to definite number of years by Board of Pardons. 2nd degree lifers, minimum of 7 calendar years and no misconducts for 2 years; for promotion to community custody, minimum of 10 calendar years and no misconducts for 2 years.	

See note at end of table.

Table 1.91

Furlough programs for life-term inmates

By Jurisdiction, 1988--Continued

Jurisdiction	Furloughs available for lifers	Eligibility requirements	Additional information
Nevada	No	X	X
New Hampshire	No	X	X
New Jersey	Yes	Must be 4 months from their parole eligibility date, set parole date set or maximum expiration of sentence date.	
New Mexico	No	X	X
New York	Yes	2 years before parole eligibility.	Separate statistics on furloughs for lifers are not kept.
North Carolina	Yes	Eligible for parole, must meet eligibility requirements.	
North Dakota	Yes	Within 90 days of release.	1 furlough granted in 1988.
Ohio	Yes	Same eligibility requirements as for furloughs to others.	34 furloughs for lifers were granted in 1988.
Oklahoma	Yes	Must be in minimum or community security and be eligible for parole within 84 months.	
Oregon	Yes	Long term, within 7 months of parole release; short term, reach appropriate classification.	
Pennsylvania	No	X	X
Rhode Island	Yes	8 to 10 years minimum custody level.	4 furloughs granted in 1988.
South Carolina	Yes	Must have completed approximately 1/4 of time to serve and attained highest custody level.	48 furloughs granted in 1988.
South Dakota	No	X	Lifers were eligible for furloughs until the end of 1988.
Tennessee	No	X	X
Texas	Yes	No offense of murder, excluding voluntary and involuntary manslaughter and crimes of passion with no prior crimes record.	
Utah	No	X	X
Vermont	Yes	Within 6 months of minimum term and community custody.	X
Virginia	Yes	Must be within 3 years of their parole eligibility date.	3 furloughs granted in 1988.
Washington	No	X	X
West Virginia	Yes	Must serve 9 years.	10 furloughs granted in 1988.
Wisconsin	Yes	Depends on how long it takes them to get to a minimum facility. Only eligible for a minimum facility the last 24 months prior to parole.	X
Wyoming	Emergency only	No set time.	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Yes, if eligible for parole and parole date established by U.S. Parole Commission	--	

Note: See Note, table 1.90.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, January-February 1990), pp. 20, 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.^aRevised policy on furloughs in draft.

Table 1.92

Use of inmate labor for prison construction

By selected provisions and wages, 1990

State	Inmates used to build prisons	Inmate labor used to:			Wages	Inmates work under:		Inmates employed as:		Department provides training
		Build new facilities	Build additions	Remodel facilities		Correctional supervisors	Private contractors	Unskilled labor	Skilled craftsmen	
Alabama	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$.15 to \$.25 per hour	Y ^a			(b)	Yes
Arizona	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$.50 per hour ^c	Y ^d	Y ^e	Y	Y	Yes
Arkansas	Yes	Y	Y	Y	NA	Y		(f)	(g)	No
California	Yes		Y	Y	\$.30 to \$.90 per hour	Y		Y	Y	Yes
Colorado	No ^h			Y	\$2.00 per day	Y		Y	Y	Yes
Delaware	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$.50 to \$3.00 per hour	Y		Y	Y	No
Florida	Yes	Y	Y	Y	(i)	Y	Y	Y	Y	There are vocational programs available in many areas.
Georgia	No		Y	Y	(j)	Y			Y	No
Hawaii	Yes ^k		Y	Y	\$.25 to \$.63 per hour	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes
Idaho	No			Y	\$7.00 to \$50.00 per month	Y		Y	Y	Try to provide on-the-job training when possible to the unskilled workers.
Indiana	Yes ^l			Y	\$.65 to \$1.25 per hour	Y		Y	Y	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$.40 to \$.60 per hour	Y		Y	Y	Yes
Kansas	Yes		Y	Y	\$1.05 per hour	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes
Kentucky	Yes ^m		Y	Y	\$3.00 to \$4.00 per day ⁿ	Y		Y	Y	Yes
Louisiana	No ^o		Y	Y	\$.03 to \$.20 per hour	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes
Maine	No			Y ^p	(j)	Y		Y	Y	Yes
Massachusetts	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$.60 to \$1.10 per hour	Y				No
Michigan	No		Y	Y	\$.50 to \$5.00 per hour	Y		Y	Y	Yes
Montana	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$.40 per hour	Y		Y	Y	No
Nebraska	Yes		Y	Y	\$1.05 to \$3.29 per day	Y		Y		No
New Hampshire	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$1.50 to \$3.00 per day	Y		Y	Y	(q)
New Mexico	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$.25 per hour	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$1.00 per day	Y		Y	Y	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	Y	Y	Y	\$.18 to \$.45 per hour	Y		Y	Y	Yes

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.92

Use of Inmate labor for prison construction

By selected provisions and wages, 1990--Continued

State	Inmates used to build prisons	Inmate labor used to:			Wages	Inmates work under:		Inmates employed as:		Department provides training
		Build new facilities	Build additions	Remodel facilities		Correctional supervisors	Private contractors	Unskilled labor	Skilled craftsmen	
Oregon	Yes	Y ^r	Y ^r	Y ^r	\$3.00 per day	Y	Y	Y		Yes ^q
Rhode Island	No			Y	\$3.00 per day	Y				
South Carolina	Yes ^m	Y	Y	Y	\$.40 to \$.50 per hour	Y		Y	Y	Yes, those from vocational training.
South Dakota	No			Y	\$1.30 to \$2.55 per day	Y		Y		No
Texas	No			Y	(s)	Y		Y	Y	Yes
Washington	Yes		Y	Y	\$.30 to \$.90 per hour	Y		Y	Y	No
West Virginia	No		Y	Y	\$1.25 per hour ^c	Y		Y		Yes ^q
Wisconsin	No ^t			Y	\$.08 to \$.47 per hour	Y		Y		Yes
Wyoming	No			Y	\$25.00 to \$95.00 per month	Y		Y	Y	Yes

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the District of Columbia. The following jurisdictions do not use inmate labor for prison construction: Alaska, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Mississippi uses inmate labor to build support facilities and Missouri uses inmate labor for routine repair and maintenance of facilities but no additional information was available for these States. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aCorrectional Industries supervisors.

^bSkilled labor.

^cMaximum.

^dSecurity aspect.

^eDepartment of Administration for technical aspect.

^fMostly.

^gVery few.

^hInmates are used to do finish work.

ⁱNot paid; may be awarded meritorious gain time.

^jNot paid.

^kLimited.

^lIf cost is under \$100,000.

^mMinor projects.

ⁿGeneral laborers earn \$3.00 per day and bricklayers earn \$4.00 per day.

^oExcluding new facilities.

^pSupport buildings.

^qSome.

^rFinish work, some carpentry.

^sInmates are not paid a wage, they receive additional good conduct time for working.

^tBut some are used to do building demolition, building maintenance, and energy conservation measures.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, September 1990), pp. 9-11, 13-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.93

Correctional departments under court order

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1990

State	Adult				Juvenile					
	Entire department under court order	Master or monitor assigned	One or more institutions under court order	Master or monitor assigned	Total number of institutions under court order	Entire department under court order	Master or monitor assigned	One or more institutions under court order	Master or monitor assigned	Total number of institutions under court order
Alabama	No		No			Yes ^a	No	No		
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	No		No		
Arizona	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
California	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
Colorado	No		Yes	No	3	No		No		
Connecticut	No		Yes		6	No		No		
Delaware	No		Yes	No	4	No		No		
District of Columbia	No		Yes	Yes	4	Yes ^b	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Florida	Yes ^c	No	Yes	No	All	Yes ^d				
Georgia	No		Yes	No	8	No		No		
Hawaii	No		Yes	Yes	2	(e)				
Idaho	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		
Illinois	No		Yes	Yes	1	(e)				
Indiana	No		Yes	No	3	(e)				
Iowa	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
Kansas	Yes ^d	No	Yes	No	2	No		No		
Kentucky	No		Yes	No	3	No		No		
Louisiana	Yes ⁱ	Yes	Yes	Yes	All	(e)				
Maryland	No		Yes	No	4	No		No		
Massachusetts	No		Yes ^g	No	1	No		No		
Michigan	No		Yes	Yes	6	No		No		
Mississippi	Yes ^h		No			No		No		
Missouri	No		Yes		9	No		No		
Nevada	Yes ⁱ	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
New Hampshire	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		
New Mexico	No		Yes	Yes	5	No		No		
New York	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		Yes	Yes	1
North Carolina	No		Yes	No	54	No		No		
Ohio	No		Yes ^j	No	20	No		No		
Oklahoma	No		No			Yes ^k	No	Yes	No	2
Pennsylvania	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
Rhode Island	Yes ^{d,h}	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	Yes ^l	Yes ^l	Yes ^l	Yes	1
South Carolina	Yes ^h	No	Yes	No	All	No		No		
South Dakota	No		Yes	No	1	(e)				
Tennessee	No		Yes	Yes	11	No		Yes	Yes	4
Texas	Yes ^m	No	No			No		No		
Washington	No		Yes	No	2	No		No		
West Virginia	No		Yes ⁿ	Yes	1	(e)				
Wisconsin	No		Yes ^d	No	1	(e)				

Note: See Note, table 1.79. As of June 30, 1990 the following States had no correctional departments or institutions under court order: Arkansas, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^a Admission waiting list.

^b Comprehensive care and treatment.

^c Health care services and overcrowding.

^d Overcrowding.

^e Combined adult and juvenile departments.

^f Federally-declared state of emergency (July 1989).

^g Five county jail facilities, under partial Department of Correction's jurisdiction, under court order.

^h Conditions of confinement.

ⁱ Mental health services.

^j Class action lawsuit.

^k Institutional practices, policies, and procedures.

^l Data as of June 30, 1989.

^m Maintenance, recreation, necessities, administrative segregation.

ⁿ Penitentiary ordered closed by July 1992.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1991 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel: MD: American Correctional Association, 1991), p. xx. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.94

Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities

By Jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1990

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	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Arkansas	Board of Parole and Community Rehabilitation	Department of Correction	Yes	7	No ^a
California	Board of Prison Terms ^b	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Correction ^d	Yes	11	No ^c
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No ^c
District of Columbia	Board of Parole	Board of Parole	Yes	4	Yes
Florida	Probation and Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Parole	Board of Pardons and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No ^c
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	13	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No ^c
Kansas	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Corrections Cabinet	Yes	7	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Public Safety and Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Maine	Parole Board ^d	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 ^d	Department of Corrections	No	4	Yes ^g
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Institutions, Corrections Division	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole ^d	Department of Correctional Services ^d	Yes	5	Yes
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	5	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
New Jersey	Parole Board ^b	Bureau of Parole ^b	Yes	9	Yes
New Mexico	Adult Parole Board	Corrections Department	Yes	4	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Division of Parole	Yes	19	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Yes	3	No
Ohio	Adult Parole Board	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	No	9 ^f	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Pennsylvania ^b	Board of Probation and Parole ^d and County Courts ^g	Board of Probation and Parole ^b and County Courts	Yes	5	Yes
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	6	No
South Carolina	Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services ^b	Yes	7	No
South Dakota	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	No
Tennessee	Board of Paroles	Board of Paroles	Yes	7	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Texas Department of Criminal Justice	No	18	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Washington	Indeterminate Sentence Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole ^d	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	No	4	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Department of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	No
Federal	Parole Commission ^b	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	Yes	9	Yes

Note: See Note, table 1.79. The column "independent agency" refers to the status of the State paroling authority.

^aThree full-time, four part-time.

^bAccredited by Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

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

^dParole Board hears pre-1976 cases of parole. Flat sentences with no parole under criminal code effective May 1, 1976.

^eThe Executive Officer and two Deputy Executive Officers serve full-time, other staff serve part-time.

^fEleven hearing officers expand the functions of the Parole Board.

^gThe Board of Probation and Parole provides services when the sentence is over 2 years; the County Courts provide services when the sentence is 2 years or less.

^hUnder State statute, parole is considered probation.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1991 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991), pp. xvi, xvii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.95

U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

By type of hearing or record review, fiscal years 1978-89

	Total con- siderations	Initial hearing	One- third hearing	Pre-hearing/ presumptive date record review	Statutory review/ Interim hearing	Review hearing	Rescission hearing	Retro- active record review	Local revocation hearing	Insti- tutional revocation hearing	Other
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	21,896	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
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	443
1984	20,773	10,010	X	4,908	2,137	X	780	X	352	1,890	330
1985	21,300	10,608	X	4,343	2,685	X	764	X	277	1,892	313
1986	24,264	12,519	X	5,057	2,680	X	880	X	319	2,035	471
1987	26,149	13,070	X	5,516	2,812	X	811	X	348	2,171	390
1988	27,118	12,860	X	5,932	3,357	X	887	X	385	2,458	359
1989	23,397	9,009	X	6,162	3,409	X	755	X	371	2,449	519

Note: The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At an in-person hearing, the offender appears before the examiner and can introduce additional information for consideration. At a record review, only information contained in the prisoner's case file 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 4.

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, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 7, 8; and *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 7, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.96

Parole revocation hearings conducted by hearing examiners of the U.S. Parole Commission

By region and type of revocation hearing, fiscal years 1977-89

Type of revocation hearing	Total	Region				West
		North-east	South-east	North Central	South Central	
Local hearing						
1977	230	46	20	44	44	76
1978	240	45	45	54	25	71
1979	275	31	46	84	46	68
1980	319	32	49	109	33	96
1981	369	46	64	121	21	117
1982	346	34	61	94	45	112
1983	331	37	58	68	67	101
1984	352	71	45	72	80	84
1985	277	45	51	48	41	92
1986	319	53	48	50	60	108
1987	348	49	71	49	60	119
1988	385	64	94	51	70	106
1989	371	66	100	73	44	88
Institutional hearing						
1977	1,772	330	348	368	292	434
1978	1,535	287	345	310	226	367
1979	1,771	332	423	309	320	387
1980	2,042	417	499	417	345	364
1981	2,039	416	577	429	333	284
1982	1,949	450	410	414	311	364
1983	2,132	570	348	452	351	411
1984	1,890	453	329	377	360	371
1985	1,892	484	374	563	317	354
1986	2,035	453	404	385	350	443
1987	2,171	537	370	337	473	454
1988	2,458	631	420	393	457	557
1989	2,449	694	532	421	479	323

Note: See Note, table 1.95. If probable cause for revocation is established at the local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the institutional hearing. A 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 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978*, p. 17, Tables 1-G and 1-H; *October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, p. 19 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 1, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 7; and *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.97

Percent distribution of U.S. Parole Commission decisions within, above, and below
parole policy guidelines

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-89

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Initial hearings												
Total number	11,790	11,801	10,376	7,718	8,745	10,678	9,926	10,514	12,515	13,029	12,759	8,724
Within	79.3 %	80.7 %	82.6 %	84.4 %	86.9 %	86.7 %	88.6 %	91.2 %	92.5 %	92.6 %	92.0 %	90.0 %
Above	10.6	9.4	10.8	9.7	8.4	7.9	8.0	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.1	7.9
Below	10.1	10.0	6.6	5.9	5.0	5.4	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.2
Revocation hearings												
Total number	1,749	2,032	2,361	2,406	2,295	2,463	2,235	2,163	2,350	2,519	2,936	2,759
Within	79.8 %	80.2 %	80.3 %	80.4 %	80.9 %	82.8 %	80.5 %	79.3 %	85.5 %	88.4 %	86.4 %	85.8 %
Above	8.2	8.5	13.3	13.3	13.6	12.7	16.7	19.0	12.0	8.4	10.7	10.2
Below	12.1	11.3	6.4	6.3	5.5	4.5	2.8	1.6	2.5	3.2	2.9	4.0

Note: See Note, table 1.95. 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, 1981, p. 22). Guidelines are used in revocation hearings in order to establish an eligibility date for "reparole." In addition, cases in which the guidelines developed by the District of Columbia Parole Board were used as the result of a court order are excluded from this table in 1988. For definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

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, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 4, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10; and *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.98

Dispositional options for youth adjudicated delinquent

By type of disposition and State, 1988

State	Conditional discharge	Same as available for neglected	Release to parent/guardian	Probation	Fine	Restitution	Community service work	Service work for victim	Direct commitment to group home, camp	Direct commitment to secure institution	Commitment to youth corrections agency
Alabama	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
Alaska	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y				Y
Arizona			Y	Y		Y	Y				Y
Arkansas	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y
California				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Colorado	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Connecticut ^a	Y		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y
Delaware ^b	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y
Florida	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y
Georgia		Y		Y		Y			Y		Y
Hawaii		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Idaho	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Illinois ^{c,d}	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y				Y
Indiana ^{b,c}	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iowa	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kentucky ^e			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Louisiana											
Maine	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maryland ^f			Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Massachusetts				Y		Y	Y				Y
Michigan		Y	Y	Y							Y
Minnesota ^{b,g}				Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
Mississippi			Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Missouri ^h	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y		Y
Montana				Y		Y	Y		(l)		
Nebraska	Y			Y		Y				Y	Y
Nevada ^c				Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Jersey ^l	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
New Mexico		Y	Y	Y		Y					Y
New York	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y
North Carolina ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Ohio ^{b,k}	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y
Oregon			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Pennsylvania ^k	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rhode Island		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
South Carolina	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
South Dakota			Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y
Tennessee		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Texas ^b			Y	Y		Y			Y		Y
Utah ^l	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Vermont		Y	Y	Y							Y
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington ^m											
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wisconsin			Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: These data were gathered through a 50-State survey of legislative personnel conducted by the National Conference of State Legislatures. Legislative staff in each State responded to questions about statutory provisions and administrative practices regarding juvenile justice.

^aCertain first-time offenders and misdemeanants may be eligible for an accelerated pretrial release program.

^bCourt may revoke, suspend or postpone driver's license.

^cJuvenile may be emancipated or released from compulsory education requirements.

^dYouth may also be placed in detention or admitted for treatment of addiction.

^eCourt may order weekend or intermittent detention.

^fCourt may order parents to participate in rehabilitative services.

^gCourt may order special care for physical or mental health.

^hStatute provides for an informal adjustment procedure.

ⁱCourt may order a specific placement subject to the approval of the Department of Family Services.

^jCourt may suspend disposition for 1 year then dismiss complaint; order vocational training or order parents to participate in programs.

^kStatute contains broad language authorizing any other disposition the court finds proper.

^lA youth may be ordered held for observation and assessment prior to determining the specific placement.

^mThe Washington code recognizes only two dispositions: community supervision and confinement. Community supervision is generally reserved for minor or first time offenders.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, "Legal Dispositions and Confinement Policies for Delinquent Youth," *State Legislative Report* (Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures, July 1988), pp. 8, 9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.99

Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1990

	Total number of programs		Residential programs									
			Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Total	626	541	140	132	39	96	37	18	55	18	9	0
Alabama	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	2	7	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arizona	13	7	6	2	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
Arkansas	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	73	35	15	1	4	0	2	1	7	0	2	0
Colorado	16	6	7	2	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
Connecticut	10	15	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Delaware	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Florida	19	27	2	3	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Georgia	5	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Hawaii	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	4	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	8	22	3	12	0	10	0	1	3	1	0	0
Indiana	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Iowa	8	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	7	8	1	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	9	9	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	6	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Maine	14	16	2	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	19	14	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Massachusetts	30	18	7	1	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	26	17	4	6	0	6	1	0	2	0	1	0
Minnesota	23	30	6	11	0	4	2	4	3	3	1	0
Missouri	7	8	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Montana	10	8	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	7	5	3	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
New Hampshire	6	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	21	9	3	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
New York	31	28	6	4	4	4	0	0	1	0	1	0
North Carolina	9	6	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	40	19	11	4	3	3	3	0	4	1	1	0
Oklahoma	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oregon	26	17	5	5	1	3	2	2	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	19	18	7	7	0	6	2	1	4	0	1	0
Rhode Island	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	2	6	2	5	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	8	7	4	2	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	14	10	6	5	1	5	2	0	3	0	0	0
Texas	21	19	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Utah	7	8	3	5	0	1	1	2	2	2	0	0
Vermont	11	17	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	18	21	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Washington	43	32	6	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
West Virginia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	8	13	3	7	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Program through a questionnaire mailed to 1,167 juvenile and adult sex-offender treatment programs and service providers. These programs were identified through telephone and mail surveys; contacts with local, county, and State sex-offender treatment networks; and consultations.

The information above does not include: services provided for the incest offender when treated only within the context of the incest family, services that treat the sex offender with other types of offenders, or adult sex-offender self-help programs (Source, p. 5).

The categories labeled "court" are those existing in conjunction with the court such as probation or parole offices or school districts. Categories labeled "private" refer to private

nonprofit or private-for-profit agencies or professional service. "Community based, prison-related" programs are those that are located in halfway houses operated by prison authorities.

At the time of this survey, Mississippi was found not to provide service to either juvenile or adult sex offenders.

Source: Fay Honey Knopp and William Ferree Stevenson, *Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs, 1990* (Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1990), pp. 9, 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Community based programs

Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
486	409	4	8	199	139	251	244	32	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	4	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
7	5	0	0	1	1	6	4	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	34	1	1	22	7	33	23	2	3
9	4	0	0	4	1	4	3	1	0
8	13	0	0	1	5	7	7	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
17	24	0	2	2	4	15	17	0	1
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
4	2	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
5	10	0	1	3	4	1	5	1	0
2	4	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0
7	3	0	0	3	2	4	1	0	0
6	5	0	0	5	3	1	2	0	0
5	6	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	1
4	5	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1
12	14	1	2	8	8	2	4	1	0
19	10	0	0	6	3	11	7	2	0
23	17	0	0	14	6	7	11	2	0
22	11	0	0	7	2	13	8	2	1
17	19	0	0	7	13	9	5	1	1
7	6	1	1	0	1	3	4	3	0
8	7	0	0	2	2	6	5	0	0
3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
4	3	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	0
6	7	0	0	5	4	1	3	0	0
18	7	0	0	11	1	7	6	0	0
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
25	24	0	0	17	12	7	10	1	2
8	5	0	0	6	2	2	3	0	0
1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
29	15	0	0	22	12	4	2	3	1
1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
21	12	0	0	5	2	13	10	3	0
12	11	0	0	2	6	7	5	3	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	5	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0
8	5	0	0	5	3	3	2	0	0
18	18	0	0	3	1	15	15	0	2
4	3	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0
11	14	0	1	3	6	8	7	0	0
15	20	0	0	5	9	10	11	0	0
37	31	1	0	4	0	27	30	5	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
5	6	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	1
5	3	0	0	4	2	1	1	0	0

Table 1.100

Crime victim legislation

By State and type of legislation, 1988

Legislation	Ala- bama	Alas- ka	Ari- zona	Arkan- sas	Cali- fornia	Color- ado	Connec- ticut	Delaw- are	District of Columbia	Flor- ida	Geor- gia	Ha- wall	Ida- ho	Il- linois	In- diana	Iowa	Kan- sas	Ken- tucky	Louis- iana
Victim bill of rights ^a	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	(b)	(c)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Funding for victim services ^d			Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y ^f		Y		Y	Y						Y
Funding for domestic violence	Y	Y ^f	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y ^f		Y	Y	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y ^f
Funding for sexual assault compensation ^h	Y	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y ^f	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y	Y ^g		Y	Y
Protection from intimidation ^l	Y ^e	(e)	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y ^e		Y		(e)	(e)	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	(e)	Y	(e)	
Victim Impact statement ^k		(e)	Y	Y ⁱ	(e)	(e)	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y ^e		(e)	Y	Y	Y ^e		(e)	(e)
Parole hearing/victim Impact statement	Y	Y ^a	Y	Y	(e)	Y	Y ^e			Y ^e			(e)	(e)		(e)	Y ^f	Y	(e)
General restitution ^m	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^a	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y ^a	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Restitution as a condition of probation/parole/work release	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y ^e	Y		(e)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^e
Mandatory restitution	Y		Y	Y	Y ^a			Y		(e)		Y	(e)			Y	Y	Y	Y
Notification of court proceedings and schedule changes	(e)	(e)		(e)	Y	(e)	(e)		(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)			(e)		(e)	(e)
Notification of plea agreements						(e)	(e)		(e)			(e)	(e)	Y				(e)	
Notification of parole hearings	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y	(e)	Y	Y	Y	(c)	(e)	Y ^e	Y ^e	Y ^e	Y ^e	Y	(e)	Y	Y ^e	Y ^e
Notification of escape			Y	Y	Y								(e)	(e)		(e)			
Counselor confidentiality/domestic violence	Y				Y		Y ^e			Y				Y	Y	Y			
Counselor confidentiality/sexual assault	Y				Y		Y ^e			Y				Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Notoriety-for-profit ^o	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	(e)	Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Child videotaped/closed circuit testimony and depositions	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	(c)	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	(p)	Y	Y	Y
Missing children's act	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Child hearsay admissibility ^r	Y	Y	Y	Y	(p)	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Domestic violence protection orders ^s	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	(e)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

See notes at end of table.

Maine	Mary-land	Massa-chus-etts	Mich-igan	Min-nesota	Missis-sippi	Mis-souri	Mon-tana	Nebra-ska	Ne-vada	New Hamp-shire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Okla-homa
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		(e)		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y ^f		Y					Y		Y ^f	Y	Y ^f	Y			
Y ^e	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y ^e	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)		Y ^e	Y ^e	Y ^e	(e)	Y	(e,f)	(e,f)
(e)	Y ^e	Y ^e	(e)	(e)	Y ^e	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y ^e	Y	(e)	(e)	(e,f)	
Y ^e	Y ^e	(e)	(e)	Y ^e		(e)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(e)	Y		(e)	(e,f)	Y
(e)	Y		Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y		Y
	Y ^e	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)		(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e,f)	(e,f)
Y	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y			Y	(e)	(e)		(e)	(e)	
	Y ^e	Y	(e)		Y	(e)	(e)		Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y
		Y	Y		Y			Y		Y	Y	Y					Y
Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y ^e
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^q	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		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 1.100

Crime victim legislation

By State and type of legislation, 1988--Continued

Legislation	Ore- gon	Penn- syl- vania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Ten- nessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Vir- ginia	Wash- ington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Victim bill of rights ^a	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Funding for victim services ^d	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y ^f
Funding for domestic violence	Y	Y		Y ^f	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Funding for sexual assault		Y		Y ^f							Y			Y
Compensation ^h	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Protection from intimidation ^l	(e,f)	(e,f)	(e)	(e)	Y		(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y ^a	
Victim Impact statement ^k	Y ^{e,f}	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y	Y ^{e,f}	(e)	Y ^e	(e)	Y	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y
Parole hearing/victim Impact statement	(e,f)	Y	Y	(e)	Y	Y ^{e,f}	Y ^e	Y ^e					Y	Y
General restitution ^m	Y ^{e,f}	Y	(e)	Y ^e	Y	Y ^{e,f}		Y ^e	(e)	(e)	Y	(e)	Y	Y
Restitution as a condition of probation/parole/work release	Y	(e)	Y	Y	Y	Y ⁿ	Y	Y	(e)	Y	Y	(e)	Y	Y
Mandatory restitution					Y			Y	(e)		Y	(e)		
Notification of court proceedings and schedule changes	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	
Notification of plea agreements		(e)	(e)	(e)	Y	(e)	(e)	(e)		(e)		(e)		
Notification of parole hearings	Y ^a	Y	Y ^e	(e)	Y	(e)	Y ^b	(e)	(e)		(e)		Y	Y
Notification of escape	(e)			(e)	Y			(e)	(e)		Y			
Counselor confidentiality/domestic violence	Y	Y					Y	Y						Y
Counselor confidentiality/sexual assault		Y					Y	Y						Y
Notoriety-for-profit ^o	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y	
Child videotaped/closed circuit testimony and depositions		(p)	Y	(e)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y
Missing children's act		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				
Child hearsay admissibility ^p		(p)	Y	Y	Y ^q		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
Domestic violence protection orders ^s	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: This information is current as of the 1988/1989 legislative session for each State. Provisions in some States may be both legislatively enacted and included in the victim bill of rights.

^aSometimes called standards of fair treatment of victims and witnesses as there are no specific remedies provided if a criminal justice agency fails to live up to its standards. The bill of rights varies from State to State and may include issues such as: notification of proceedings, secure waiting areas, protection from intimidation, speedy disposition, court attendance, and property return.

^bDelaware's victim bill of rights was passed in the form of a resolution with a one year life, which has since expired.

^cIntroduced into legislation.

^dMoney allocated for victims of general crimes not only the special cases of domestic violence, sexual assaults, and child abuse and neglect.

^eIncluded in victim bill of rights.

^fBy appropriation only, no legislation.

^gSexual Assault Service Funding: money is designated for sexual assault services but has not been used.

^hFinancial assistance to victims of certain crimes to reimburse for actual losses due to the crime. Can include among other things medical treatments, psychiatric care, and physical and occupational rehabilitation.

ⁱGeorgia has passed an amendment to the Constitution that provides for victim compensation but funding for the program has not yet become available.

^jSome States have broadened the definition of witness to include more people and some States have made laws regarding the intimidation of victims and witnesses more strict.

^kInvolves a written, objective description of the medical, financial and emotional injuries caused by the soon-to-be sentenced offender. It is a fact-based document usually prepared by the probation department as part of the presentence investigation report.

^lVictim Impact statements in drunk driving cases only.

^mCourts in all 50 States and the District of Columbia have the authority to order restitution to the victim at least in certain cases. Some States require judges to order restitution unless the judge provides a written statement as to why this was not so ordered.

ⁿIn felony cases only.

^oOffender is not allowed to receive profits from sales of books, magazine articles, or movies about the offense. Victims receive some compensation from these profits. After court costs and attorney fees are paid, extra funds may go to a victim compensation fund or to the offender where no victim claims are made.

^pChildren's Bill of Rights.

^qFor sexual assault only.

^rStatements made by young children who are suspected sexual abuse victims may be excluded from the hearsay rule and be admitted into evidence.

^sProtection from family/household member abuse. May include the description of the circumstances when an arrest for domestic violence should be made.

Source: National Organization for Victim Assistance, *Victim Rights and Services: A Legislative Directory 1988/1989*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (Washington, DC: National Organization for Victim Assistance, 1990), pp. 35-47. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.101

Statutory provisions pertaining to crimes against the elderly and handicapped

By State, 1989

State	Crime	Penalty enhancement
Arizona	Class 4, 5, or 6 felony	Sentence may be increased by up to 25 percent when the victim is age 65 or older or handicapped.
	Class 2 or 3 felony	Sentence may be increased up to 100 percent when the victim is age 65 or older.
California	Prior conviction for burglary; robbery; kidnapping; kidnapping for ransom, extortion, or robbery; rape; sodomy; mayhem; and committed against person age 65 or older or one who is blind, paraplegic, quadriplegic, or under 14 years.	2 year enhancement
	Assault, battery or assault with a deadly weapon, against person age 65 or older.	Restitution may be ordered as a condition of probation.
Colorado	On victim age 60 or older or disabled: 2nd Degree assault becomes Class 5 felony;	4 to 6 years
	3rd Degree assault becomes Class 5 felony;	1 to 5 years. Restitution also may be ordered and probation revoked for nonpayment.
	Robbery of elderly (age 60 or older) or disabled becomes Class 3 felony;	4 to 6 years
	Theft from elderly or handicapped becomes Class 3, or Class 5 felony (depending on value of items).	4 to 6 years
	Theft by means other than force, threat, or intimidation; Class 4 felony regardless of value of things taken.	1 to 5 years. Restitution also may be ordered and probation revoked for nonpayment.
Connecticut	Assault of victim age 60 or older; 1st Degree assault, a Class B felony.	2 to 8 years.
	Assault of victim age 60 or older; 1st Degree assault, a Class B felony.	5 year sentence may not be suspended or reduced by the court.
Delaware	2nd Degree robbery of persons age 65 or older by repeat offender; Class D felony.	Mandatory 1 year minimum during which no furlough, work release, or other supervised release allowed.
Florida	When committed against person age 65 or older: Aggravated battery goes from 2nd Degree felony to 1st Degree felony; Aggravated assault goes from 3rd Degree felony to 2nd Degree felony; Battery goes from 1st Degree misdemeanor to 3rd Degree felony; Assault goes from 2nd Degree misdemeanor to 1st Degree misdemeanor.	For all crimes: Mandatory minimum term of 3 years, plus fine of not more than \$10,000, and restitution and community service ordered.
Hawaii	In committing or attempting to commit felony, causes death or serious or substantial injury to person age 60 or older, blind, paraplegic, quadriplegic, age 8 or younger.	Mandatory minimums, no parole, apply as such:
	2nd Degree murder	15 years
	Class A felony	6 years, 8 months
	Class B felony	3 years, 4 months. However, law also provides "authority to withhold sentence of imprisonment" and grant probation except for Class A felony, repeat offender, felony firearm offender, death, or serious or substantial bodily injury.
Illinois	Sexual assault of person age 60 or older, or handicapped, becomes "aggravated" Class X felony.	6 to 30 years
	Sexual abuse of person age 60 or older, or handicapped, becomes "aggravated" Class 2 felony.	3 to 7 years
Indiana	Battery against elderly person becomes Class D felony.	Fixed term 2 years
	Home improvement fraud is Class D felony when committed against person age 60 or older and cost of fraud is more than \$10,000.	

See note at end of table.

Table 1.101

Statutory provisions pertaining to crimes against the elderly and handicapped

By State, 1989--Continued

State	Crime	Penalty enhancement
Massachusetts	Assault, battery with dangerous weapon on person age 65 or older.	Not more than 10 years in State prison, \$1,000, or jail more than 2-1/2 years.
	Repeat offense	Mandatory minimum of 2 years, during which no probation, parole, furlough, work release, or good time allowed.
	Assault with dangerous weapon on person age 65 or older.	Not more than 5 years in State prison, \$1,000, or jail more than 2-1/2 years.
	Repeat offense	Mandatory minimum of 2 years, during which no probation, parole, furlough, work release, or good time allowed.
	Assault with intent to rob or murder with dangerous weapon on person age 65 or older.	Not more than 20 years in State prison.
	Repeat offense	Mandatory minimum of 2 years, during which no probation, parole, furlough, work release, or good time allowed.
New Mexico	Noncapital felonies	1 year sentence enhancement that can't be suspended or deferred. 2 year enhancement if serious bodily injury.
Oklahoma	1) Assault, battery, or assault and battery with dangerous weapon; 2) Aggravated assault and battery; 3) Burglary in 2nd Degree; 4) Use of firearm or offensive weapon; 5) Grand larceny; 6) Extortion; 7) Fraud; 8) Embezzlement against elderly (age 62 or older) or incapacitated persons.	30-day mandatory minimum jail term in addition to subsequent probation; restitution and community service required; fine also may be imposed. Repeat offense against elderly results in 10-year mandatory minimum for crime with sentence normally exceeding 5 years. Third offense enhancement also created in statute.
Pennsylvania	Sets mandatory minimums. Crimes committed by persons under age 60 against person over age 60:	
	Aggravated assault	Not less than 2 years
	Rape	Not less than 5 years
	Involuntary deviate sexual intercourse	Not less than 5 years
	Theft by deception	Not less than 12 months (minimum sentence discretion where the court finds justifiable cause and explains in writing). Parole should not be granted until minimum term of imprisonment has been served.
Rhode Island	Assault/battery of person age 60 or older causing serious bodily injury becomes felony.	Imprisonment not less than 3 years but not more than 20 years, or fine not more than \$10,000, or both. Mandatory restitution and/or community service.
	Assault/battery by person responsible for care of person age 60 or older causing bodily injury becomes felony.	Imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, or fine not exceeding \$2,500 or both. Health care facility also may be fined, not exceeding \$5,000.
	Assault/battery by person responsible for care of person age 60 or older causing serious bodily injury becomes felony.	Imprisonment mandatory 2 years but not more than 20 years, or fine not more than \$10,000. Health care facility also may be fined not more than \$15,000.
Texas	Aggravated robbery of person age 65 or older or disabled person that causes bodily injury or places person in fear of imminent bodily injury or death becomes 1st degree felony.	5 years to life
West Virginia	Assault, battery, or assault during commission of or attempt to commit felony against person age 65 or older.	Sentence mandatory, not subject to probation or suspension.

Note: This information was collected through a search of State statutes conducted during October and November of 1989 by the National Conference of State Legislatures. States not listed in the table had no enhancement statute at the time of data collection.

Source: Donna Hunzeker, *State Legislative Response to Crimes Against the Elderly* (Washington, DC: National Conference of State Legislatures, May 1990), pp. 12, 13. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.102

Statutory provisions relating to eligibility for civil protection orders

By State, 1988

	Eligibility provisions ^a											Who may petition		
	Who may be covered											Victim	Adult household member for minor	
	Spouse	Former spouse	Person living as spouse	Person formerly living as spouse	Family member	Household member related by blood or marriage ^b	Unrelated household member	Former household member	Persons with a child in common	Minor child of one or both parties	Eligible if victim leaves residence			
Alabama	Y		Y		Y	Y					Y		Y	Y
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y				Y		Y	Y
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y		Y	Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y
Colorado	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y					Y		Y	Y
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y	Y
District of Columbia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y	Y
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y		Y	Y
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iowa	Y	Y	Y		Y ^c	Y ^c					Y		Y	Y
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Kentucky	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y
Maine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y ^d	Y	Y	Y
Maryland	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Minnesota	Y ^e	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Mississippi	Y ^e	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^g	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(h)	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	(i)	Y	Y
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
New York	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Oregon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^j	Y ^k			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^l	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y ^m	Y
Texas	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Vermont	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Virginia	Y		Y		Y	Y							Y	Y
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y

Note: This research was conducted by Abt Associates, Inc. for the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The information is based on an analysis of statutes from the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The analysis was verified by an attorney in every State except Minnesota and North Carolina in the Spring of 1988. A civil order of protection is a legally binding court order that prohibits an individual who has committed an act of domestic violence from further abusing the victim. Depending on the provisions of the applicable State statute, the order may also forbid the offender from engaging in other behavior (e.g., having any contact with the victim) or specify the conditions of certain activity by the offender (e.g., visitation rights). Civil protection orders are issued in a civil proceeding (although not necessarily in civil court) in response to a written petition from the victim requesting an order (Source, p. v). Arkansas and Delaware do not currently have protection order statutes.

^aFeatures of the law are recorded only if they are explicitly mentioned--that is, required, authorized, or prohibited--in the civil protection order statute or in other applicable legislation.

^b"Household members related by blood or marriage" is often stated in the law as "persons related by consanguinity or affinity," or in some States as "relatives." Consanguinity refers to blood relatives and affinity includes spouses and in-laws. Many States do not require that persons in this category be living together.

^cPersons qualify as long as they are adult members of the same household.

^dThe statute states that a victim need not be living in the home to apply for a protection

order; however, the victim must have been living with the abuser at the time the abuse occurred.

^eIf parties are spouses, a petition for relief must state that no suit for divorce is pending.

^fIf the petitioner is a former spouse of the respondent, a copy of the decree of divorce must be attached to the petition.

^gFormer household members are covered if they are related.

^hCoverage is for unrelated household members only of the opposite sex.

ⁱThe Domestic Violence Act of New Jersey makes no mention of self defense. However, domestic violence in the State is defined with reference to sections of the penal code for such offenses as assault, kidnaping, murder, rape, etcetera. Thus since those criminal statutes, which are incorporated into the Domestic Violence Act by reference, permit self defense, the Domestic Violence Act may permit self defense. There is no case law in this area, however.

^jFamily members are adults related by blood or marriage, according to Oregon statute.

^kRefers to adults only.

^lUnrelated household members are eligible for a restraining order if they have lived together within the past twelve months.

^mA prosecuting attorney may petition for a civil protection order on behalf of a victim.

Source: Peter Finn and Sarah Colson, *Civil Protection Orders: Legislation, Current Court Practice, and Enforcement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 8, 9.

Table 1.103

Statutory provisions relating to civil protection order relief

By type of relief and State, 1988

	Type of relief ^a													
	No further abuse	No contact	Stay away from residence, etc.	Eviction from residence	Abuser pays for alternate housing for victim	Temporary custody/visitation	Temporary child support	Temporary support of spouse	Use of certain property	Monetary compensation	No disposition of property	Counseling	Costs and attorney's fees	Court may order other relief
Alabama	Y			Y		Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y							Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Colorado			Y	Y										
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y								Y
District of Columbia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y		Y	Y	Y	
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y				Y		Y
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y						Y		Y
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y				Y		Y	Y	Y
Illinois	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y ^b	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana	Y			Y ^b		Y ^b	Y ^b	Y ^b			Y ^b	Y ^b		Y
Iowa	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y				Y		Y
Kansas	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Kentucky	Y			Y		Y		Y				Y	Y	Y
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y
Maine	Y	Y	Y ^c	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Maryland	Y		Y ^c	Y		Y						Y		Y
Massachusetts	Y			Y		Y	Y	Y		Y				Y
Michigan	Y		Y											Y
Minnesota	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y
Mississippi	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y	
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Montana	Y			Y										Y
Nebraska			Y	Y										
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y		Y
New Hampshire	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y						Y	Y	Y
North Carolina	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y
North Dakota	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y							Y		Y	Y
Oregon	Y		Y	Y		Y ^d							(e)	
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^f	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y								Y
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
South Dakota	Y			Y				Y				Y		Y
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
Texas	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Utah	Y		Y	Y									Y	Y
Vermont	Y			Y		Y								
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y
Washington	Y		Y	Y		Y						Y	Y	Y
West Virginia	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y
Wisconsin		Y	Y	Y		Y			Y				Y	Y
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y

Note: See Note, table 1.102.

^aFeatures of the law are recorded only if they are explicitly mentioned--that is, required, authorized, or prohibited--in the civil protection order statute or in other applicable legislation.^bRelief is available only if the parties are married and a dissolution or legal separation is not pending.^cAlthough the Maryland statute permits ordering the respondent to stay away from the residence, there is no provision to order the abuser to stay away from the victim's place of employment.^dThe court must include visitation rights in a protection order unless they are not in the best interests of the child.^eCosts and attorney's fees are ordered only after a contested hearing.^fVisitation is limited to supervised visitation only.Source: Peter Flinn and Sarah Colson, *Civil Protection Orders: Legislation, Current Court Practice, and Enforcement*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 38, 39.

Table 1.104

Statutory restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of handguns

By State, as of May 1990

State	Purchase				Carrying				Ownership	
	Appli- cation 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	Ownership licensing or identifi- cation cards	Constitutional provision
Alabama	Y			Y			Y ^a	Y		Y
Alaska						Y				Y
Arizona						Y				Y
Arkansas					Y ^b	Y ^b				Y
California	Y			Y		Y		Y		Y
Colorado						Y		Y		Y
Connecticut	Y			Y			Y	Y		Y
Delaware						Y		Y		Y
Florida	Y						Y	Y		Y
Georgia							Y	Y		Y
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y
Idaho						Y		Y		Y
Illinois	Y	Y	Y ^{c,d}	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y ^e	Y
Indiana	Y			Y			Y	Y		Y
Iowa		Y ^f		Y			Y	Y		Y
Kansas	Y ^f	Y ^f	Y ^f			Y				Y
Kentucky						Y				Y
Louisiana						Y		Y		Y
Maine						Y		Y		Y
Maryland	Y			Y			Y	Y		Y
Massachusetts		Y		Y			Y ^a	Y	Y	Y
Michigan		Y	Y ^g	Y			Y	Y		Y
Minnesota	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y
Mississippi						Y		Y		Y
Missouri		Y		Y		Y				Y
Montana						Y		Y		Y
Nebraska						Y				Y
Nevada	Y ^f		Y ^f			Y ^h		Y		Y
New Hampshire				Y		Y		Y		Y
New Jersey	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico						Y				Y
New York		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
North Carolina		Y		Y		Y				Y
North Dakota				Y	Y ⁱ			Y		Y
Ohio	Y ^f	Y ^j		Y ^j		Y				Y
Oklahoma					Y ⁱ	Y				Y
Oregon	Y			Y		Y		Y		Y
Pennsylvania	Y			Y			Y ^a	Y		Y
Rhode Island	Y			Y			Y	Y		Y
South Carolina				Y			Y	Y		Y
South Dakota	Y			Y		Y		Y		Y
Tennessee	Y			Y	Y ^b	Y ^b				Y
Texas					Y ⁱ	Y				Y
Utah					Y ^k	Y		Y		Y
Vermont					Y ^k	Y ^k				Y
Virginia	Y ^f	Y ^f				Y		Y		Y
Washington	Y			Y			Y ^l	Y		Y
West Virginia						Y		Y		Y
Wisconsin	Y					Y				Y
Wyoming						Y		Y		Y
District of Columbia		Y ^d	Y ^d		Y ^d	Y			Y ^d	

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 1, 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."

^aLicense to carry in a vehicle either openly or concealed.

^bArkansas prohibits carrying "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person."

^cTennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed."

^dChicago only.

^eApplies only to pre-registered firearms. No new handguns can be brought into the city.

^fHandguns prohibited in Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Highland Park.

^gCertain cities or counties.

^hHandguns must be presented to the city chief of police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.

ⁱPermission to carry concealed may be granted by county sheriff on written application.

^jLoaded.

^kSome 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. In addition, some forbid the possession and sale of handguns with a certain magazine capacity, usually 20 rounds or more.

^lProhibits carrying a firearm "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action.

Table 1.105

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1991

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

Note: These data were collected through a review of the statutory provisions of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

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. "Anti-consumption laws" refer to laws prohibiting the consumption 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, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. In all jurisdictions, use of a controlled substance or use of a controlled substance in conjunction with alcohol also constitutes the basis for a driving while intoxicated charge. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.105

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1991--Continued

<p>^aApplies to drivers only.</p> <p>^b0.08 percent.</p> <p>^cApplies only to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p>^dPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; presumption of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^eThis State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.</p> <p>^fConstitutes prima facie evidence.</p> <p>^gPrima facie evidence at greater than 0.05 blood alcohol concentration.</p> <p>^hAdopted via case law decisions.</p> <p>ⁱApplies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.</p> <p>^j0.12 percent.</p> <p>^kCompetent evidence of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p>^lHas both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^mUnclear, possible via case law based upon the actions of minors.</p> <p>ⁿPresumption of driving under the influence at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving while intoxicated at 0.10 percent. Both constitute prima facie evidence.</p> <p>^oLimited application.</p> <p>^pPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^qCause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.</p>	<p>^r0.07-0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.</p> <p>^sApplies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.</p> <p>^tPresumption of driving while impaired at greater than 0.05 percent; prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^uNot less than 0.08 percent constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.</p> <p>^v0.05 for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.</p> <p>^wThis blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p>^xUnclear, possible via case law.</p> <p>^yStatutory law has limited dram shop actions.</p> <p>^zCivil offense at blood alcohol level of 0.08.</p> <p>^{aa}Permissive inference of a driving while intoxicated offense.</p> <p>^{ab}Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.</p> <p>^{ac}Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.</p>
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Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 2-1--2-3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.106

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

By Jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1991

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test			Implied consent chemical			
	Statutory authorization	Sanctions for refusal to submit to preliminary breath test		Arrest required for consent	Law applies to drug use	Sanctions for refusal to take implied consent chemical test	
		Criminal	Administrative licensing action			Criminal	Administrative licensing action
Alabama				Yes	No		S
Alaska	S	S		Yes	No	S	S
Arizona	S			Yes	Yes		S
Arkansas				No ^a	Yes		S
California				Yes	Yes		S
Colorado	S			No	Yes		S
Connecticut				Yes	Yes		S
Delaware	S			(b)	Yes		S
District of Columbia				Yes	Yes		S
Florida				Yes	Yes		S
Georgia				Yes ^c	Yes		S
Hawaii				Yes	No		S
Idaho				No ^d	Yes		S
Illinois	S ^e			Yes	Yes		S
Indiana				No ^f	Yes		S
Iowa	S			No	Yes		S
Kansas	S	S		Yes ^g	Yes		S
Kentucky	S			Yes	No		S
Louisiana				Yes ^h	Yes		S
Maine				No ⁱ	Yes		S
Maryland	S			Yes	Yes		S
Massachusetts				Yes	No		S
Michigan	S			Yes	Yes		S ^j
Minnesota	S		S	No	Yes	S ^k	S
Mississippi	S			No	No ^l		S
Missouri				Yes	Yes		S ^j
Montana				Yes	No		S
Nebraska	S	S		Yes	Yes	S	S
Nevada	S		S	No ^m	Yes		S
New Hampshire	S			Yes	Yes		S
New Jersey				Yes ⁿ	No	S	S
New Mexico				Yes	Yes		S
New York	S ^o	S		No ^p	Yes		S
North Carolina	S			Yes	Yes		S
North Dakota	S		S	Yes	Yes		S
Ohio				Yes	Yes	S	S
Oklahoma				Yes	Yes		S
Oregon				Yes	No		S
Pennsylvania	S			No ^q	Yes		S
Puerto Rico	S			Yes	No		S
Rhode Island	S			Yes	Yes	S	S
South Carolina				Yes	Yes		S ^r
South Dakota	S			Yes	Yes		S ^{j,s}
Tennessee				Yes	Yes		S ^j
Texas				Yes	Yes		S ^j
Utah				Yes	Yes		S
Vermont	S			No ^t	Yes ^u		S
Virginia	S			Yes	Yes		S
Washington				Yes	No ^v		S
West Virginia	S			Yes	No		S
Wisconsin	S			Yes	Yes		S
Wyoming				Yes	Yes		S

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.106

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

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1991--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.105. 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 Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 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 alcohol content" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal" sanctions refers to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions

^aA law enforcement officer can request a driver to submit to a chemical test if the driver has been arrested for a driving while intoxicated offense, if the driver has been involved in a fatal accident, or if there is "reasonable cause to believe" that the driver is intoxicated or has a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.10 or more.

^bUnclear, but probably not.

^cAn arrest is not required if there is "reasonable grounds" to believe that a person was driving while intoxicated and they were involved in an accident that resulted in either serious injury or death.

^dThe police need only "reasonable grounds" of driving while intoxicated offense before the implied consent law is applicable.

^eBefore the preliminary breath test can be given, a law enforcement officer must have probable cause to believe that the driver is violating the Driving While Intoxicated law. The test is given prior to an actual Driving While Intoxicated arrest for the purpose of assisting the officer in determining whether to require a chemical (evidentiary) test under the implied consent law.

^fA law enforcement officer only needs "reasonable grounds" and any one of the following: (1) a Driving While Intoxicated arrest; (2) an accident resulting in injury or death; (3) a preliminary breath test refusal; (4) a preliminary breath test reading of 0.10 percent; or (5) a preliminary breath test reading of less than 0.10 percent but the officer has reasonable grounds that the driver was under the influence of drugs or drugs and alcohol.

^gNo arrest is required if the person has been involved in a

motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage, injury, or death.

^hAlthough arrest is not required, police must have "probable cause."

ⁱThe law uses the term "detained" instead of "arrested."

^jA restricted/hardship license may be issued.

^kA driver commits a gross misdemeanor if they refuse to submit to a chemical test and they have had a previous license revocation (either once in 5 years or twice in 10 years) for either: (1) refusal to submit to an implied consent test; (2) an administrative per se violation; (3) a driving while intoxicated offense conviction; or (4) a conviction for vehicle homicide.

^lA person may give their consent to tests of either blood or urine for the purpose of determining if they have any other impairing substance in their body.

^mOnly "reasonable grounds" are needed not an arrest.

ⁿOnly "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.

^oThe law only authorizes these tests in those situations where a driver has been involved in an accident and has committed a traffic law violation. A violation could include other offenses as well as driving while intoxicated.

^pAn arrest is not required in all situations. If a preliminary breath test indicates that alcohol has been consumed, a request to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law may be made without the need of a formal arrest.

^qThe implied consent law would seem to indicate that an arrest is necessary before licensing sanctions for refusal could be imposed. However, a recent court decision appears to hold that only "reasonable grounds" not an actual arrest is all that is needed. See *Magill v. Com.*, 522 A. 2d 172 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1987).

^rFor first offenders, no suspension of license will be imposed for a refusal if they plead guilty to a Driving While Intoxicated offense within 30 days of arrest.

^sA driver's license is not subject to revocation for refusal to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law if the driver pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense and such plea occurs either (1) prior to a licensing agency hearing on the refusal issue, or (2) if a hearing is not requested, prior to a revocation order being issued.

^tIf a driver refuses to submit to a chemical test and the police officer had "reasonable grounds to believe" that the driver was driving while intoxicated, the State may proceed to suspend/revoke the driver's license.

^uA blood sample may be requested (1) if breath testing equipment is not available to determine alcohol content; or (2) if the law enforcement officer believes that the driver was under the influence of drugs.

^vIf there is an injury likely to cause death, a person may be compelled to submit to a test for drugs as well as alcohol.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 3-1--3-490. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.107

Statutory provisions requiring blood alcohol concentration tests for victims of fatal traffic accidents

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1991

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

Note: See Note, table 1.105. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

^aIf 15 years of age or older.

^bPossible.

^cIf 16 years of age or older.

^dIf 14 years of age or older.

^eIf driver dies within 4 hours of accident.

^fIf 16 years of age or older and dies within 4 hours of accident.

^gIf over 13 years of age and dies within 5 hours of accident.

^hIf over 15 years of age and dies within 4 hours of accident.

ⁱOnly if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

^jDiscretionary.

^kAdults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 3-5--3-496. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.108

Criminal sanctions and administrative licensing actions for driving while intoxicated offenses

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1991

Jurisdiction	Mandatory minimum fine			Criminal sanctions mandatory minimum imprisonment			Community service ^a		
	First offense	Second offense	Third offense	First offense	Second offense	Third offense	First offense	Second offense	Third offense
Alabama			\$1,000		48 hrs ^b	60 days		20 days	
Alaska	\$250	\$500		72 hrs ^b	20 days	60 days			
Arizona	\$250	\$500		24 hrs ^b	60 days ^e	6 mos	8 hrs		
Arkansas	\$150	\$400	\$900		7 days	90 days			
California	\$390	\$375	\$390		48 hrs ^{g,h}	30 days ^{g,h}		10 days ^h	(h)
Colorado				5 days ⁱ	7 days	7 days	48 hrs ^j	60 hrs ^j	60 hrs ^j
Connecticut				48 hrs ^b	10 days	120 days	100 hrs		
Delaware					(k)	(k)			
District of Columbia									
Florida					10 days	30 days	50 hrs ^j		
Georgia	\$300	\$600	\$1,000		48 hrs ^b	10 days ^b		80 hrs	30 days
Hawaii	\$150 - \$1,000 ^m	\$500	\$500	48 hrs ^m	48 hrs ^b	48 hrs ^b	72 hrs ^m	80 hrs	
Idaho					10 days ^e	30 days			
Illinois					48 hrs ^b			10 days	
Indiana					5 days ⁿ	5 days ⁿ		10 days	10 days
Iowa	\$500 ^o	\$750	\$750		7 days ^p	30 days ^{b,s}			
Kansas		\$500		48 hrs ^b	48 hrs ^{b,r}	48 hrs ^{b,s}	100 hrs		
Kentucky					7 days	30 days			
Louisiana				2 days ^t	15 days ^t	6 mos ^t	4 days	30 days	
Maine	\$300	\$500	\$750	48 hrs ^{b,u}	7 days ^b	30 days ^b			
Maryland					48 hrs ^b	48 hrs ^b		80 hrs	80 hrs
Massachusetts					14 days ^{w,x}	60 days ^x			
Michigan	\$100 ^y		\$500 ^m			1 yr ^m			
Minnesota					30 days	30 days		(z)	(z)
Mississippi	\$200	\$400	\$500						
Missouri								10 days ^{aa}	
Montana				24 hrs ^{b,ac}	3 days ^{ad}	10 days ^{ad}			
Nebraska					48 hrs ^b	7 days ^b			
Nevada				2 days ^{af}	10 days ^{ag}	1 yr ^b	48 hrs		
New Hampshire	\$300	\$500	\$500		10 days ^{ah}	10 days ^{ah}			
New Jersey				(ai)	48 hrs ^b	90 days ^{aj}		30 days ^j	90 days ^j
New Mexico					48 hrs ^b	48 hrs ^b			
New York	\$350	\$500	\$500						
North Carolina					7 days	7 days			
North Dakota	\$250	\$500	\$1,000		4 days ⁿ	60 days ⁿ		10 days	
Ohio	\$200	\$300	\$500		5 days ^b	15 days ^b			
Oklahoma					(al)	(al)		(al)	(al)
Oregon				48 hrs ^b	48 hrs ^b	48 hrs ^b	80 hrs	80 hrs	80 hrs
Pennsylvania	\$300 ^{am}	\$300 ^{am}	\$300 ^{am}		30 days ^b	90 days			
Puerto Rico					24 hrs ^b	30 days		10 days	
Rhode Island	\$100	\$400	\$400		10 days ⁿ	6 mos ⁿ			
South Carolina	\$200	\$1,000	\$3,500	48 hrs	48 hrs	60 days	48 hrs	10 days	
South Dakota									
Tennessee	\$250	\$500	\$1,000	48 hrs	45 days	120 days			
Texas					72 hrs ^{ao}	10 days ^{ao}			
Utah			\$1,000	48 hrs ^b	240 hrs ^b	720 days ^b	24 hrs	80 hrs	240 hrs
Vermont					48 hrs ^b	48 hrs ^b		10 days	10 days
Virginia					48 hrs	30 days			
Washington	\$250	\$500	\$500	24 hrs ^b	7 days ⁿ	7 days ⁿ			
West Virginia	\$100 ^{ap}	\$1,000 ^{ap}	\$3,000 ^{ap}	24 hrs	6 mos	1 yr			
Wisconsin	\$150	\$300	\$600		5 days	30 days			
Wyoming					7 days	7 days			

Note: See Note, table 1.105. *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." (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, January 1983* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), pp. 1, 2.) Imprisonment refers to both jail sentences and prison sentences. *The term 'mandatory sanction' means either a criminal sanction or an administrative licensing action which must be imposed by either a court or administrative agency" (Source, p. 1-2). 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. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Unless otherwise stated, the sanctions are the same for all alcohol and drug driving offenses (e.g., driving while under the influence of either alcohol or drugs, illegal per se, etc.).

^aNot necessarily served consecutively, the sanctions are for non-injury offenses.
^b48 consecutive hours or 10 days of community service became mandatory when the Department of Motor Vehicles certified that an application for 23 USC 408 grant funds had been submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation.
^cApplies only to first illegal per se convictions.
^dMandatory community service regardless of whether there is a mandatory imprisonment sanction.
^e"House arrest" or the use of an "ignition interlock" device may be ordered in lieu of a jail sentence.
^fIt appears that a court may order the use of an "ignition interlock" device in lieu of mandatory licensing action.
^gThe court must sentence defendants to at least one of these sanctions but may sentence them to more than one such sanction.
^hMust serve at least 48 consecutive hours.
ⁱNot more than 200 hours of community service in lieu of the fine.
^jThis sentence may not be suspended; however, the statute is silent as to probation.
^kA person may be issued a restricted license notwithstanding this revocation if certain conditions are met.
^lFollowed by work release for 3 days.
^mFollowed by work release for 88 days.
ⁿHome incarceration is possible.

^aIn lieu of jail for a driving while intoxicated conviction.
^bConsecutively.
^cSuspended.
^dRevoked.
^e48 hours must be served consecutively.
^fMay not apply to certain offenders who have been suspended pursuant to the administrative per se law.

Mandatory minimum
administrative licensing sanctions

First offense	Second offense	Third offense
90 days ^c	1 yr ^d	3 yrs ^d
30 days ^d	1 yr ^d	10 yrs ^d
90 days ^{c,f}	1 yr ^d	3 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c
	30 days ^c	3 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c	3 yrs ^c
(l)	(l)	(l)
6 mos ^d	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
	12 mos ^d	24 mos ^d
	120 days ^c	5 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^d
	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
	1 yr ^{d,q}	2 yrs ^{d,q}
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
30 days ^c	12 mos ^d	24 mos ^d
	12 mos ^d	24 mos ^d
60 days ^{c,v}	1 yr ^{c,v}	2 yrs ^{c,v}
45 days ^c	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	5 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	3 yrs ^c
	1 yr ^{d,ab}	1 yr ^{d,ab}
	3 mos ^{d,ae}	3 mos ^{d,ae}
60 days ^d	6 mos ^d	1 yr ^d
45 days ^d	1 yr ^d	1.5 yrs ^d
90 days ^d	3 yrs ^d	3 yrs ^d
6 mos ^{ak}	2 yrs ^{ak}	10 yrs ^{ak}
	1 yr ^d	5 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	1 yr ^d
	2 yrs ^d	3 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	364 days ^c	728 days ^c
15 days ^c	30 days ^c	180 days ^c
30 days ^d	1 yr ^d	3 yrs ^d
	90 days ^c	1 yr ^c
1 mo ^c	12 mos ^c	12 mos ^{c,an}
3 mos ^c	1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c
	1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c
	1 yr ^d	1 yr ^d
	2 yrs ^d	3 yrs ^d
90 days ^c	1 yr ^d	1 yr ^d
90 days ^c	18 mos ^c	2 yrs ^d
	2 yrs ^{d,v}	5 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
NA	NA	NA
	60 days ^d	90 days ^d
	1 yr ^c	3 yrs ^d

^U Provided the defendant either (1) had a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of 0.15 or more; (2) was driving 30 MPH over the speed limit and had a BAC level of 0.10 or more; (3) was eluding a police officer and had a BAC level of 0.08 or more; or (4) refused to submit to a chemical test.

^V Temporary restricted license may be issued only for the purpose of attending either an alcohol education or treatment program.

^W Or 14 days in a treatment facility.

^X Work release is available for this period of time.

^Y Possible.

^Z In lieu of imprisonment for 30 days, 8 hours of community service may be substituted for each day less than 30 days that the person would have served in jail.

^{aa} Involving at least 40 hours.

^{ab} Applies to subsequent offenses of violating the laws related to driving while intoxicated.

^{ac} Does not apply to illegal per se offense; this sanction only applies to "regular" driving while intoxicated offenses.

^{ad} Must serve 48 consecutive hours; does not apply to illegal per se offenses.

^{ae} This revocation may not be mandatory if the defendant meets certain eligibility requirements for and does participate in a driver rehabilitation or improvement program.

^{af} One day imprisonment or 24 hours of community service if rehabilitation is taken.

^{ag} 95 days if rehabilitation is taken; 48 hours must be served consecutively.

^{ah} Three consecutive 24 hour periods in a house of correction and seven consecutive 24 hour periods in a driving while intoxicated detention center.

^{ai} Mandatory treatment of not less than 12 or more than 48 hours; this time is to be spent in an intoxicated driver resource center.

^{aj} Not more than 90 days as an alternative to imprisonment.

^{ak} The law states that the right to operate a motor vehicle is "forfeited."

^{al} If there is no imprisonment sanction, the defendant must serve either 48 consecutive hours of inpatient rehabilitation/treatment or 10 days of community service.

^{am} Plus the following mandatory surcharges: first offense--\$50; second offense--\$100; and third offense--\$200.

^{an} Could be 5 years under the habitual offender law.

^{ao} As a part of probation.

^{ap} Applies to driving while intoxicated offenses that are not related to injury or death.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1991), pp. 2-4--2-6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.109

Characteristics of State and Federal controlled substances acts

By jurisdiction, as of December 1990

Jurisdiction	Offenses			Forfeiture			Special provisions					
	Use	Possession	Manufacturing, delivery, sale	Civil	Criminal	Administrative	Targeted substances	Sale to minors	Paraphernalia	Imitation drugs	Analogs	Safe-houses
Alabama		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y		Y
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y
Arkansas		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y		Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
District of Columbia		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y			Y
Florida		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Georgia		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Hawaii		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Idaho		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Illinois		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Iowa		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Kansas		Y	Y		Y		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
Maryland		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Massachusetts		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Minnesota		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Mississippi		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Missouri		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Montana		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
New Hampshire		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y			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
North Carolina		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
North Dakota		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Ohio		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oklahoma		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Oregon		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Pennsylvania		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Rhode Island		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
South Carolina		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
South Dakota		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Tennessee		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Texas		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Utah		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Vermont		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Virginia		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
West Virginia		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Wisconsin		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Federal		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y

Note: State and Federal controlled substances acts (CSA's) regulate the possession, use, sale, distribution, and manufacture of specified drugs or categories of drugs and establish penalties for CSA violations. The information in this table summarizes the major elements of each State CSA. The data are derived from published State codes and the most recent code supplements available as of December 1990. CSA amendments that took effect after that time and clarifications of statutory provisions obtained through conversations with State officials also comprise this summary information. The information presented is preliminary and subject to revision by the Source.

"Forfeiture" may involve civil proceedings against property, criminal proceedings that require prosecutors to prove their cases beyond a reasonable doubt, and administrative proceedings not judicial in nature that occur when no one claims an interest in property valued under a specified amount.

"Paraphernalia" includes any equipment, product, or material intended for use in manufacturing, converting, preparing, injecting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance. "Imitation drugs" are non-controlled substances which, by

appearance and representations made, would lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance is a controlled substance. These are also called "look-alike" drugs. "Analog" refers to substances having a chemical structure substantially similar to that of a controlled substance, but which have a similar or substantially greater effect on the central nervous system than the represented controlled substance. "Analog" are also called "designer drugs." "Safehouses" are structures used primarily for the manufacture, storage, distribution, and use of controlled substances. "Schoolyards" refers to provisions relating to controlled substance violations on or within a specified distance from schoolyards. "Triplicate prescriptions" indicates that a State has provisions requiring the use of triplicate prescription forms for certain drugs. "Precursor chemicals" are compounds essential to the manufacture of controlled substances.

Source: National Criminal Justice Association, *A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts*, Revised edition, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Association, 1991), Appendix B.

School- yards	Triplicate prescriptions	Precursor chemicals	Offender drug testing	Anabolic steroids
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y		Y		
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y				
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y	Y			
Y		Y		Y
Y		Y		
Y			Y	
Y		Y		
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y		
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y		Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y		
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		Y	Y	
Y		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 1.110

Type of asset forfeitable under State and Federal controlled substances acts

By jurisdiction, as of December 1990

Jurisdiction	Controlled substances	Materials, products, and equipment ^a	Books, records, and research ^b	Conveyances ^c	Drug paraphernalia	Monies or things of value ^d	Containers	Real estate ^e	Imitation controlled substances
Alabama	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arkansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Delaware	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
District of Columbia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kentucky	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Maine	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Maryland	Y	Y	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	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mississippi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Oregon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vermont	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Federal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

Note: See Note, table 1.109.

^aUsed for manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, dispensing, distributing, importing, or exporting any controlled substances.^bIncludes formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data used or intended for use in the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance.^cUsed to facilitate the manufacture, dispensing, or distribution of a controlled substance.^dUsed or intended for use in the procurement, manufacture, compounding, processing, delivery, or distribution of any controlled substance; and/or proceeds from the manufacture, delivery, or sale of a controlled substance.^eUsed in the furtherance of illegal drug activity.Source: National Criminal Justice Association, *A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts*, Revised edition, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Association, 1991), Appendix B.

Table 1.111

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
Alabama	Use, possession	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,000, or both
	Delivery, sale: 1st offense 2nd offense	Class A misdemeanor Class C felony	Same sentence as above Imprisonment not less than 1 year 1 day nor more than 10 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery/sale to minors	Class B felony	Imprisonment not less than 2 years nor more than 20 years, or fine not more than \$10,000, or both
Arizona	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Class 2 misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 4 months, or fine not more than \$750, or both
	Delivery to minor	Class 1 misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Arkansas	Owning or managing an illegal drug paraphernalia business: 1st offense	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	2nd offense	Class D felony	Imprisonment not more than 6 years, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	3rd offense	Class C felony	Imprisonment not less than 3 years, nor more than 10 years, or fine not more than \$10,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Class B felony	Imprisonment not less than 5 years, nor more than 20 years, or fine not more than \$15,000, or both
	Advertisement, use, possession, delivery, manufacture	Class C felony	Imprisonment not less than 3 years, nor more than 10 years, or fine not more than \$10,000, or both
California	Maintenance or operation of business where paraphernalia is sold or displayed ^b	Not a criminal offense	Grounds to revoke or not renew a business license
	Delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Colorado ^c	Use, possession	Class 2 petty offense	Fine not more than \$100
	Manufacture, sale, delivery, advertisement	Class 2 misdemeanor	Imprisonment not less than 3 months nor more than 12 months, or fine not less than \$250, or more than \$1,000, or both
Connecticut	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture	Class C misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 3 months, fine not more than \$500, or both
Delaware	Use, possession	--	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$100, or both
	Manufacture, delivery	--	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	--	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years, or fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or both
	Advertisement	--	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$50, or both
District of Columbia	Use, possession	--	Imprisonment not more than 30 days, or fine not more than \$100, or both
	Delivery, sale, manufacture, possess with intent to sell: 1st offense	--	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	2nd offense	--	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery by adult to minor ^a	--	Imprisonment not more than 8 years, fine not more than \$15,000, or both
Florida	Use, possession, advertisement	1st degree misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Manufacture, delivery	3rd degree felony	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	2nd degree felony	Imprisonment not more than 15 years, or fine not more than \$10,000, or both

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.111

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
Georgia	Sale, distribution, possession, advertisement of paraphernalia or horticultural aids: 1st offense	Misdemeanor	Confinement in State correctional institution not less than 6 months, nor more than 12 months, or alternatively: confinement in county jail not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	2nd offense	Misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature	Confinement in county jail not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	3rd offense	Felony	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years and may in addition be fined not more than \$5,000
Idaho	Use, possession, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$25,000, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Felony	Imprisonment not more than 9 years, or fine not more than \$30,000, or both
Illinois ^c	Sale, delivery (by an individual)	Business offense	Fine of \$1,000 for each item
	Sale, delivery (by a store)	Public nuisance	Grounds for shutting down premises for 1 year, or alternatively: business can agree to condition that no offense will be committed at that location and give bond in an amount between \$5,000 and \$10,000 payable to the State of Illinois
	Sale of tobacco accessories to minors	Class C misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 30 days, for fine not more than \$500, or both
Indiana	Manufacture, dealing, delivery, possession	Class D felony	Imprisonment of 2 years and may in addition be fined not more than \$10,000
	Possession with no prior conviction and drug paraphernalia for use with marijuana, hashish, or hash oil	Class A misdemeanor	Fixed term of imprisonment not more than 1 year and may in addition be fined not more than \$5,000
Kansas	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Class A misdemeanor	Confinement in county jail not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Class E felony	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 2-5 years (fixed by court), or fine not more than \$10,000, or both
Kentucky	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
Louisiana	Sale, distribution, display, possession, use: 1st offense	--	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	2nd offense	--	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	3rd offense	--	Imprisonment with or without hard labor not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Maine	Use, possession	Civil violation	Forfeiture of not more than \$200
	Trafficking in, furnishing, advertising	Class E crime	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	Traffic or furnish to child under 16 years of age	Class D crime	Imprisonment for less than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Maryland	Use, possession	Misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$500
	Subsequent violation	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$2,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	--	Imprisonment not more than 8 years, or fine not more than \$15,000, or both
Massachusetts	Sale, possession, manufacture	--	Imprisonment in jail or house of correction not less than 1 year nor more than 2 years, or fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or both
	Sale to minor	--	Imprisonment in State prison not less than 3 years, nor more than 5 years, or fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 or both

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.111

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
Minnesota	Use, possession Delivery, manufacture	Petty misdemeanor Misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$100 Imprisonment not more than 90 days, or fine not more than \$700, or both
	Delivery to minors ^a	Gross misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$3,000
Mississippi	Possession, use, sale, delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	Sale to minor ^a	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
Missouri	Use, possession, advertisement	Class B misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	Delivery, possession with intent to deliver	Class D felony	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or fine not more than double the amount of the offender's gain from commission of the crime (\$20,000 maximum), or both fine and imprisonment
Montana	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Nebraska	Use or possession	Infraction: 1st offense	Fine not more than \$100
		2nd offense (within 2 years)	Fine not less than \$100 nor more \$300
		3rd offense (within 2 years)	Fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$500
	Delivery, manufacture	Class II misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	Class I misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Advertisement	Class III misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 3 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both	
Nevada	Sale, possession, manufacture	--	Imprisonment in state prison not less than 1 year nor more than 6 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery to minors ^a	--	Imprisonment in state prison not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years, and may in addition be fined not more than \$10,000
	Advertisement, use, possession with intent to use	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
New Hampshire	Delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
New Jersey	Use, possession	Disorderly persons offense	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Distribution, manufacture, advertisement	Crime of the 4th degree	Imprisonment not more than 18 months, or fine not more than \$7,500, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Crime of the 3rd degree	Imprisonment not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$7,500, or both
New Mexico	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Definite prison term not more than 1 year, or fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	4th degree felony	Imprisonment of 18 months, and may in addition be fined not more than \$5,000
New York	Sale, purchase, possession	Nuisance	License to sell may be revoked; fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 for each violation
	Possession or sale of dilutents, dilutants, adulterants, gelatin capsules: 1st offense ^d	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	2nd offense ^e	Class D felony	Imprisonment not more than 7 years, or fine not more than \$500 or twice the amount of defendant's gain from commission of the crime, or both

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.111

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
North Carolina	Use, possession	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not less than \$1,000, or both (each separate item equals a separate offense)
	Delivery to minor ^a Advertisement	Class I felony Misdemeanor	Imprisonment of more than 5 years, or fine, or both Imprisonment not more than 6 months, fine not more than \$500, or both
North Dakota	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Class C felony	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
Ohio ^c	Sale of marijuana paraphernalia to a minor ^f	Misdemeanor of the first degree	Imprisonment not more than 6 months or fine not more than \$1,000
Oklahoma	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minors ^a	Felony	Imprisonment in State penitentiary not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Oregon ^c	Selling device in which tobacco or any controlled substance is burned in order to inhale smoke into the human body, to a minor ^g	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both
Pennsylvania	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Misdemeanor of the 2nd degree	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
Rhode Island	Manufacture, delivery, sale	--	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	--	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
South Carolina	Advertisement, manufacture, possession, sale, delivery: By an individual By a corporation	Civil fine Civil fine	Fine not more than \$500 Fine not more than \$50,000
South Dakota	Use, possession	Class 2 misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 30 days, or fine not more than \$100, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Class 1 misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Tennessee ^c	Use, possession	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail or workhouse not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Felony	Imprisonment not less than 1 year, nor more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Felony	Imprisonment not less than 3 years nor more than 10 years, or fine not less than \$5,000, or both
Texas	Use, possession: 1st offense 2nd offense	Class C misdemeanor Class B misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$200 Imprisonment not more than 180 days, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Felony of the 3rd degree	Confinement in Texas Department of Corrections not less than 2 years, nor more than 10 years, and may in addition be fined not more than \$5,000
Utah	Advertisement, use, possession: By an individual	Class B misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	By a corporation	Class B misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$5,000
	Delivery, manufacture: By an individual	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both
	By a corporation	Class A misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$10,000
	Delivery to a minor ^a : By an individual	3rd degree felony	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	By a corporation	3rd degree felony	Fine not more than \$20,000

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.111

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
Vermont	Sale, possession, manufacture	--	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Sale to minor	--	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$2,000, or both
Virginia	Sale, possession, distribution to a minor, advertisement	Class 1 misdemeanor	Confinement in jail not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Sale to minor ^a	Class 6 felony	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or as an alternative: confinement in jail not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Washington	Use, delivery, manufacture, possession, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 90 days, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Gross misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
West Virginia	Sale without a license	Misdemeanor	Fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$500 (each day violation continues equals a separate and distinct offense)
	Sale to minors	Felony	Imprisonment in penitentiary not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year, and may in addition be fined not more than \$15,000
	Owning or managing an illegal drug paraphernalia business	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not less than 6 months nor more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
Wyoming	Delivery, possession	Crime	Imprisonment not less than 6 months, or fine not more than \$750, or both
	Delivery to minor	Crime	Imprisonment not less than 5 years, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both

Note: This research was conducted by Abt Associates Inc., for the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The statutory information was gathered primarily from responses to a national survey of criminal justice professionals and a review of recent legislation and case law. Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin have no statutes pertaining to drug paraphernalia. Drug paraphernalia generally refers to "equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use, in planning, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance. . ." (excerpted from the Model Drug Paraphernalia Act 1979 (Source, pp. 69, 70)).

^cState statute is not patterned on the Drug Enforcement Administration's Model Drug Paraphernalia Act.

^dCriminally using drug paraphernalia in the first degree.

^eCriminally using drug paraphernalia in the second degree.

^fWithout permission of parent or custodian, or a document purporting to show the minor's age to be 18 or older.

^gEndangering the welfare of a minor.

Source: Kerry Murphy Healy, *State and Local Experience with Drug Paraphernalia Laws*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), pp. 111-136. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAt least three years younger.

^bUnless minors are excluded from store or room with drug paraphernalia.

Section 2

Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion focusing on criminal justice topics are conducted periodically in the United States. These surveys are conducted by public opinion research organizations for political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for governmental agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. Selected populations such as high school seniors or college students have been the focus of some opinion surveys. In this edition, the results of a drug survey of fifth and sixth graders and a survey of State and Federal judges are also featured. Results from a variety of public opinion polls, examining attitudes toward particular social problems are presented in this section.

Public attitudes about problems facing the country and the public schools; public confidence in selected institutions such as the police, courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court; and attitudes toward the honesty and ethics of lawyers and police officers are presented in this section. Knowledge of police brutality and public attitudes regarding police use of force have been examined. Also examined through recent public opinion surveys are attitudes about teenage violence and public support for Federal anti-drug efforts. Perceptions of changes in the level of crime in one's own area and the country as a whole are presented as are attitudes toward crime reduction measures and perceived personal safety. Also presented are opinions on the severity of courts and the level of spending on crime reduction efforts and the drug problem. Attitudes regarding punishment responses, including the death penalty and other punishments are provided. Issues surrounding firearms, e.g., possession, sale, and registration, have been examined through opinion surveys and are presented as well. In addition, judges' attitudes regarding the jury system, and their perceptions of the causes of delay in litigation are examined. High school seniors' attitudes and beliefs about social problems, honesty and performance of the police and courts, harmfulness of drug use, and the legalization of marijuana are provided. Attitudes of college freshmen regarding marijuana legalization are included; as are their beliefs about criminals' rights, capital punishment, and AIDS testing. Attitudes of fifth and sixth graders have been examined in terms of knowledge about drugs, perceived prevalence of drugs, and respondents' intentions to try drugs in the future. Finally, public attitudes about designated drivers, pornography, child abuse, and gambling are examined.

When available, survey results are broken down by demographic characteristics of respondents--such as age, sex, race, income, and occupation--enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some questions have been asked repeatedly, many trend tables have been constructed by *Sourcebook* staff and are presented.

Two appendices are included which outline survey sampling procedures, methodology, and definitions of terms used in the surveys. Appendix 5 describes procedures used in The Gallup Poll, The Harris Survey, the Yankelovich Clancy Shulman Poll, and the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Also included in Appendix 5 is a description of the General Social Survey (GSS) conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. The GSS is an annual survey of a national probability sample that has been conducted each year since 1972 (with the exception of 1979 and 1981). Appendix 6 describes two surveys focusing on the behaviors and attitudes of high school seniors and young adults. The Monitoring the Future Project provides data from nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted annually since 1975 by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The second survey, also conducted by the Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, focuses on the attitudes of high school seniors and young adults toward drinking and drug use.

Readers should be aware that many factors, including slight differences in the wording of survey questions, may have significant effects on survey responses. In addition, the margin of error for survey results, presented in Appendix 5, may vary slightly between surveys. Thus, attention to the exact wording of questions and the appropriate estimate of error, should always accompany comparisons between tables.

Table 2.1

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

United States, 1981-91^a

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

	Jan.30- Feb. 2, 1981	May 8-11, 1981	Jan. 8-11, 1982	June 11-14, 1982	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1983	June 22-25, 1984	Sept. 28- Oct. 1, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	Apr. 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988	May 4-7, 1989	Nov. 9-12, 1989	Apr. 5-8, 1990	July 19-22, 1990	Mar. 7-10, 1991
High cost of living; Inflation	73 %	59 %	49 %	26 %	18 %	18 %	12 %	10 %	14 %	12 %	11 % ^b	11 % ^b	4 % ^b	5 % ^b	2 %	3 % ^c	2 %	1 % ^c	1 % ^c	2 %
Unemployment	8	15	28	38	61	54	41	29	26	22	20	21	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8
International problems	2	4	5	3	2	2	7	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	3	NA	NA	1
Crime	2	5	5	3	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2
Fear of war	2	3	5	10	3	11	14	11	16	25	27 ^g	23 ^g	22 ^g	23 ^g	5 ^h	2	1	1	1	2
Moral decline in society	2	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2
Excessive government spending	1	4	3	5	4	5	4	12	11	11	18	10	13 ⁱ	11 ⁱ	12 ⁱ	7 ⁱ	7 ⁱ	6 ^m	21 ^m	8 ^m
Dissatisfaction with government	2	2	1	NA	3	NA	2	2	2	3	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA
Economy (general)	NA	NA	NA	11	11 ⁿ	8	4	5	3	4	6	8	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24
Poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	6	6 ^o	5 ^o	7 ^p	10 ^p	10 ^p	11 ^q	7 ^q	10 ^q
Drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	38	30 ^r	18 ^r	11 ^s
Trade deficit/trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3 ^t	2	2 ^t	1 ^t	1 ^u
Quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1 ^u	2 ^u	2 ^u
Environmental pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8 ^v	5 ^v	2 ^w
AIDS ^x	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(y)
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(y)	3	NA	NA	NA
High cost of borrow- ing/interest rates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(y)	(y)	NA	NA	NA
Recession/depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(y)	(y)	NA	NA	NA
All other	5	17	5	8	2	9	7	11	10	22	14	21	18	18	18 ^{aa}	16 ^{ab}	14	14 ^{ac}	10 ^{ad}	12 ^{ae}
No opinion	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	NA	3	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6 ^{af}

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

^bCategory worded as "high cost of living; taxes."

^cCategory worded as "cost of living, inflation."

^dCategory includes "foreign affairs."

^eCategory includes "foreign aid."

^fCategory worded as "international."

^gCategory includes "international tensions."

^hCategory worded as "fear of war/nuclear war."

ⁱCategory worded as "moral/religious decline in society."

^jCategory worded as "moral decline."

^kCategory worded as "ethics/morals."

^lCategory worded as "Federal budget deficit."

^mCategory worded as "Federal budget deficit/failure to balance budget."

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

^oCategory worded as "poverty/hunger."

^pCategory worded as "poverty/hunger/homeless."

^qCategory worded as "poverty/homeless."

^rCategory worded as "drugs/drug abuse."

^sCategory worded as "drugs."

^tCategory worded as "trade deficit."

^uCategory worded as "education."

^vCategory worded as "environment/pollution."

^wCategory worded as "environment."

^xAcquired immuno deficiency syndrome.

^yLess than a fraction of one percent.

^zCategory worded as "recession."

^{aa}Includes those responding "other specific economic problems."

^{ab}Includes those responding "other economic."

^{ac}Includes those responding "other economic" and "other non-economic."

^{ad}Includes those responding "S & L crisis," "taxes," "other economic," and "other non-economic."

^{ae}Includes those responding "other economic," "non-economic," "taxes," "Kuwait/Iraq,"

"Medicare," and "health care."

^{af}Category worded as "don't know."

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 206, p. 23; Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 229, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 277, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 285, pp. 4, 5; Report No. 290, p. 6 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 23, 1985), pp. 1, 2; George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 298 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1990), p. 14; and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Times Syndicate, Mar. 14, 1991), pp. 2, 3. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

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

	Drugs	Federal deficit	Environment	Economy	Homelessness
National	24 %	15 %	9 %	8 %	5 %
Sex					
Male	20	21	9	10	4
Female	28	10	9	7	6
Age					
18 to 29 years	29	11	11	7	5
30 to 44 years	20	13	12	11	6
45 to 64 years	22	16	9	7	4
65 years and older	30	22	2	6	3
Region					
Northeast	21	16	11	11	6
North Central	22	18	9	8	4
South	30	12	7	8	3
West	21	14	12	7	8
Race, ethnicity					
White	23	16	10	8	5
Black	37	3	1	9	3
Hispanic	14	9	0	9	25
Other	14	14	16	11	4
Education					
Less than high school graduate	39	6	6	4	1
High school graduate	26	14	8	8	5
College incomplete	21	16	10	8	7
College graduate	23	19	8	11	6
Post graduate	14	17	18	12	2
Politics					
Republican	25	19	7	8	4
Democrat	24	14	8	9	4
Independent	24	12	14	7	7
Other	20	0	8	8	8
Income					
Under \$7,500	41	10	14	0	0
\$7,500 to \$14,999	26	17	3	10	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	24	11	12	5	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27	14	11	8	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	16	8	11	5
\$50,000 and over	23	18	11	11	6

 Note: The top five responses are presented. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

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

	Economic problems									
	Economic problems (total)	Federal budget deficit	Economy (general)	Un-employment	Trade deficit	High cost of living/inflation	Other economic problems	Drug abuse	Poverty	Fear of war
National	34 %	7 %	8 %	6 %	3 %	3 %	8 %	27 %	10 %	2 %
Sex										
Male	40	9	8	7	5	3	8	26	6	2
Female	28	5	8	5	1	2	7	27	15	2
Age										
18 to 29 years	34	9	7	6	2	5	6	19	14	4
30 to 49 years	34	5	10	6	4	2	9	27	9	1
50 years and older	34	8	7	6	2	3	8	31	9	1
Region										
East	32	4	10	4	3	3	9	31	10	(b)
Midwest	35	9	7	7	2	2	8	23	13	2
South	31	5	5	7	4	4	7	28	9	2
West	38	10	10	6	3	2	8	24	9	3
Race										
White	35	8	8	6	3	3	8	25	10	2
Nonwhite	23	3	6	7	(b)	4	4	37	14	3
Education										
College graduate	35	10	10	2	5	2	7	27	9	2
College incomplete	31	7	7	4	5	3	5	27	11	4
High school graduate	35	7	8	7	2	4	8	27	11	1
Less than high school graduate	32	5	7	8	(b)	1	10	26	9	3
Politics										
Republican	30	8	7	4	3	3	7	30	10	2
Democrat	36	8	9	7	2	3	8	28	11	2
Independent	35	5	8	6	3	2	9	22	9	2
Income										
\$50,000 and over	38	12	9	4	6	2	6	25	8	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	33	9	6	5	3	2	9	28	10	2
\$15,000 to \$29,999	32	5	8	6	2	4	7	28	11	2
Under \$15,000	34	3	11	7	(b)	4	10	27	13	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.^bLess than 1 percent.

International problems/ foreign aid	Quality of education	Crime	Moral decline in society	Environment/ pollution	Dissatisfaction with government	AIDS	Other non-economic problems	None/ no opinion
4%	3%	6%	5%	4%	2%	1%	8%	7%
5	3	5	3	4	2	1	9	6
3	4	7	6	4	2	1	8	8
3	3	6	5	3	2	2	10	7
4	4	3	5	6	2	2	7	7
4	8	5	3	2	(b)	7	8	
5	4	6	4	5	2	1	5	6
3	2	3	7	4	2	1	11	9
3	4	7	4	2	1	2	8	10
4	3	8	4	5	2	(b)	9	3
4	4	6	5	4	2	1	7	7
1	1	5	4	1	3	2	13	6
4	5	6	5	6	1	1	6	5
6	5	5	5	5	3	1	9	3
3	2	6	4	4	3	1	8	8
4	3	5	5	2	1	(b)	10	12
3	4	5	7	3	1	1	6	7
4	3	5	2	3	2	1	7	7
4	3	6	5	5	3	1	11	8
3	6	4	4	7	2	(b)	8	8
5	2	5	6	4	2	2	8	6
5	3	4	3	4	2	2	9	5
1	3	7	6	2	2	1	9	9

Table 2.4

Attitudes toward the biggest problem facing public schools

By school status, United States, 1988 and 1989^a

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools in this community must deal?"

	1988				1989			
	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents
Use of drugs	32 %	34 %	30 %	29 %	34 %	35 %	30 %	30 %
Lack of discipline	19	20	15	25	19	20	16	23
Lack of proper financial support	12	10	17	11	13	11	18	11
Difficulty in getting good teachers	11	10	11	13	7	8	6	9
Poor curriculum/poor standards	11	11	11	14	8	9	9	7
Large schools/overcrowding	6	4	10	9	8	6	11	6
Moral standards	6	6	7	2	3	3	3	10
Parents' lack of interest	7	7	7	8	6	6	6	5
Pupils' lack of interest/rudeness	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	6
Drinking/alcoholism	5	5	6	6	4	3	4	5
Teachers' lack of interest	3	3	3	8	4	4	6	2
Low teacher pay	4	3	7	5	4	4	4	7
Lack of respect for teachers/other students	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	7
Integration/busing	4	4	3	3	4	3	5	7
Crime/vandalism	3	3	2	1	4	5	3	2
Problems with administration	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Lack of needed teachers	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Lack of proper facilities	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1
Transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1
Fighting	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Too much emphasis on sports	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	(b)	1
Communication problems	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	2
Peer pressure	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	(b)
Mismanagement of funds/programs	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Parents' involvement in school activities	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	2
School board politics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Too many schools/declining enrollment	1	(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	2	1
Lack of after-school programs	1	(b)	1	1	1	1	2	2
Taxes are too high	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	(b)	1
Lack of family structure	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	2
Teacher strikes	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	(b)
There are no problems	2	2	4	3	2	1	3	1
Miscellaneous	5	4	6	4	4	4	6	7
Don't know	10	12	4	4	9	10	6	4

^a For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.^b Figures add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.^c Less than one-half of 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 276, p. 41; and Report No. 288, p. 41 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5

Respondents' ratings of factors responsible for teenage violence

United States, 1989

Question: "Which of these factors do you think are mainly to blame for the teenage violence we see today and which are not mainly to blame?"

	Mainly to blame	Not mainly to blame	Not sure
Lack of parental supervision	72 %	23 %	5 %
Lenient treatment of juvenile offenders by the courts	70	23	7
Children being mistreated by their parents	67	27	6
Too much sex and violence in movies	67	27	6
Too much sex and violence on television	67	30	3
Too much emphasis on sex in advertising	57	40	3
Rock music lyrics that glorify sex and violence	52	40	8
Lack of opportunity due to poverty	50	44	6
Insufficient recreational facilities for teenagers	42	53	5
Failure of schools to provide better education	38	58	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Yankelovich Clancy Shulman. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

Attitudes toward actions to reduce teenage violence

United States, 1989

Question: "Which of these actions do you favor as ways to reduce teenage violence, and which don't you favor?"

	Favor	Do not favor	Not sure
Tougher criminal penalties for juvenile offenders	79 %	15 %	6 %
More government spending on educational and recreational facilities for teenagers	73	24	3
Greater restraints on the showing of sex and violence on television	73	24	3
Greater restraints on the showing of sex and violence in movies	70	27	3
Greater restraints on sex and violence in rock music lyrics	64	31	5
Holding the parents of teenagers legally liable for the violent criminal actions of their children	46	49	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Yankelovich Clancy Shulman. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-91

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little."

(Percent saying "a great deal" or "quite a lot")

	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984 ^a	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Church or organized religion	65 %	68 %	64 %	65 %	64 %	62 %	64 %	66 %	57 %	61 %	59 %	52 %	56 %	59 %
Military	(ti)	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63	61	58	63	68	85
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56	54	52	56	46	47	48
Banks and banking	(b)	(b)	(b)	60	46	51	51	51	49	51	49	42	36	32
Public schools	58	(b)	54	53	42	39	47	48	49	50	49	43	45	44
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41	(b)	35	32	24	30
Newspapers	39	(b)	(b)	51	35	38	34	35	37	31	36	(b)	39	37
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28	(b)	25	(b)	25	26
Television	37	(b)	(b)	38	25	25	25	29	27	28	27	(b)	25	32
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29	26	26	(b)	27	25

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 7, 1991), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.^aThe NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by the Gallup Organization, Inc.^bNot asked.

Table 2.8

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1972-90

Question: "As far as people in charge of running . . . are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

(Percent reporting a great deal of confidence)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
The military	35 %	40 %	33 %	24 %	23 %	27 %	29 %	29 %	28 %	28 %	31 %	35 %	45 %	32 %	36 %	35 %	33 %	32 %	43 %
Medicine	48	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35
The White House	NA	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	21
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	33	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	33	34	36	34	32	35
The U.S. Supreme Court	28	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32	15	32
Congress	21	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	12
Television news	NA	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27
Organized religion	30	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20
State governments	NA	24	NA	NA	16	19	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	18	NA	18	10
Local governments	NA	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	18	NA	17	NA
Major companies	27	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	14
The press	18	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	18
Law firms	NA	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13	NA	NA
Organized labor	15	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14
Executive branch of the Federal Government	27	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14
Oil companies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	7
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9

Note: Some figures have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Dec. 16, 1990), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.9

Reported confidence in the police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the police to protect you from violent crime?"

	A great deal	Quite a bit	Not very much	None	No opinion
National	14 %	34 %	42 %	8 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	13	32	43	10	2
Female	16	36	41	6	1
Age					
18 to 29 years	9	36	45	9	1
30 to 49 years	13	35	41	10	1
50 years and older	20	32	41	4	3
Region					
East	13	36	43	6	2
Midwest	14	33	44	7	2
South	17	34	38	10	1
West	13	34	44	8	1
Race					
White	13	36	41	8	2
Nonwhite	25	17	49	8	1
Education					
College graduate	13	36	44	6	1
College incomplete	10	31	48	10	1
High school graduate	16	37	38	7	2
Less than high school graduate	18	28	42	11	1
Politics					
Republican	14	39	39	6	2
Democrat	17	30	45	6	2
Independent	13	33	43	10	1
Income					
\$50,000 and over	15	35	40	9	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	13	35	44	7	1
\$15,000 to \$29,999	13	35	43	8	1
Under \$15,000	17	36	37	7	3
Place of residence					
Large city	18	22	52	6	2
Suburb	14	36	43	6	1
Small city/town	14	38	39	8	1
Rural	12	35	38	12	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

Reported confidence in the courts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the courts to convict and properly sentence criminals?"

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None	No opinion
National	5%	20%	59%	14%	2%
Sex					
Male	4	21	56	17	2
Female	6	19	61	12	2
Age					
18 to 29 years	4	24	56	15	1
30 to 49 years	5	21	57	16	1
50 years and older	5	16	65	11	3
Region					
East	4	19	66	10	1
Midwest	5	22	56	14	3
South	6	23	54	15	2
West	4	14	62	19	1
Race					
White	4	20	60	14	2
Nonwhite	12	22	51	13	2
Education					
College graduate	5	22	62	9	2
College incomplete	3	21	60	16	(a)
High school graduate	6	17	60	15	2
Less than high school graduate	6	21	54	15	4
Politics					
Republican	5	22	60	11	2
Democrat	5	20	58	14	3
Independent	5	18	59	17	1
Income					
\$50,000 and over	3	22	61	13	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7	20	59	13	1
\$15,000 to \$29,999	2	19	60	17	2
Under \$15,000	5	22	56	13	4
Place of residence					
Large city	5	23	56	14	2
Suburb	6	17	61	16	(a)
Small city/town	6	19	59	13	3
Rural	2	22	59	16	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: The U.S. Supreme Court?"

	Great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a	Don't know
National	21%	27%	36%	10%	1%	5%
Sex						
Male	23	27	32	13	1	4
Female	19	26	40	8	1	6
Age						
18 to 29 years	22	28	39	9	1	1
30 to 49 years	20	29	36	11	1	2
50 years and older	22	23	34	10	1	10
Region						
East	19	24	38	12	1	4
Midwest	20	28	36	12	1	3
South	23	25	37	8	1	6
West	22	30	34	9	1	5
Race						
White	20	29	36	9	1	4
Black	26	9	40	15	1	8
Other	23	15	41	16	2	3
Education						
College graduate	17	41	32	7	(b)	3
College incomplete	24	24	38	12	1	2
High school graduate	20	22	43	10	1	4
Less than high school graduate	26	22	26	13	2	11
Politics						
Republican	21	29	37	8	(b)	3
Democrat	21	23	34	14	2	6
Independent	22	28	37	8	1	3
Income						
\$50,000 and over	16	36	38	7	1	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	21	27	37	11	1	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	22	23	39	12	(b)	2
Under \$20,000	24	23	34	9	2	8
Religion						
Protestant	21	23	41	10	1	5
Catholic	24	30	32	9	1	4
Jewish	23	29	26	22	0	0
None	19	34	29	12	3	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.^bLess than one half of 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Gallup Organization. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1977-90^a

Question: "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?"

	1977				1978				1980				1982				1983			
	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	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
National	36 %	49 %	11 %	4 %	28 %	53 %	15 %	4 %	25 %	50 %	20 %	6 %	31 %	53 %	12 %	4 %	27 %	55 %	14 %	4 %
Sex																				
Male	39	47	12	2	32	50	16	2	27	49	21	3	32	53	13	2	31	50	16	2
Female	33	52	10	5	25	55	14	6	23	51	18	8	30	53	12	5	24	58	12	5
Race																				
White	36	50	11	4	28	52	15	4	24	50	20	6	30	54	12	3	27	55	14	4
Black/other	37	47	10	7	25	58	12	5	29	47	16	8	31	49	13	7	26	53	15	6
Education																				
College	40	50	8	3	37	52	10	1	28	55	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	53	12	1
High school	34	52	11	3	25	55	16	4	24	50	22	4	27	55	14	3	24	58	15	3
Grade school	34	42	16	9	21	47	18	14	21	39	20	20	30	45	11	14	19	47	19	15
Occupation																				
Professional/business	40	50	8	2	34	52	12	2	25	56	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	52	11	3
Clerical	31	58	8	3	27	55	14	3	25	51	19	4	29	58	11	1	26	57	14	3
Manual	36	47	13	4	24	54	16	6	24	46	21	8	28	52	15	5	22	57	17	4
Farmer	35	41	18	6	36	44	16	4	21	47	29	3	38	50	12	0	41	36	10	13
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	38	51	10	1	32	53	14	1	23	55	21	1	31	56	12	1	30	56	14	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	39	48	10	3	27	54	16	3	33	48	16	3	34	52	11	3	27	59	10	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	34	52	9	5	22	58	16	4	22	46	22	10	29	57	10	4	21	52	19	7
\$5,000 to \$6,999	29	48	15	7	36	42	12	11	26	36	17	20	34	40	16	9	26	57	12	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	33	48	14	4	19	58	16	8	22	41	19	18	24	54	14	6	25	47	15	14
Under \$3,000	30	46	12	12	22	51	12	15	24	46	16	15	29	52	14	5	26	47	16	10
Age																				
18 to 20 years	39	51	9	2	35	53	12	0	34	57	7	2	43	47	9	0	38	49	11	2
21 to 29 years	36	53	8	2	26	58	14	3	30	52	15	3	33	53	12	2	33	55	10	2
30 to 49 years	33	52	12	4	31	54	14	2	24	53	20	4	28	56	14	2	24	60	15	2
50 years and older	37	46	12	6	26	49	16	9	22	46	22	10	31	52	12	6	26	51	16	7
Region																				
Northeast	35	53	9	3	26	56	15	4	24	50	19	7	34	49	13	4	30	54	12	3
Midwest	40	49	8	4	32	51	13	4	27	57	14	7	30	57	11	2	30	54	12	4
South	34	48	12	5	26	52	15	7	24	51	22	4	27	53	15	5	26	53	17	4
West	32	48	16	5	27	54	16	3	24	46	24	7	32	53	11	4	22	60	15	4
Religion																				
Protestant	35	49	12	4	28	52	14	6	23	52	19	6	29	54	13	4	27	54	16	4
Catholic	38	50	10	4	27	56	16	1	29	42	21	8	33	54	10	3	26	58	12	4
Jewish	40	51	6	3	31	59	3	7	25	59	12	3	35	43	19	3	43	45	10	2
None	35	50	11	4	33	46	20	2	21	57	19	3	30	53	16	2	30	51	14	4
Politics																				
Republican	35	49	12	5	33	51	12	5	23	53	21	3	34	50	13	3	30	53	16	2
Democrat	38	47	11	3	28	55	12	4	28	48	17	6	30	54	11	5	27	54	15	3
Independent	34	53	10	4	26	52	18	4	22	50	21	7	29	54	14	4	26	57	12	6

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1984				1986				1987				1988				1989				1990			
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	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
33 %	51 %	12 %	4 %	30 %	52 %	14 %	4 %	36 %	50 %	10 %	4 %	35 %	50 %	11 %	4 %	34 %	50 %	11 %	5 %	35 %	48 %	13 %	4 %
40	44	15	2	36	47	15	2	41	46	11	2	39	47	10	3	38	47	12	3	36	48	13	2
29	56	11	5	25	56	14	5	33	52	10	6	31	53	11	5	32	52	10	6	34	48	12	6
35	50	13	2	31	53	13	3	38	47	11	4	36	49	11	4	36	49	11	4	37	47	12	4
25	54	11	10	24	49	19	7	26	61	7	6	26	56	10	8	26	55	12	7	27	53	14	6
40	50	8	2	37	52	9	2	44	49	6	1	40	51	8	1	42	50	7	1	44	47	9	1
30	52	15	3	26	56	15	3	32	51	12	5	32	51	13	5	29	52	14	5	29	48	17	6
25	46	17	12	21	39	27	13	24	47	18	11	27	46	12	16	26	41	13	20	21	51	13	14
40	49	9	2	36	52	11	1	47	45	7	2	38	52	9	2	43	51	5	1	42	48	10	1
24	62	12	2	25	57	14	3	33	58	7	3	32	54	10	4	33	50	12	4	35	48	10	7
33	48	14	5	27	51	17	5	29	52	13	6	32	50	12	7	27	52	14	7	28	49	17	6
45	40	15	0	36	39	15	9	35	40	22	2	33	33	33	0	31	19	31	19	35	53	12	0
36	52	10	2	32	55	12	2	41	49	8	2	37	52	9	2	36	52	10	2	37	51	10	2
32	45	17	6	31	50	18	2	32	49	16	4	34	47	14	6	35	47	11	6	32	45	18	5
28	53	17	2	22	55	16	6	30	53	14	3	25	45	17	12	35	49	12	4	29	51	13	7
37	45	12	6	21	47	22	10	27	52	10	11	30	49	11	9	22	55	12	10	26	45	19	10
21	50	14	14	32	45	18	5	24	42	21	12	21	52	15	12	36	47	8	8	20	41	28	10
29	51	17	3	24	46	19	11	30	58	10	2	42	45	10	3	15	60	10	15	67	33	0	0
29	52	19	0	47	42	10	0	62	24	10	5	57	37	7	0	44	47	3	6	39	48	4	9
45	42	11	2	38	48	10	4	41	51	6	2	43	45	8	4	40	50	8	2	38	47	10	4
30	56	12	3	30	55	14	2	36	52	9	3	34	55	8	3	34	54	9	2	36	47	14	3
30	51	13	5	24	52	17	6	32	48	13	7	30	50	14	6	31	46	15	8	32	50	12	6
32	51	13	4	32	52	13	3	43	48	7	2	35	53	9	3	37	45	9	9	39	43	13	4
30	55	12	2	30	54	13	3	32	52	12	5	33	51	11	5	33	55	9	3	37	48	10	5
32	49	14	5	28	50	16	6	33	50	12	5	37	44	12	7	32	48	16	4	29	53	13	6
41	48	9	2	30	54	14	2	41	48	8	3	32	58	8	2	38	52	6	4	39	44	15	2
33	52	11	4	28	52	15	5	35	50	11	4	35	48	12	5	30	54	12	4	33	50	13	4
32	52	13	2	32	54	11	2	39	48	9	4	34	55	9	3	47	40	6	6	40	42	12	5
45	45	10	0	37	55	8	0	55	35	5	5	39	61	0	0	35	41	18	6	67	33	0	0
36	43	17	4	33	47	19	1	33	53	10	5	38	52	7	3	28	54	12	6	34	44	16	5
42	47	10	2	33	51	14	2	42	48	6	4	42	49	7	3	40	52	6	3	41	48	9	3
34	51	12	4	29	53	14	4	34	50	12	4	33	52	12	3	32	51	13	4	31	48	16	4
27	54	14	4	28	52	15	4	35	50	12	3	30	50	12	8	33	46	13	7	33	48	13	6

Table 2.13

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of various occupations

By type of occupation, United States, 1991

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: . . .?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know
Druggists, pharmacists	13 %	47 %	32 %	4 %	1 %	3 %
Clergymen	16	41	31	6	2	4
College teachers	7	38	35	6	1	13
Medical doctors	9	45	37	6	2	1
Dentists	8	42	41	5	1	3
Engineers	7	38	39	3	1	12
Policemen	7	36	42	10	3	2
Bankers	3	27	52	11	3	4
Funeral directors	6	29	43	9	2	11
Journalists	3	23	52	13	3	6
TV reporters, commentators	5	24	49	15	4	3
Newspaper reporters	2	22	54	14	3	5
Building contractors	3	17	49	19	3	9
Senators	2	17	48	24	6	3
Lawyers	4	18	43	20	10	5
Business executives	3	18	55	14	2	8
Congressmen	2	17	44	24	8	5
Local officeholders	2	17	54	19	4	4
Labor union leaders	2	11	41	25	9	12
Real estate agents	1	16	54	18	4	7
Stockbrokers	2	12	46	17	4	19
State officeholders	1	13	53	21	7	5
Insurance salesmen	2	12	47	26	7	6
Advertising practitioners	2	10	46	26	6	10
Car salesmen	2	6	37	36	13	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), pp. 3, 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

United States, selected years 1976-91

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	1976	1977	1981	1983	1985	1988	1990	1991
Very high	6 %	5 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	3 %	4 %	4 %
High	19	21	21	19	21	15	18	18
Average	48	44	41	43	40	45	43	43
Low	18	18	19	18	21	23	22	20
Very low	8	8	8	9	9	10	9	10
No opinion	1	4	7	6	3	4	4	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 18; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; and *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991^a

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know
National	4 %	18 %	43 %	20 %	10 %	5 %
Sex						
Male	4	16	37	25	14	3
Female	3	19	49	17	5	7
Age						
18 to 29 years	4	23	45	21	6	1
30 to 49 years	3	19	42	23	11	1
50 years and older	4	13	44	18	11	10
Region						
East	5	17	40	19	12	7
Midwest	5	21	50	14	5	5
South	2	20	42	22	11	3
West	2	12	42	28	10	5
Race						
White	3	16	43	22	11	5
Black	9	32	48	8	(b)	2
Other	2	25	40	23	3	6
Education						
College graduate	(b)	12	47	27	10	3
College incomplete	1	16	48	22	12	(b)
High school graduate	4	19	42	20	10	5
Less than high school graduate	8	23	38	13	7	11
Politics						
Republican	2	19	45	21	10	4
Democrat	6	18	46	17	7	6
Independent	4	17	40	24	12	3
Income						
\$50,000 and over	2	16	41	28	12	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	3	16	47	23	7	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5	19	42	20	13	2
Under \$20,000	4	20	46	17	7	6
Religion						
Protestant	4	18	44	20	9	5
Catholic	5	18	45	20	8	4
Jewish	6	13	37	26	12	6
None	2	19	38	21	16	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Gallup Organization. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen

United States, selected years 1977-91

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Policemen?"

	1977	1981	1983	1985	1988	1990	1991
Very high	8 %	8 %	7 %	10 %	10 %	9 %	7 %
High	29	36	34	37	37	40	36
Average	50	41	45	41	39	41	42
Low	9	9	7	7	8	7	10
Very low	3	4	4	3	3	2	3
No opinion	1	2	3	2	3	1	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 10; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; and *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991^a

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Policemen?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know
National	7 %	36 %	42 %	10 %	3 %	2 %
Sex						
Male	8	37	40	10	2	3
Female	6	36	44	11	3	1
Age						
18 to 29 years	10	33	36	16	4	(b)
30 to 49 years	5	39	43	10	2	(b)
50 years and older	6	36	44	7	2	4
Region						
East	8	41	36	10	2	3
Midwest	7	32	44	11	3	3
South	6	35	43	11	4	(b)
West	5	38	44	10	1	2
Race						
White	7	38	43	9	2	1
Black	4	26	36	20	10	4
Other	8	22	31	25	8	6
Education						
College graduate	4	39	46	7	3	(b)
College incomplete	9	36	42	9	2	2
High school graduate	9	38	38	12	2	1
Less than high school graduate	4	29	45	13	4	5
Politics						
Republican	7	36	45	10	1	(b)
Democrat	5	38	41	9	4	3
Independent	9	34	42	11	3	(b)
Income						
\$50,000 and over	7	43	42	6	2	(b)
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5	42	43	7	3	(b)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	10	36	40	12	2	(b)
Under \$20,000	4	30	42	15	4	4
Religion						
Protestant	6	35	44	11	3	1
Catholic	6	39	43	7	1	4
Jewish	12	36	52	0	0	0
None	11	37	29	18	4	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Gallup Organization. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18

Reported respect for police in own area

United States, 1965, 1967, 1991

Question: "How much respect do you have for the police in your area -- a great deal, some, or hardly any?"

	1965	1967	1991
A great deal	70 %	77 %	60 %
Some	22	17	32
Hardly any	4	4	7
Don't know	4	2	1

Note: The 1991 survey was conducted Mar. 14-17, shortly after a nationally-publicized incident of police use of force. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 20, 1991), p. 2, Table 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19

Reported knowledge of police brutality

United States, 1965 and 1991

Questions

A. "In some places in the nation, there have been charges of police brutality. Do you think there is any police brutality in your area, or not?"

	1965	1991
Yes	9 %	35 %
No	78	60
Don't know	13	5

B. "How frequently do you think incidents like this happen in police departments across the country? Do you think they happen very frequently, somewhat frequently, not very frequently, or not at all?"

	1991
Very frequently	22 %
Somewhat frequently	46
Not very frequently	27
Not at all	2
Don't know	3

C. "How frequently do you think incidents like this happen in your local police department in your area? Do you think they happen very frequently, somewhat frequently, not very frequently, or not at all?"

	1991
Very frequently	5 %
Somewhat frequently	15
Not very frequently	45
Not at all	32
Don't know	3

D. "Do you happen to know anyone who has been physically mistreated or abused by the police?"

	1991
Yes	20 %
No	80
Don't know	(a)

E. "How about yourself, have you ever been physically mistreated or abused by the police?"

	1991
Yes	5 %
No	95
Don't know	(a)

Note: See Note, table 2.18. For a discussion of survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^a Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 20, 1991), p. 2, Table 3; p. 3, Tables 4-7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20

Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-90^a

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	73 %	25 %	2 %	73 %	23 %	4 %	76 %	20 %	4 %	76 %	20 %	3 %	73 %	24 %	3 %	78 %	20 %	3 %	69 %	28 %	2 %
Sex																					
Male	75	22	3	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2	80	18	2	83	15	2	75	23	2
Female	71	28	2	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4	68	29	4	73	23	3	65	32	3
Race																					
White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3	80	17	3	73	25	2
Black/other	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6	59	37	4	50	46	4
Education																					
College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1	87	11	2	79	20	1
High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3	75	23	2	67	31	2
Grade school	56	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7	56	36	8	46	46	8
Occupation																					
Professional/business	83	16	2	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	83	15	2	85	13	3	76	22	2
Clerical	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2	83	16	1	74	26	1
Manual	66	32	2	66	30	4	73	24	3	72	25	3	67	29	4	71	26	3	64	32	3
Farmer	69	22	8	63	27	10	70	28	2	79	8	12	70	24	6	92	3	5	61	29	10
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	80	19	(b)	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2	82	17	1	84	14	2	75	23	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	82	17	2	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2	72	25	3	78	20	3	67	31	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	70	28	2	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5	66	29	5	70	26	5	62	34	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	62	36	2	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3	61	31	9	66	30	4	57	40	4
\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	37	7	48	44	8	55	41	4
Under \$3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3	68	30	2	69	29	2
Age																					
18 to 20 years	55	45	0	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3	71	29	0	78	22	(b)	71	27	2
21 to 29 years	76	22	2	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1	76	23	1	81	17	2	72	26	1
30 to 49 years	76	23	1	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2	79	20	2	81	17	2	75	24	1
50 years and older	70	26	4	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6	66	28	6	72	24	4	62	34	4
Region																					
Northeast	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2	77	20	4	65	34	1
Midwest	72	25	3	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4	76	22	2	70	26	4
South	73	25	2	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3	77	20	3	67	30	3
West	79	19	2	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3	84	14	2	76	23	2
Religion																					
Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3	78	19	3	70	27	3
Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2	75	22	2	66	32	2
Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3	83	12	5	67	26	7
None	69	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4	80	18	2	74	25	1
Politics																					
Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3	86	13	1	74	24	2
Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4	72	26	3	62	35	3
Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2	79	17	4	73	25	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

1986			1987			1988			1989			1990		
Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
72 %	25 %	3 %	73 %	23 %	4 %	73 %	23 %	4 %	70 %	24 %	6 %	70 %	25 %	5 %
80	17	2	80	17	3	77	20	2	77	18	5	77	19	4
66	31	3	67	27	6	69	25	6	66	28	6	64	30	6
76	22	2	76	20	4	77	19	4	74	21	5	73	22	5
49	46	5	58	35	9	51	41	8	51	40	10	52	41	7
85	14	1	83	14	2	78	19	3	78	17	4	78	19	3
67	31	2	70	26	4	73	23	3	66	30	6	64	30	5
51	38	11	48	39	14	50	36	14	53	34	13	48	33	19
83	15	2	86	12	2	79	19	2	80	14	5	80	18	2
70	28	2	66	29	5	77	19	4	70	26	4	73	24	3
66	30	4	65	29	6	69	26	5	64	30	6	64	29	7
63	34	3	78	15	8	62	25	12	75	12	12	50	38	12
79	20	1	80	17	3	78	20	3	77	19	4	74	23	3
70	28	3	64	32	4	69	26	6	68	25	8	67	29	4
58	34	8	62	34	4	65	31	4	61	26	12	51	35	14
54	43	3	52	38	10	70	24	6	55	37	8	54	34	12
54	39	7	48	44	8	64	24	12	29	63	9	63	32	5
51	49	0	55	35	10	60	37	3	65	35	0	56	44	0
60	38	3	71	29	0	74	26	0	69	31	0	59	36	4
74	25	1	73	24	4	70	26	4	73	21	7	74	24	3
78	21	1	77	19	4	79	18	3	74	20	5	74	23	3
65	30	6	68	26	6	68	26	6	65	28	7	63	28	9
68	28	4	71	26	4	68	29	4	62	30	8	68	24	8
72	26	2	72	24	4	70	24	5	79	19	2	69	26	4
70	26	4	71	23	6	75	19	6	71	20	9	67	27	6
78	21	2	79	17	4	77	20	2	66	29	4	76	20	4
73	24	3	74	22	4	74	21	5	73	22	6	70	25	5
68	30	2	68	27	5	66	29	4	66	28	6	67	27	7
76	18	5	80	15	5	91	4	4	75	19	6	71	29	0
76	22	2	75	21	4	78	20	2	68	25	7	74	19	6
78	19	3	82	16	2	75	21	4	76	18	5	76	19	5
68	30	2	66	29	5	69	26	5	69	26	5	64	30	6
73	24	3	74	21	5	75	20	4	66	26	8	70	25	5

Table 2.21

Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who..."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?			Was attempting to escape from custody?			Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?			Was being questioned in a murder case?		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	92 %	6 %	2 %	74 %	21 %	5 %	12 %	84 %	4 %	11 %	86 %	3 %
Sex												
Male	94	4	2	79	16	5	15	82	3	12	85	3
Female	91	7	2	69	26	5	10	87	4	11	86	3
Race												
White	93	5	2	76	19	5	12	84	4	10	87	3
Black/other	89	6	4	63	31	6	12	85	3	19	80	1
Education												
College	92	6	2	73	23	4	9	89	2	8	90	2
High school	94	4	2	77	18	5	14	83	3	14	84	2
Grade school	88	8	4	60	30	9	17	72	10	17	71	12
Occupation												
Professional/business	92	7	1	75	21	4	9	89	2	8	91	2
Clerical	93	4	2	73	22	5	9	89	1	8	91	1
Manual	94	4	2	77	19	4	15	82	3	15	82	3
Farmer	82	6	12	65	24	12	18	65	18	12	71	18
Income												
\$15,000 and over	93	6	1	77	19	4	11	86	3	11	88	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	96	4	0	71	25	4	14	86	0	18	81	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	84	9	7	71	18	11	11	84	4	7	84	9
\$5,000 to \$6,999	93	5	2	50	43	7	19	81	0	7	93	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	92	5	3	77	15	8	10	80	10	13	80	8
Under \$3,000	78	22	0	67	22	11	11	78	11	22	67	11
Age												
18 to 20 years	91	4	4	78	22	0	13	87	0	17	83	0
21 to 29 years	89	10	1	70	24	6	15	84	1	9	88	3
30 to 49 years	93	5	2	75	22	4	7	90	3	10	88	2
50 years and older	94	4	2	74	20	6	16	79	5	13	82	5
Region												
Northeast	91	8	1	70	24	5	13	85	2	13	83	4
Midwest	94	4	2	72	24	4	11	86	2	9	90	2
South	92	5	3	75	20	5	13	82	5	13	83	3
West	92	6	1	77	17	6	11	86	3	9	87	3
Religion												
Protestant	93	5	2	76	20	4	13	84	4	12	85	2
Catholic	93	5	2	69	24	7	12	84	4	9	88	4
Jewish	100	0	0	87	7	7	7	93	0	0	87	13
None	95	5	0	71	24	5	8	90	2	15	82	2
Politics												
Republican	94	5	1	77	18	5	80	20	0	11	84	4
Democrat	92	6	3	72	22	6	68	32	0	12	85	3
Independent	92	6	2	72	24	4	74	26	0	11	88	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^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 2.22

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago

United States, selected years 1972-90

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

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
1972	51 %	10 %	27 %	12 %
1975	50	12	29	9
1977	43	17	32	8
1981	54	8	29	9
1982	47	17	28	8
1983	37	17	36	10
January 1989	47	21	27	5
June 1989	53	18	22	7
1990	51	18	24	7

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 300 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1990), p. 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

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

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
National	53 %	18 %	22 %	7 %
Sex				
Male	49	20	23	8
Female	57	15	21	7
Age				
18 to 29 years	50	22	19	9
30 to 49 years	54	19	21	6
50 years and older	55	13	25	7
Region				
East	49	18	24	9
Midwest	47	22	24	7
South	58	15	20	7
West	59	16	20	5
Race				
White	52	17	23	8
Nonwhite	61	21	13	5
Education				
College graduate	50	15	27	8
College incomplete	56	17	20	7
High school graduate	54	19	21	6
Less than high school graduate	51	19	21	9
Politics				
Republican	50	22	19	9
Democrat	56	16	22	6
Independent	52	16	25	7
Income				
\$50,000 and over	47	19	27	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	52	19	22	7
\$15,000 to \$29,999	55	17	23	5
Under \$15,000	54	19	15	12
Place of residence				
Large city	57	13	20	10
Suburb	52	20	20	8
Small city/town	53	19	22	6
Rural	48	19	27	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.24

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in the United States compared to a year ago

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Is there more crime in the U.S. than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
National	84 %	5 %	5 %	6 %
Sex				
Male	81	6	6	7
Female	87	3	5	5
Age				
18 to 29 years	83	6	5	6
30 to 49 years	85	5	6	4
50 years and older	86	3	4	7
Region				
East	83	6	5	6
Midwest	83	5	5	7
South	87	3	6	4
West	86	4	4	6
Race				
White	84	4	6	6
Nonwhite	90	6	1	3
Education				
College graduate	79	5	9	7
College incomplete	82	7	5	6
High school graduate	87	4	4	5
Less than high school graduate	87	3	5	5
Politics				
Republican	82	6	6	6
Democrat	86	4	5	5
Independent	86	4	4	6
Income				
\$50,000 and over	77	6	8	9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	87	4	6	3
\$15,000 to \$29,999	85	7	4	4
Under \$15,000	85	4	4	7
Place of residence				
Large city	81	6	7	6
Suburb	82	5	8	5
Small city/town	85	5	4	6
Rural	89	3	3	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.25

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime, drug abuse, and international terrorism
in the next 10 years

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "For each of the following issues, please tell me whether you expect it to get better,
or worse in the next 10 years, or stay about the same."

	Crime				Drug abuse				International terrorism			
	Better	Worse	About same	Don't know/ no answer	Better	Worse	About same	Don't know/ no answer	Better	Worse	About same	Don't know/ no answer
National	14 %	62 %	23 %	2 %	27 %	53 %	18 %	2 %	20 %	46 %	29 %	5 %
Sex												
Male	14	59	27	1	27	50	22	1	21	43	34	3
Female	15	64	19	2	26	56	15	3	19	49	25	7
Age												
18 to 29 years	14	67	19	1	27	59	14	1	16	51	32	2
30 to 44 years	11	68	21	1	22	55	22	2	17	51	29	3
45 to 64 years	19	53	25	3	30	48	19	3	22	43	28	7
65 years and older	16	51	30	3	33	46	17	4	28	32	27	13
Region												
Northeast	14	62	23	2	22	53	23	2	24	46	25	6
North Central	15	60	25	1	29	51	19	1	16	44	33	7
South	13	66	19	2	27	52	17	4	20	47	28	5
West	17	55	26	2	28	56	15	1	20	48	29	2
Race, ethnicity												
White	14	61	23	2	27	52	19	2	19	46	30	5
Black	19	61	20	0	25	63	11	1	21	53	19	7
Hispanic	35	49	16	0	50	46	4	0	35	35	26	4
Other	14	70	16	0	8	72	20	0	20	48	27	5
Education												
Less than high school graduate	19	58	20	4	26	56	14	4	20	46	21	13
High school graduate	15	66	18	1	28	55	16	2	18	52	24	6
College incomplete	12	66	21	2	28	53	17	3	17	51	29	3
College graduate	15	54	31	1	28	44	26	2	23	35	40	2
Post graduate	12	56	29	2	20	58	22	0	24	36	36	5
Politics												
Republican	18	53	26	2	32	45	21	2	20	43	32	4
Democrat	14	64	21	2	24	60	14	2	20	47	28	6
Independent	12	66	21	1	23	54	22	2	20	48	29	4
Other	8	69	23	0	37	55	8	0	10	61	13	17
Income												
Under \$7,500	16	60	20	4	18	66	9	7	21	50	10	19
\$7,500 to \$14,999	11	64	23	2	27	60	13	1	24	44	25	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15	66	18	1	24	62	13	1	19	49	28	5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12	65	20	3	29	47	20	4	17	45	31	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	65	24	0	28	49	21	1	19	51	29	2
\$50,000 and over	18	53	29	1	27	48	24	1	20	43	35	2
Religion												
Protestant	15	62	22	1	29	50	19	2	19	45	31	5
Catholic	16	60	23	2	25	56	18	2	23	45	28	4
Jewish	5	54	33	8	8	59	29	4	11	58	32	0
Other	9	60	28	2	18	64	16	2	15	59	19	7
No preference	11	67	19	3	24	64	8	3	12	51	27	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.26

Attitudes toward factors responsible for crime

United States, 1981 and 1989^a

Question: "In your opinion, what factors are most responsible for crime in the U.S. today?"

	1981	1989
Drugs	13 %	58 %
Unemployment	37	14
Breakdown of family, society values	19	13
Courts too lenient	20	4
Punishment too lax	13	4
TV violence	3	2
Others	17	19
No opinion	8	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.27

Attitudes toward factors responsible for crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "In your opinion, what factors are most responsible for crime in the U.S. today?"

	Drugs	Unem- ployment	Breakdown of family, society values	Courts too lenient	Punishment too lax	TV violence	Other	No opinion
National	58 %	14 %	13 %	4 %	4 %	2 %	19 %	6 %
Sex								
Male	59	17	12	5	3	1	18	5
Female	57	12	14	4	4	2	20	7
Age								
18 to 29 years	47	15	15	3	2	2	21	8
30 to 49 years	60	18	13	6	5	2	21	4
50 years and older	64	9	12	4	3	1	16	6
Region								
East	61	14	13	3	5	1	17	6
Midwest	51	16	15	4	3	2	21	6
South	64	13	12	5	4	2	17	6
West	51	14	15	5	5	2	23	5
Race								
White	56	13	14	5	4	2	20	6
Nonwhite	68	23	7	(b)	(b)	1	9	5
Education								
College graduate	59	13	19	7	4	2	20	3
College incomplete	55	19	15	6	6	3	19	4
High school graduate	59	13	13	4	4	1	18	7
Less than high school graduate	59	13	6	1	1	1	21	9
Politics								
Republican	62	11	16	5	4	2	20	6
Democrat	57	17	10	3	3	2	16	7
Independent	54	15	14	5	4	1	21	5
Income								
\$50,000 and over	59	16	19	6	4	2	18	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	11	13	6	5	2	18	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	61	19	14	4	2	2	17	5
Under \$15,000	62	12	7	2	4	2	14	9
Place of residence								
Large city	56	17	12	6	3	2	16	6
Suburb	57	15	14	5	2	1	21	5
Small city/town	57	13	14	3	4	2	19	7
Rural	63	14	12	5	4	2	18	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^bLess than 1 percent.^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.28

Attitudes toward crime reduction measures

United States, 1981 and 1989^a

Question: "What is the most important thing that can be done to help reduce crime?"

	1981	1989
Cut drug supply	3 %	25 %
Harsher punishment	38	24
Teach values, respect for law	13	12
Reduce unemployment	22	10
More police	11	5
Try cases faster	6	2
Other	13	21
No opinion	11	14

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.29

Attitudes toward crime reduction measures

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "What is the most important thing that can be done to help reduce crime?"

	Cut drug supply	Harsher punishment	Teach values, respect for law	Reduce unemployment	More police	Try cases faster	Other	No opinion
National	25 %	24 %	12 %	10 %	5 %	2 %	21 %	14 %
Sex								
Male	26	24	10	12	6	2	22	12
Female	24	23	14	8	4	2	21	16
Age								
18 to 29 years	18	25	11	11	7	1	24	13
30 to 49 years	26	25	14	11	5	2	21	12
50 years and older	31	21	11	8	3	2	20	17
Region								
East	25	22	14	9	5	3	24	14
Midwest	25	23	11	10	3	2	21	17
South	27	24	10	9	5	2	21	14
West	22	26	15	11	8	1	18	12
Race								
White	24	26	12	9	5	2	22	13
Nonwhite	31	13	10	20	4	1	13	20
Education								
College graduate	23	24	18	10	5	3	23	11
College incomplete	26	21	14	9	5	3	22	13
High school graduate	25	26	10	8	5	1	20	16
Less than high school graduate	29	22	7	14	4	1	22	14
Politics								
Republican	26	26	14	6	8	3	21	13
Democrat	26	21	9	15	5	1	20	16
Independent	24	23	13	9	2	3	24	13
Income								
\$50,000 and over	25	23	18	9	6	5	20	8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	26	27	13	8	5	2	21	11
\$15,000 to \$29,999	28	26	11	13	5	1	23	11
Under \$15,000	25	20	8	7	4	1	21	20
Place of residence								
Large city	27	26	12	10	4	1	20	15
Suburb	23	24	10	11	7	3	22	13
Small city/town	25	21	13	10	5	2	23	14
Rural	25	28	11	9	4	1	19	14

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Table 2.30

Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-90^a

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)?"

	1978				1980				1982				1983				1984			
	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	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
National	64 %	25 %	6 %	4 %	69 %	21 %	6 %	4 %	72 %	18 %	5 %	5 %	67 %	24 %	5 %	4 %	68 %	25 %	4 %	3 %
Sex																				
Male	63	26	8	3	66	23	7	4	71	19	7	2	64	28	6	3	64	28	6	2
Female	65	25	5	5	71	19	5	5	72	18	4	6	69	22	4	5	71	21	3	4
Race																				
White	64	26	6	4	68	22	6	5	71	19	5	5	66	26	4	4	67	26	5	3
Black/other	69	22	5	4	79	13	6	2	74	15	7	4	75	14	7	4	74	19	4	3
Education																				
College	62	29	7	3	66	25	4	4	72	19	6	3	65	27	4	4	68	28	3	1
High school	67	23	6	4	72	19	6	3	75	17	4	4	70	23	4	4	69	21	6	4
Grade school	61	25	5	9	66	18	8	8	60	21	6	12	57	19	13	11	63	28	2	8
Occupation																				
Professional/business	62	30	6	3	68	22	6	4	73	19	6	3	66	26	5	3	62	32	5	1
Clerical	67	24	5	4	74	19	5	2	76	17	4	3	67	26	3	5	76	20	2	2
Manual	66	23	7	5	68	21	7	5	70	19	6	5	67	23	6	4	68	23	6	4
Farmer	56	24	4	16	56	24	6	15	50	31	12	8	64	28	0	8	64	36	0	0
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	66	24	6	3	70	22	5	3	74	18	5	3	68	26	4	2	70	5	4	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66	25	5	4	72	20	5	2	73	18	6	4	69	24	3	4	67	27	3	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	64	27	6	3	68	21	8	3	72	20	3	5	73	15	8	4	65	29	6	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	67	26	2	5	68	21	4	7	64	23	5	8	69	23	5	4	75	18	0	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	57	28	4	11	64	19	12	5	67	17	6	10	62	22	7	9	64	22	9	4
Under \$3,000	59	21	13	7	68	10	10	12	67	19	7	7	58	20	6	16	45	33	7	0
Age																				
18 to 20 years	65	30	5	0	64	27	4	5	89	9	2	0	51	44	0	4	67	25	8	0
21 to 29 years	63	26	6	5	74	21	4	2	71	22	5	3	70	24	4	2	68	28	3	1
30 to 49 years	65	26	6	2	68	23	5	4	73	19	5	3	67	25	4	4	68	24	5	4
50 years and older	64	23	7	6	67	19	8	6	70	18	5	7	65	22	7	6	67	24	5	4
Region																				
Northeast	66	24	6	4	72	18	6	3	72	18	5	4	68	22	6	4	75	18	6	0
Midwest	65	24	7	3	69	21	7	3	71	19	5	6	66	26	3	4	70	25	2	3
South	66	26	5	4	71	19	6	5	73	18	4	4	67	22	5	6	65	26	4	5
West	58	28	6	8	62	26	6	7	70	19	7	4	65	26	6	3	62	29	7	3
Religion																				
Protestant	65	24	6	5	69	21	6	4	71	19	5	5	68	23	5	4	68	24	4	3
Catholic	65	26	6	2	71	20	6	3	74	18	4	4	66	25	4	5	70	24	4	2
Jewish	69	17	7	7	72	12	3	12	78	11	3	8	70	16	7	7	67	33	0	0
None	60	29	7	4	64	25	5	7	65	24	8	3	59	31	5	4	56	31	11	3
Politics																				
Republican	62	28	6	5	68	20	10	3	69	20	7	4	67	25	5	4	63	29	4	4
Democrat	66	24	6	4	70	22	4	4	75	16	4	4	70	22	5	4	72	23	3	2
Independent	64	24	6	5	68	20	6	6	69	20	5	5	64	25	5	6	68	23	6	3

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

1985				1986				1987				1988				1989				1990			
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	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
63 %	28 %	5 %	4 %	64 %	27 %	5 %	4 %	68 %	24 %	4 %	4 %	68 %	23 %	4 %	5 %	72 %	20 %	5 %	3 %	70 %	22 %	4 %	4 %
61	29	7	4	59	32	6	3	66	26	4	4	67	25	4	4	70	20	7	2	70	22	5	3
66	28	4	4	67	24	4	5	70	22	4	4	69	22	4	5	74	19	3	4	70	22	3	5
63	28	5	4	63	28	5	4	68	24	4	4	67	24	4	5	71	21	5	3	68	23	4	5
62	26	9	3	68	20	4	8	70	23	5	2	73	19	6	2	81	13	3	3	78	14	6	2
61	30	4	5	62	30	3	4	62	30	5	3	71	24	2	3	72	21	4	3	71	23	3	3
67	26	5	3	66	25	6	4	73	19	4	4	68	24	3	5	73	19	5	3	70	20	5	5
52	30	15	4	60	24	6	10	74	19	3	3	61	17	12	10	73	16	6	6	58	29	6	7
63	28	4	4	60	32	3	5	62	29	4	4	68	25	4	3	72	19	5	4	66	26	3	4
68	23	5	4	68	23	5	3	61	36	3	0	66	25	5	4	80	18	0	1	74	19	2	5
62	28	7	4	65	23	7	5	75	16	5	4	70	22	2	5	70	22	6	3	70	20	6	4
46	46	4	4	68	32	0	0	76	18	0	6	70	20	0	10	77	8	15	0	57	21	14	7
65	28	4	3	64	29	4	3	67	25	5	3	70	26	2	2	74	19	5	2	70	23	4	3
57	29	6	8	60	29	5	6	68	25	2	5	65	20	5	10	73	50	5	2	70	21	2	7
55	31	10	4	76	22	0	2	82	15	3	0	67	19	5	9	77	14	4	4	70	14	5	11
56	29	15	0	76	22	2	0	88	6	6	0	60	21	12	7	76	21	3	0	68	18	4	9
70	26	2	2	57	28	14	2	75	4	8	12	52	24	15	9	62	29	4	4	76	12	4	8
52	30	13	4	71	10	10	10	44	50	6	0	61	33	6	0	73	18	9	0	78	22	0	0
80	20	0	0	75	20	0	5	68	21	5	5	63	26	0	10	67	29	0	4	64	24	8	4
67	29	2	2	65	29	4	3	65	27	5	3	63	32	2	3	72	20	6	2	72	24	1	4
62	30	5	4	62	30	4	4	65	26	5	4	74	19	4	3	71	20	5	3	69	22	5	4
62	26	8	5	64	24	6	6	74	19	3	4	66	22	6	7	74	18	4	4	70	20	4	6
60	28	6	6	63	30	3	4	63	28	7	2	70	22	3	6	73	20	3	4	70	25	3	1
62	29	6	3	63	27	4	6	73	20	3	4	63	28	3	7	70	24	4	3	63	28	2	6
67	24	4	4	66	22	7	5	68	22	4	5	72	20	5	2	76	16	4	4	75	16	5	4
60	32	6	3	62	33	3	2	67	27	4	2	67	24	5	4	69	20	8	2	69	18	7	6
63	29	6	3	64	26	4	5	70	22	5	3	66	24	4	5	74	20	4	3	71	21	4	4
66	24	5	5	66	27	3	5	66	30	2	3	72	21	3	4	72	21	5	2	67	25	4	5
76	6	12	6	52	39	9	0	60	40	0	0	94	6	0	0	91	9	0	0	71	18	12	0
52	37	2	9	54	28	14	5	64	19	7	10	64	29	4	4	57	22	12	9	67	28	2	4
62	29	6	4	61	32	3	5	63	30	3	3	67	26	5	2	72	24	3	24	65	27	6	3
66	27	4	3	70	23	4	3	74	19	4	3	72	21	4	3	80	12	5	3	70	23	2	6
61	29	6	5	59	29	6	6	64	26	6	4	67	22	3	8	63	25	7	5	76	17	4	4

Table 2.31

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-90^a

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 (dealing with drug addiction) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (dealing with drug addiction)?"

	1978				1980				1982				1983				1984			
	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	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
National	55 %	31 %	9 %	5 %	60 %	25 %	8 %	7 %	57 %	27 %	8 %	8 %	60 %	30 %	5 %	5 %	63 %	27 %	6 %	4 %
Sex																				
Male	54	32	11	3	58	26	9	7	57	26	11	6	60	29	7	4	62	27	7	3
Female	56	30	7	6	61	24	7	8	57	28	6	9	59	30	4	6	64	28	4	4
Race																				
White	54	32	9	5	58	26	8	8	55	28	8	8	59	30	5	5	63	28	5	4
Black/other	67	24	5	4	72	13	9	6	68	19	9	4	62	25	7	6	65	24	9	1
Education																				
College	48	40	9	3	51	35	8	6	54	33	7	6	57	33	6	4	63	30	4	3
High school	60	27	9	4	66	21	6	7	59	26	8	7	61	30	5	4	64	27	6	3
Grade school	53	27	9	11	59	16	14	10	56	19	11	14	60	19	8	13	61	22	12	6
Occupation																				
Professional/business	48	39	10	3	54	32	7	6	56	32	8	5	55	34	7	5	62	30	5	3
Clerical	52	34	7	7	65	26	3	6	56	31	6	7	60	32	4	5	63	32	3	2
Manual	60	27	8	5	62	20	10	8	58	24	9	9	60	28	6	6	65	23	7	4
Farmer	36	40	16	8	47	24	12	18	54	27	15	4	80	18	0	3	64	27	9	0
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	54	32	10	4	58	29	7	6	55	30	10	5	60	31	6	3	67	26	5	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	56	31	10	3	69	23	5	3	59	24	7	10	59	30	6	5	65	27	6	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	61	29	6	4	57	24	14	6	59	31	2	8	67	25	6	2	56	32	9	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	58	28	5	9	64	23	3	10	58	21	7	14	68	25	2	5	61	29	0	11
\$3,000 to \$4,999	55	30	7	8	64	17	11	8	57	20	9	14	60	28	4	8	68	18	9	4
Under \$3,000	54	32	9	4	56	13	15	16	64	19	10	7	38	33	6	22	53	33	7	7
Age																				
18 to 20 years	60	30	8	2	64	34	0	2	53	36	6	6	56	42	0	2	58	42	0	0
21 to 29 years	55	37	7	2	56	34	7	3	52	36	7	5	56	35	6	4	59	35	4	2
30 to 49 years	58	32	8	3	61	25	8	6	62	26	8	4	61	30	5	3	67	24	6	3
50 years and older	53	27	11	9	60	20	9	12	56	22	10	12	61	25	6	8	62	25	8	5
Region																				
Northeast	51	36	8	4	59	27	8	6	55	27	11	6	58	31	6	5	70	23	6	1
Midwest	56	30	9	5	61	25	7	8	56	30	6	8	57	34	5	4	62	30	4	4
South	60	28	7	5	63	23	7	7	63	23	8	7	66	24	4	7	64	25	6	4
West	49	34	12	5	53	28	10	9	49	31	10	10	56	31	8	6	56	33	6	4
Religion																				
Protestant	58	29	8	5	62	23	7	8	59	26	8	8	60	29	5	6	61	28	6	5
Catholic	52	36	9	3	60	27	7	6	55	32	7	6	62	30	5	4	69	25	5	2
Jewish	45	41	7	7	47	25	12	16	49	32	8	11	52	36	7	5	78	22	0	0
None	45	34	16	5	42	40	11	7	48	27	16	10	49	34	8	9	56	33	8	3
Politics																				
Republican	54	31	9	6	56	29	9	6	51	32	10	7	57	32	6	4	57	30	8	5
Democrat	58	29	8	5	63	22	6	9	64	23	6	7	65	26	4	4	64	28	5	3
Independent	54	33	9	4	59	26	8	7	53	29	10	8	55	32	6	7	67	24	4	4

Note: Readers interested in this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1985				1986				1987				1988				1989				1990			
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	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
62 %	28 %	5 %	4 %	58 %	32 %	6 %	4 %	65 %	28 %	4 %	2 %	68 %	24 %	4 %	3 %	71 %	19 %	6 %	4 %	64 %	26 %	7 %	3 %
61	27	8	4	55	36	7	2	62	31	4	3	72	21	5	2	74	15	7	3	60	28	8	3
62	30	2	5	60	29	5	6	68	26	4	2	66	27	3	4	68	22	6	4	67	24	5	4
62	28	5	5	57	32	6	5	66	28	4	2	67	25	4	4	69	20	6	4	63	27	6	3
59	30	9	2	66	27	5	2	60	28	6	5	75	20	5	0	80	11	6	3	68	20	7	5
59	32	5	5	54	39	5	2	59	36	4	0	70	25	4	1	74	19	4	3	64	29	6	1
67	25	5	3	61	28	7	4	69	23	4	4	67	26	3	4	69	19	8	4	67	22	7	4
49	31	11	9	58	23	7	12	71	19	5	5	68	17	8	7	65	20	12	3	50	28	13	9
59	31	5	4	54	37	6	4	63	31	5	1	68	25	4	2	73	18	6	2	62	30	6	3
61	32	3	4	62	30	2	5	61	34	5	0	64	29	3	5	67	23	4	5	68	26	3	3
64	25	7	4	60	28	8	4	67	26	4	3	72	22	4	2	71	18	7	3	63	24	9	4
50	38	8	4	63	32	5	0	65	24	0	12	90	10	0	0	77	8	15	0	71	14	14	0
63	28	5	4	57	35	5	3	63	32	4	1	71	23	4	2	70	21	6	3	63	28	6	3
70	22	5	2	52	32	12	4	70	23	5	2	63	30	4	3	72	20	5	4	79	14	5	2
49	41	4	6	62	33	2	2	76	21	0	3	60	30	2	7	80	9	9	2	62	22	14	3
71	17	5	7	71	22	7	0	82	12	0	6	57	25	9	9	66	21	14	0	68	23	9	0
64	28	4	4	61	28	12	0	68	20	8	4	64	27	3	6	68	20	8	4	62	17	12	8
44	39	13	4	67	24	5	5	50	50	0	0	67	28	6	0	82	18	0	0	78	22	0	0
60	40	0	0	50	40	10	0	58	26	10	5	50	40	5	5	67	33	0	0	68	24	8	0
62	29	6	3	53	42	4	1	57	40	2	1	57	34	7	1	69	22	7	2	66	28	4	2
64	29	5	2	59	33	6	2	65	29	4	2	73	22	2	2	72	18	6	4	66	26	5	3
61	26	6	7	60	24	7	8	70	22	6	3	71	20	4	5	71	18	7	4	61	26	9	4
66	25	6	3	54	34	4	8	71	26	2	1	71	23	5	1	69	20	4	6	58	29	8	5
61	29	5	4	61	30	5	5	61	32	4	4	68	27	2	2	73	18	6	4	63	28	7	3
62	26	6	6	58	30	8	3	66	26	5	2	66	24	4	6	71	18	7	4	71	23	4	2
59	35	4	2	58	34	7	2	62	30	6	1	70	21	6	3	70	21	7	1	61	25	9	5
64	28	4	4	60	29	7	4	67	26	4	3	68	24	4	3	72	18	7	3	67	25	6	2
62	29	6	4	55	37	4	4	64	32	3	1	71	24	3	3	69	23	3	5	58	30	8	5
65	18	6	12	52	35	4	9	60	20	20	0	67	33	0	0	91	9	0	0	65	29	0	6
49	38	6	6	54	33	7	7	51	37	7	5	64	23	9	4	59	21	16	5	57	26	12	6
58	31	5	6	52	37	7	4	58	38	3	1	68	26	4	3	69	23	5	2	60	32	7	2
64	27	5	4	62	29	6	4	74	20	4	2	70	24	4	2	80	12	5	4	64	25	6	5
63	27	6	4	58	30	6	5	57	32	6	4	67	24	4	5	61	26	9	5	69	22	6	3

Table 2.32

Attitudes toward the level of spending to combat drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

	"Is it your impression that President Bush's plan calls for spending too much money to combat drug use, too little money or the right amount of money?"				"Would you, yourself, be willing to pay higher federal income tax to help combat drug use?"		
	Too much	Too little	Right amount	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
National	16 %	39 %	33 %	12 %	62 %	35 %	3 %
Sex							
Male	13	39	35	13	61	36	3
Female	18	39	31	12	63	33	4
Age							
18 to 29 years	21	33	34	12	56	40	4
30 to 49 years	12	44	32	12	65	33	2
50 years and older	17	35	34	14	64	32	4
Region							
East	17	40	32	11	62	36	2
Midwest	16	37	34	13	62	35	3
South	16	37	34	13	64	32	4
West	13	42	32	13	60	36	4
Race							
White	15	39	34	12	63	34	3
Nonwhite	18	41	27	14	60	38	2
Education							
College graduate	12	44	31	13	62	35	3
College Incomplete	18	39	32	11	63	35	2
High school graduate	14	40	36	10	64	34	2
Less than high school graduate	22	30	31	17	60	34	6
Politics							
Republican	12	33	44	11	59	37	4
Democrat	17	48	25	10	69	29	2
Independent	18	36	30	16	59	38	3
Income							
\$50,000 and over	12	46	33	9	67	31	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	12	47	33	8	65	33	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	16	36	34	14	64	35	1
Under \$20,000	22	32	33	13	60	35	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989), p.10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33

Respondents agreeing too little is spent on selected problems in the country

 United States, selected years 1973-90

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 (problem) are we spending too much, too little, or about the right amount on (problem)?"

(Percent agreeing too little)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Halting the rising crime rate	64 %	66 %	65 %	65 %	65 %	64 %	69 %	71 %	67 %	68 %	63 %	64 %	68 %	72 %	73 %	70 %
Dealing with drug addiction	65	60	55	58	55	55	59	57	60	63	62	58	65	71	71	64
Improving the Nation's education system	49	50	49	50	48	52	52	56	60	64	60	60	62	66	69	71
Improving the conditions of Blacks	32	31	27	27	25	24	24	28	29	35	31	34	35	38	36	37
Welfare	20	22	23	13	12	13	13	20	21	24	18	22	21	24	24	22

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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 2.34

Fear of violent victimization

 By sex and age, United States, 1989

Question: "How fearful are you of being the victim of a violent crime in the 1990s?"

	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and older
Very fearful	12 %	8 %	16 %	16 %	11 %	10 %	14 %	12 %
Somewhat fearful	44	38	49	48	45	50	37	39
Not fearful at all	43	54	33	36	44	38	48	48
Don't know/no answer	1	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	2	1	1

Note: These data are from the sixth annual Hearst survey conducted by Research & Forecasts, Inc. Telephone interviews were conducted with the general public from June 19, 1989 through July 9, 1989. The number of completed interviews was 1,001. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aLess than 1.0 percent.

 Source: Frank A. Bannack, Jr., *The American Public's Hopes and Fears for the Decade of the 1990s* (New York: The Hearst Corporation, 1989), p. 38, Table 58, and p. 39, Table 58A. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35

Perceived safety in major U.S. cities

By city and demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Now thinking about large cities, both those you have visited and those you have never visited, from what you know and have read, do you consider each of the following cities to be safe to live in or visit, or not?"

	New York		Miami		Washington, DC		Detroit		Chicago		Los Angeles		San Francisco	
	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe
National	11 %	85 %	17 %	76 %	22 %	71 %	18 %	68 %	26 %	65 %	26 %	64 %	44 %	43 %
Sex														
Male	13	83	19	75	22	72	19	70	32	61	28	63	49	38
Female	10	86	14	77	22	70	18	66	20	68	24	65	38	48
Age														
18 to 29 years	16	83	21	73	28	68	27	62	32	63	27	69	52	42
30 to 49 years	11	86	20	73	23	71	18	72	28	55	27	66	47	42
50 years and older	8	84	10	81	17	73	12	67	18	66	22	61	34	44
Region														
East	11	87	16	76	24	71	18	66	27	58	32	56	46	40
Midwest	11	86	15	78	25	67	18	72	32	63	26	63	44	41
South	12	84	19	75	21	72	21	67	23	69	21	70	35	50
West	11	83	16	75	17	76	13	68	19	70	23	71	52	40
Race														
White	11	85	16	77	22	71	18	68	26	64	24	66	44	43
Black	16	84	19	72	19	79	18	71	21	72	34	55	69	45
Other	11	83	26	64	34	62	26	55	27	59	29	62	46	42
Education														
College graduate	19	79	23	73	21	76	16	75	45	49	34	60	63	28
College incomplete	9	90	15	80	20	76	16	71	25	67	28	65	53	39
High school graduate	9	88	16	78	20	76	20	67	21	72	25	68	41	49
Less than high school graduate	10	79	12	70	29	52	17	60	16	64	14	65	19	51
Politics														
Republican	9	87	16	78	20	72	19	70	27	63	24	67	47	40
Democrat	13	82	18	73	24	68	20	62	29	61	31	58	43	43
Independent	12	85	16	76	22	74	16	72	23	70	21	70	42	44
Income														
\$50,000 and over	13	83	20	75	18	75	17	73	37	54	35	59	64	27
\$30,000 to \$49,999	10	87	18	77	21	75	15	73	29	64	26	66	49	42
\$20,000 to \$29,999	12	87	15	80	23	72	18	72	24	71	21	72	41	49
Under \$20,000	10	86	15	75	26	64	21	60	18	71	24	63	30	51
Religion														
Protestant	10	85	15	78	19	74	17	70	22	69	24	67	40	46
Catholic	13	84	18	74	26	68	20	64	31	57	29	61	47	40
None	11	88	25	69	25	69	20	67	25	72	23	67	45	41
Residence														
Large city	23	76	23	71	22	75	22	61	38	51	31	59	51	36
Medium city	8	89	20	73	24	68	18	69	28	66	27	63	48	39
Suburban area	11	87	13	79	22	73	16	72	30	60	28	65	54	37
Small town	7	87	12	78	24	67	17	69	19	71	20	68	32	53
Rural area	10	85	17	78	16	79	18	70	19	73	26	67	40	44

Note: The "no opinion" category is omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 300 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1990), pp. 41-43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Philadelphia		Atlanta		Boston		San Diego		Dallas		Houston		Seattle		Minneapolis	
Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe
40 %	40 %	45 %	39 %	53 %	29 %	56 %	28 %	55 %	26 %	55 %	25 %	68 %	16 %	66 %	11 %
42	43	49	36	59	24	61	25	63	23	60	25	73	15	70	11
38	38	41	43	47	34	51	31	47	29	50	26	64	16	62	12
58	31	51	42	66	22	63	29	68	22	68	20	75	16	74	12
42	43	48	41	57	30	62	25	57	26	56	28	72	15	72	12
24	44	38	37	40	32	44	31	42	30	45	27	60	16	54	10
31	56	51	31	54	34	57	23	51	24	57	19	68	13	64	8
47	32	44	36	55	24	57	28	60	23	58	24	70	15	73	11
45	36	39	51	52	31	47	36	55	31	54	32	60	20	62	16
33	37	47	37	50	27	65	23	50	27	50	25	78	13	66	10
41	39	44	40	53	29	56	28	55	26	55	25	70	15	67	11
30	52	50	40	51	31	50	34	50	30	57	26	57	22	64	14
40	36	61	33	55	24	62	24	63	23	56	32	65	18	63	13
46	40	61	28	66	22	75	14	67	19	66	20	82	11	77	7
43	41	46	41	54	30	63	24	58	26	52	31	73	14	70	12
41	42	40	47	56	28	54	33	55	29	55	28	71	14	70	11
28	35	34	38	30	39	31	38	37	28	43	22	43	26	43	15
41	44	48	38	57	27	58	29	58	26	57	26	72	15	69	11
38	37	46	37	54	26	54	26	47	31	50	25	64	15	62	11
43	38	40	44	49	32	56	29	59	23	57	27	70	17	68	12
45	42	58	32	64	23	71	16	64	21	62	23	81	9	76	7
37	47	49	38	55	29	61	28	59	27	59	26	78	12	74	8
43	41	40	48	57	30	58	31	58	28	58	27	69	18	70	13
37	35	37	44	45	32	42	37	45	29	47	27	55	22	55	16
36	44	42	44	51	30	54	31	53	29	55	27	66	17	65	12
46	35	51	32	58	25	60	22	56	23	55	22	72	11	69	7
43	41	45	42	53	31	53	33	59	26	53	27	73	19	67	14
43	39	51	34	63	20	64	20	54	27	57	26	77	6	73	6
42	38	43	38	53	29	56	27	57	24	54	25	68	16	67	12
44	40	51	37	58	30	66	21	64	19	62	21	78	13	69	8
36	41	38	45	46	34	49	34	48	32	51	29	59	22	62	14
37	44	47	41	50	30	48	36	55	26	55	26	68	16	65	14

Table 2.36

Attitudes toward crime rate in area and uneasiness on the streets

United States, selected years 1966-91

	"In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"				"Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"			
	Increasing	Decreasing	Remained same	Not sure	More uneasy	Less uneasy	Not much different	Not sure
1991	55 %	5 %	39 %	1 %	38 %	5 %	57 %	(a)
1985	40	17	42	1	32	7	60	1 %
1984	33	21	44	2	24	10	65	1
1983	41	15	43	1	26	9	63	2
1982	59	6	34	1	41	7	51	1
1981	68	4	27	1	48	6	45	1
1978	46	7	42	5	40	5	53	2
1977	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	4	46	1
1975	70	3	24	3	55	2	42	1
1973	48	7	40	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	5	39	1
1970	62	3	30	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1969	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	4	39	2
1968	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	4	42	1
1967	46	4	43	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	3	44	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 14, 1991), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

United States, selected years 1965-90

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night (percent responding "yes")	Feel unsafe at home (percent responding "yes")
1965	34 %	NA
1967	31	NA
1972	42	17 %
1975	45	20
1977	45	15
1981	45	16
1983	45	16
1989	43	10
1990	40	10

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 300 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1990), p. 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night		Feel safe at home	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	43 %	57 %	90 %	10 %
Sex				
Male	25	75	94	6
Female	59	41	86	14
Age				
18 to 29 years	45	55	89	11
30 to 49 years	32	68	91	9
50 years and older	52	48	89	11
Region				
East	41	59	92	8
Midwest	40	60	95	5
South	49	51	86	14
West	39	61	88	12
Race				
White	41	59	91	9
Nonwhite	55	45	82	18
Black	53	47	81	19
Education				
College graduate	39	61	93	7
College incomplete	41	59	90	10
High school graduate	41	59	89	11
Less than high school graduate	52	48	87	13
Politics				
Republican	38	62	93	7
Democrat	53	47	87	13
Independent	36	64	90	10
Income				
\$40,000 and over	28	72	94	6
\$25,000 to \$39,999	43	57	92	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	45	55	89	11
Under \$15,000	55	45	85	15
Religion				
Protestant	45	55	90	10
Catholic	41	59	89	11

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-90^a

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

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985		
	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	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	45 %	55 %	(b)	44 %	56 %	(b)	45 %	54 %	1 %	43 %	56 %	1 %	47 %	53 %	(b)	42 %	57 %	1 %	40 %	59 %	1 %
Sex																					
Male	24	76	(b)	23	77	(b)	23	76	1	21	79	(b)	28	72	0 %	19	81	(b)	21	78	(b)
Female	63	36	1 %	61	39	(b)	63	37	1	60	39	1	60	39	(b)	57	41	2	56	43	1
Race																					
White	43	57	(b)	44	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	42	58	1	45	55	(b)	39	60	1	38	62	1
Black/other	60	40	1	48	51	1 %	59	40	1	52	47	1	61	39	(b)	54	43	2	60	39	1
Education																					
College	42	57	1	36	64	0	41	58	(b)	42	58	0	49	50	(b)	40	59	1	36	63	(b)
High school	44	55	(b)	47	52	(b)	46	53	(b)	44	55	1	46	54	0	42	57	1	41	58	1
Grade school	51	49	1	48	52	(b)	47	52	2	42	57	1	43	56	1	46	51	3	51	48	2
Occupation																					
Professional/business	39	60	1	40	60	0	40	60	1	42	58	(b)	50	50	0	40	59	1	36	63	1
Clerical	59	40	(b)	56	43	(b)	60	39	1	53	46	1	57	43	(b)	51	48	1	46	53	1
Manual	40	60	(b)	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	38	62	1	39	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	58	1
Farmer	28	72	0	14	84	2	17	83	0	15	82	3	8	92	0	13	87	0	19	81	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	37	62	(b)	38	62	(b)	38	61	(b)	37	62	1	43	57	0	38	61	1	33	66	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	58	(b)	40	60	(b)	38	61	(b)	46	54	0	46	54	(b)	38	62	1	48	51	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	46	54	0	40	60	0	47	53	0	46	53	1	48	52	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	44	55	2	51	49	0	53	46	2	48	50	2	59	41	0	52	47	1	50	50	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999	57	43	0	50	50	0	58	42	0	55	45	0	51	49	0	57	40	3	58	39	2
Under \$3,000	58	42	1	50	50	0	52	46	1	59	37	4	53	45	2	47	53	0	61	39	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	43	55	2	45	55	0	45	55	0	45	54	2	28	72	0	27	73	0	24	76	0
21 to 29 years	44	56	(b)	40	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	59	0	47	52	(b)	39	59	2	40	59	(b)
30 to 49 years	40	59	1	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	39	60	(b)	43	57	(b)	37	62	(b)	35	64	1
50 years and older	50	50	(b)	49	51	(b)	51	48	1	47	52	1	50	49	(b)	49	49	2	46	53	1
Region																					
Northeast	47	53	0	54	46	(b)	53	47	(b)	47	53	(b)	46	54	(b)	44	55	1	44	55	1
Midwest	39	60	(b)	34	66	(b)	36	63	1	33	66	1	40	60	(b)	35	64	1	30	68	2
South	47	53	1	42	58	(b)	47	52	1	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	48	51	2	44	56	1
West	48	51	1	50	50	1	46	54	0	52	48	0	53	47	0	39	61	(b)	44	55	(b)
Religion																					
Protestant	43	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	45	55	(b)	43	56	1	45	54	(b)	44	55	1	41	58	1
Catholic	50	48	1	46	54	(b)	45	54	(b)	45	55	(b)	49	51	0	40	58	2	39	60	1
Jewish	50	50	0	63	37	0	60	40	0	50	50	0	81	19	0	59	41	0	53	47	0
None	38	62	0	43	57	0	40	59	1	38	62	0	40	60	0	22	77	1	36	64	0
Politics																					
Republican	48	52	(b)	42	57	1	44	56	0	41	57	1	43	57	0	42	56	1	36	63	(b)
Democrat	45	54	1	49	50	(b)	48	52	(b)	46	54	1	51	49	(b)	46	52	2	47	52	(b)
Independent	42	58	(b)	39	61	0	41	58	1	41	59	(b)	44	56	(b)	37	62	1	35	63	2

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

1987			1988			1989			1990		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
38 %	51 %	(b)	40 %	59 %	1 %	40 %	60 %	(b)	41 %	58 %	1 %
17	83	(b)	16	83	1	19	80	1 %	19	81	(b)
55	44	(b)	56	42	1	55	45	(b)	58	41	2
36	63	(b)	39	60	1	38	35	(b)	39	60	1
50	50	0 %	45	53	2	52	46	1	50	48	2
38	62	(b)	36	62	2	40	60	(b)	39	60	1
39	61	(b)	41	58	1	38	62	(b)	41	58	1
39	59	2	51	49	0	45	55	0	51	48	1
37	63	(b)	37	62	1	41	59	(b)	36	63	1
47	53	(b)	54	46	1	49	51	1	56	42	1
36	63	(b)	35	64	1	33	67	(b)	38	61	1
18	82	0	18	82	0	20	80	0	28	72	0
34	66	(b)	36	64	(b)	36	64	(b)	36	63	1
40	60	0	46	54	0	40	60	0	48	51	1
53	47	0	44	56	0	49	51	0	61	39	0
52	48	0	54	40	6	67	33	0	59	41	0
59	38	3	50	48	2	59	41	0	61	39	0
52	48	0	43	57	0	46	50	4	53	41	6
38	62	0	27	73	0	47	53	0	43	57	0
40	59	(b)	38	61	2	42	58	0	33	65	2
34	66	(b)	32	67	1	33	67	(b)	38	62	1
43	56	1	51	48	1	45	54	1	48	51	1
34	66	(b)	41	57	2	35	65	(b)	40	59	2
37	63	(b)	33	66	1	39	61	0	36	64	(b)
42	58	1	44	56	1	42	58	1	46	52	2
40	60	0	43	57	1	41	59	(b)	41	58	1
37	63	(b)	42	57	(b)	41	58	(b)	43	56	1
43	56	1	38	60	1	38	62	0	38	61	1
47	53	0	71	24	6	53	47	0	61	39	0
36	64	0	22	77	2	34	66	0	32	64	3
35	65	0	41	59	0	37	62	1	41	58	1
40	60	(b)	44	56	1	46	54	(b)	47	52	1
39	60	1	35	63	2	33	67	0	35	64	1

Table 2.40

Attitudes toward dealing with crime and criminals

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose each as a way of dealing with crime in the U.S. Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose?"

	Making it more difficult for those convicted of violent crimes like murder and rape to be paroled?					Prohibiting plea bargaining - whether the defendant agrees to plead guilty to a reduced charge?				
	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
National	54 %	28 %	8 %	8 %	2 %	16 %	27 %	33 %	17 %	7 %
Sex										
Male	53	31	9	6	1	14	30	35	16	5
Female	55	26	8	9	2	17	24	32	17	10
Age										
18 to 29 years	51	28	12	8	1	12	34	35	14	5
30 to 49 years	57	29	5	7	2	16	27	34	18	5
50 years and older	53	28	9	9	1	18	21	33	16	12
Region										
East	57	27	7	7	2	16	25	32	19	8
Midwest	49	29	10	10	2	15	27	36	16	6
South	58	24	10	7	1	17	26	33	16	8
West	52	34	6	8	(a)	14	31	32	15	8
Race										
White	56	29	7	7	1	16	27	34	16	7
Nonwhite	44	19	20	14	3	16	24	29	21	10
Education										
College graduate	59	28	6	4	3	14	33	32	14	7
College incomplete	65	21	7	7	(a)	18	27	32	17	6
High school graduate	51	29	9	9	2	16	26	33	18	7
Less than high school graduate	43	33	11	12	1	14	22	39	15	10
Politics										
Republican	52	30	10	6	2	12	28	38	17	5
Democrat	53	28	9	9	1	16	28	34	14	8
Independent	57	27	6	8	2	19	24	29	19	9
Income										
\$50,000 and over	58	31	5	5	1	16	32	32	16	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	26	6	7	(a)	13	26	34	20	7
\$15,000 to \$29,999	52	31	8	8	1	16	33	32	13	6
Under \$15,000	50	26	12	10	2	18	21	31	20	10
Place of residence										
Large city	58	26	8	8	(a)	17	30	32	12	9
Suburb	61	25	6	8	(a)	16	26	36	17	5
Small city/town	49	31	10	8	2	14	27	33	17	9
Rural	54	29	6	8	3	19	23	33	20	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989) pp. 29, 30. Reprinted by permission.^aLess than 1 percent.

Enacting tougher gun control laws?					Not allowing those accused of violent crimes like murder and rape to get out on bail while awaiting trial?					Allowing the police to search a home without a warrant?				
Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
28 %	32 %	23 %	11 %	6 %	42 %	26 %	17 %	12 %	3 %	6 %	12 %	43 %	36 %	3 %
20	32	27	16	5	37	29	19	12	3	5	11	40	41	3
34	34	18	7	7	47	25	14	12	2	6	14	46	31	3
25	38	21	11	5	40	30	17	12	1	5	18	40	35	2
27	33	24	13	3	44	28	13	13	2	5	8	44	41	2
30	28	22	10	10	41	23	20	12	4	7	13	44	30	6
28	38	17	9	8	46	25	15	12	2	4	14	41	37	4
29	33	24	11	3	39	27	20	11	3	9	10	46	33	2
29	28	25	11	7	42	23	18	14	3	5	11	40	40	4
24	32	24	15	5	42	33	12	10	3	4	15	46	32	3
28	32	23	12	5	43	27	16	11	3	5	13	44	35	3
28	34	18	10	10	35	22	22	19	2	6	7	40	46	1
35	34	19	8	4	43	35	13	7	2	4	11	41	42	2
30	31	22	12	5	46	27	12	14	1	5	11	43	40	1
25	34	24	12	5	42	25	17	14	2	6	12	45	34	3
22	31	24	14	9	38	20	25	13	4	7	18	41	30	4
24	34	24	13	5	43	27	15	13	2	6	14	45	32	3
33	31	20	8	8	40	27	1	13	3	6	12	43	36	3
26	32	24	13	5	44	25	17	11	3	5	12	41	40	3
32	32	21	12	3	41	30	17	9	3	5	10	43	39	3
27	38	20	10	5	48	26	11	14	1	4	13	39	42	2
24	31	28	13	4	42	29	16	11	2	6	9	44	37	4
27	26	26	12	9	41	19	24	14	2	5	14	47	33	1
34	32	20	7	7	45	24	15	14	2	3	10	43	41	3
32	34	18	12	4	48	24	14	12	2	5	11	40	41	3
24	35	22	12	7	37	28	20	12	3	7	14	44	32	3
25	23	34	15	3	45	28	12	12	3	5	13	45	36	1

Table 2.41

Attitudes toward crime deterrence

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "To lower the crime rate in the U.S., some people think additional money and effort should go to attacking the social and economic problems that lead to crime, through better education and job training. Others feel more money and effort should go to deterring crime by improving law enforcement with more prisons, police and judges. Which comes closer to your view?"

	Attack social problems	Improve law enforcement	No opinion
National	61 %	32 %	7 %
Sex			
Male	58	34	8
Female	63	30	7
Age			
18 to 29 years	68	27	5
30 to 49 years	63	32	5
50 years and older	53	36	11
Region			
East	63	32	5
Midwest	65	27	8
South	54	40	6
West	62	28	10
Race			
White	61	32	7
Nonwhite	61	35	4
Education			
College graduate	67	26	7
College incomplete	69	28	3
High school graduate	59	34	7
Less than high school graduate	51	39	10
Politics			
Republican	58	35	7
Democrat	61	32	7
Independent	62	30	8
Income			
\$50,000 and over	63	30	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	36	3
\$15,000 to \$29,999	64	29	7
Under \$15,000	54	38	8
Place of residence			
Large city	61	31	8
Suburb	59	35	6
Small city/town	63	29	8
Rural	60	36	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42

Attitudes toward the courts' treatment of criminals

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in your area deal too harshly, or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	Too harsh	About right ^a	Not harsh enough	No opinion
National	3 %	8 %	83 %	6 %
Sex				
Male	3	10	81	6
Female	2	6	85	7
Age				
18 to 29 years	3	9	82	6
30 to 43 years	3	9	82	6
50 years and older	2	6	85	7
Region				
East	3	6	86	5
Midwest	3	11	77	9
South	4	6	85	5
West	1	9	83	7
Race				
White	2	8	84	6
Nonwhite	6	6	79	9
Education				
College graduate	2	14	77	7
College incomplete	2	7	83	8
High school graduate	2	8	86	4
Less than high school graduate	6	3	84	7
Politics				
Republican	2	10	84	4
Democrat	4	8	80	8
Independent	2	6	85	7
Income				
\$50,000 and over	2	11	82	5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	7	86	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	3	9	84	4
Under \$15,000	5	5	84	6
Place of residence				
Large city	2	6	83	9
Suburb	2	6	89	3
Small city/town	3	9	80	8
Rural	2	11	83	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward the criminal process

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Which are you more worried about: That some criminals are being let off too easily, or that the constitutional rights of some people accused of committing a crime are not being upheld?"

	Criminals let off too easily	Abuse of Constitutional rights	No opinion
National	79 %	16 %	5 %
Sex			
Male	76	19	5
Female	82	14	4
Age			
18 to 29 years	74	23	3
30 to 49 years	80	16	4
50 years and older	81	13	6
Region			
East	80	14	6
Midwest	77	20	3
South	79	16	5
West	80	16	4
Race			
White	81	15	4
Nonwhite	68	27	5
Education			
College graduate	82	14	4
College incomplete	80	16	4
High school graduate	80	17	3
Less than high school graduate	74	19	7
Politics			
Republican	86	10	4
Democrat	75	19	6
Independent	76	20	4
Income			
\$50,000 and over	85	13	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	82	13	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	78	18	4
Under \$15,000	79	16	5
Place of residence			
Large city	76	17	7
Suburb	84	13	3
Small city/town	78	17	5
Rural	79	19	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-90^a

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	1978				1980				1982				1983				1984			
	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%	85%	7%	5%	3%	83%	8%	6%	3%	86%	8%	4%	4%	86%	6%	4%	3%	82%	11%	4%
Sex																				
Male	3	87	7	3	3	83	9	6	2	84	9	5	4	84	8	4	5	80	12	3
Female	2	83	7	7	4	83	7	6	3	88	6	3	3	86	6	5	2	83	10	5
Race																				
White	2	85	7	6	3	84	8	6	2	87	7	4	3	87	6	4	3	84	10	4
Black/other	6	81	9	4	9	77	8	5	10	79	9	2	10	74	8	8	6	71	16	7
Education																				
College	3	83	8	6	3	79	10	8	3	83	11	3	4	82	8	5	2	82	11	4
High school	3	88	6	4	4	86	6	4	2	89	5	4	4	89	5	3	4	82	10	4
Grade school	2	79	11	7	2	84	8	6	4	84	6	6	3	81	7	9	2	79	14	6
Occupation																				
Professional/business	2	85	7	5	2	83	9	6	1	85	12	2	2	84	7	6	2	83	11	3
Clerical	1	89	6	4	2	86	6	6	3	92	2	3	2	92	4	2	2	86	9	3
Manual	3	85	7	5	4	83	8	5	3	84	7	5	6	83	8	4	4	80	11	5
Farmer	4	80	16	0	0	91	9	0	5	79	16	0	3	87	5	5	3	87	10	0
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	2	88	6	4	2	86	7	5	1	88	8	3	3	89	6	3	2	86	8	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	87	4	6	5	82	8	5	4	83	9	4	3	88	6	3	4	75	16	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	3	83	9	5	5	85	6	4	2	84	7	7	4	86	6	4	5	78	10	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	2	88	8	2	7	71	14	9	0	88	9	2	2	77	7	13	4	78	16	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	3	74	15	7	6	77	12	5	9	79	5	7	3	70	14	14	5	75	15	5
Under \$3,000	8	71	10	11	6	74	6	15	8	84	8	0	14	76	4	6	4	82	8	6
Age																				
18 to 20 years	13	73	10	3	11	77	5	7	0	90	5	5	4	87	7	2	7	73	11	9
21 to 29 years	4	82	9	6	7	79	7	7	0	81	12	4	6	85	6	3	6	78	12	4
30 to 49 years	3	85	6	7	3	84	8	6	3	85	8	4	3	86	8	4	3	83	11	4
50 years and older	1	88	7	4	1	86	8	5	2	89	5	4	3	86	6	6	1	84	11	4
Region																				
Northeast	3	86	8	4	2	86	7	4	1	85	6	8	2	88	7	4	3	82	11	4
Midwest	2	88	5	4	3	82	8	6	1	90	7	2	3	87	5	5	4	82	11	3
South	3	82	8	6	3	86	7	5	5	83	9	2	6	85	6	4	3	80	11	6
West	2	82	9	7	5	76	10	9	3	87	7	4	4	81	9	6	2	83	11	3
Religion																				
Protestant	3	86	7	4	3	85	7	5	3	87	7	3	4	86	6	4	2	82	12	4
Catholic	2	86	7	5	3	83	7	7	2	88	6	4	3	87	6	5	4	82	10	4
Jewish	3	72	21	3	0	75	9	16	0	91	9	0	2	86	9	2	0	89	0	11
None	5	74	10	11	10	71	10	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	12	9	7	72	13	8
Politics																				
Republican	1	90	6	3	2	89	5	4	1	89	7	4	2	90	5	3	2	88	9	2
Democrat	2	85	7	5	3	85	8	4	4	87	7	2	4	84	7	5	4	80	11	5
Independent	4	82	8	7	4	78	9	9	2	84	9	5	4	84	7	5	3	80	12	5

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1985				1986				1987				1988				1989				1990			
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	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
3 %	84 %	9 %	3 %	3 %	85 %	8 %	4 %	3 %	79 %	12 %	6 %	4 %	82 %	10 %	5 %	3 %	84 %	9 %	5 %	3 %	83 %	9 %	5 %
4	84	10	3	4	84	8	4	4	78	14	4	5	79	13	4	4	79	12	4	3	82	11	4
3	85	8	4	3	86	8	3	3	80	11	6	3	84	8	6	1	87	6	6	4	83	8	5
3	85	9	3	2	87	8	3	2	81	12	5	3	83	10	4	2	83	10	5	3	84	9	4
5	80	8	8	9	77	9	5	7	70	14	9	8	73	11	8	4	87	3	6	8	77	8	8
3	83	11	3	2	84	9	5	3	77	14	6	3	78	13	5	2	81	10	6	4	82	10	4
4	86	7	3	3	88	7	2	3	84	9	4	4	85	7	4	3	86	8	3	4	83	9	5
4	81	10	6	4	81	9	7	5	71	18	7	3	82	8	8	3	82	8	7	3	86	6	5
2	84	11	3	1	88	8	4	2	80	13	5	3	83	10	4	2	82	11	5	3	82	11	5
2	90	6	3	4	88	7	1	2	81	12	5	3	84	9	4	1	87	7	5	4	84	8	3
5	83	8	4	4	83	9	4	5	78	11	5	4	81	10	4	4	84	8	4	3	84	8	5
3	89	5	3	3	83	6	9	2	82	12	2	8	79	8	4	0	86	9	4	0	85	15	0
2	88	9	2	2	87	7	3	3	83	11	4	4	83	9	4	2	85	9	4	3	84	9	3
2	84	10	4	4	85	8	2	2	75	15	8	4	82	10	4	3	82	9	6	3	83	7	6
9	80	9	3	2	83	11	4	7	78	10	4	0	86	9	4	3	85	5	7	3	74	13	10
2	82	7	9	7	86	7	0	3	81	11	5	5	77	10	8	6	78	12	3	9	79	7	5
11	78	6	4	4	79	11	6	11	71	9	9	5	84	8	3	4	84	12	0	2	85	8	6
10	58	17	15	14	70	11	5	5	70	15	10	11	62	9	18	3	81	12	3	5	84	0	10
6	78	14	2	8	79	8	5	0	76	17	7	8	84	8	0	10	83	8	0	10	80	5	5
6	79	10	4	5	81	9	4	4	78	9	8	8	77	10	6	2	86	8	4	5	80	9	6
3	85	9	2	3	86	8	4	4	78	13	5	3	82	11	5	3	83	9	5	4	81	10	4
2	87	8	4	2	88	7	3	2	82	12	4	2	83	9	5	2	84	9	6	2	86	8	5
2	86	8	5	3	88	6	3	2	82	10	6	4	83	9	4	2	86	5	7	4	83	10	4
3	85	9	2	3	87	7	4	4	80	10	6	4	80	11	6	3	81	12	5	4	80	10	6
4	82	11	3	4	82	10	4	4	78	14	5	3	83	10	4	3	86	8	3	3	85	8	4
4	84	8	4	3	85	8	4	3	79	12	6	5	80	8	6	3	80	11	6	4	82	9	5
3	84	10	3	3	85	8	3	3	80	12	4	4	83	9	5	2	85	9	4	3	85	8	4
3	87	8	3	2	88	6	3	2	81	12	5	3	86	9	3	3	83	9	5	4	84	8	4
3	78	6	12	8	90	3	0	0	80	20	0	3	73	17	7	0	96	0	4	0	82	15	4
6	76	10	8	4	72	14	9	7	70	7	16	11	64	18	8	7	72	9	12	1	74	16	9
2	88	8	2	2	87	8	3	2	86	10	2	2	85	9	3	1	91	6	2	2	87	8	3
3	84	10	3	3	88	6	3	4	78	13	6	5	80	10	6	3	83	10	4	4	82	9	5
5	82	8	4	3	82	10	5	4	76	12	8	4	80	11	5	4	77	10	8	5	80	10	5

Table 2.45

Judges' perceptions of the most serious causes of delay in litigation^a

By type of judge United States, 1987

Question: "Which of the following would you say are the most serious causes of delays in your jurisdiction?"

Reported causes of delay	Federal Judges (N=199)	State judges (N=797)
Abuse of the discovery process	45 %	34 %
Too few judges for the caseload	21	27
Inadequate staff and administrative support for judges	4	14
The way the calendar is set and managed	4	6
Incompetence of counsel	14	10
Deliberate abuse of the litigation process by lawyers	7	5
Insufficient discretion given to judges	1	2
The number of frivolous suits and frivolous defenses without merit	18	9
Unavailability of counsel	8	13
Lack of alternatives to the use of the the court system	2	4
The unwritten rules and common practices of how cases are managed in the courts	1	4
Lawyers who take more cases than they can handle effectively	13	26
Deliberate abuse of the litigation process by plaintiffs or defendants	2	3
Judges who don't pull their weight	2	2
Not sure	5	5

Note: These data are from a telephone survey of nationwide cross-sections of State and Federal trial judges conducted by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. for Aetna Life and Casualty. The survey was limited to judges who spend more than half of their time on general civil cases, including torts, contracts and personal injury cases. Excluded from the survey were all administrative and appellate judges, and all trial judges who spend more than half their time on criminal, family, probate, admiralty, tax, customs, bankruptcy, or small claims cases. Of those judges who were eligible and who were approached, 62 percent agreed to be interviewed. The survey was conducted from October through December 1987. Federal judges were interviewed in all States except Maine, Vermont, North Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, Alaska, and Hawaii. State judges were interviewed in every State except Delaware, Hawaii, and Alaska. A total of 200 Federal and 800 State judges participated in the survey. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aIncludes all judges mentioning one or more cause of delay.

Source: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *Judges' Opinions on Procedural Issues* (Los Angeles: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1987), p. 37.

Table 2.46

Federal Judges' attitudes toward various statements about the jury system

United States, 1987

Question: "Let me read you some statements about jurors and juries. Please say for each one if you agree or disagree."

	Agree	Disagree	Not sure	Depends/ neither
Jurors usually make a serious effort to apply the law as they are instructed	99 %	0 %	0 %	1 %
A serious study should be made of alternatives to trial by jury for certain types of cases	63	36	1	1
The feelings jurors have about the parties often cause them to make inappropriate decisions	18	80	2	1
For routine civil cases, the right to trial by jury is an essential safeguard which must be retained	77	22	1	1
Too often jurors fail to apply the law because they are not able to understand the law	24	73	1	3

Note: See Note, table 2.45.

Source: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *Judges' Opinions on Procedural Issues* (Los Angeles: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1987), p. 79.

Table 2.47

Attitudes toward legality of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Always illegal	No opinion
National	31 %	53 %	12 %	4 %
Sex				
Male	30	57	10	3
Female	32	50	13	5
Age				
18 to 29 years	33	54	10	3
30 to 49 years	33	51	12	4
50 years and older	27	57	12	4
Region				
East	33	51	12	4
Midwest	28	55	13	4
South	24	60	12	4
West	42	44	10	4
Race				
White	31	54	11	4
Black	28	51	16	5
Other	32	51	15	2
Education				
College graduate	42	46	9	3
College incomplete	35	52	8	5
High school graduate	28	56	13	3
Less than high school graduate	19	60	17	4
Politics				
Republican	28	55	14	3
Democrat	32	55	10	3
Independent	35	51	10	4
Income				
\$50,000 and over	45	43	8	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	29	56	12	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	32	54	11	3
Under \$20,000	23	61	13	3
Religion				
Protestant	28	56	12	4
Catholic	29	55	13	3
Jewish	62	33	3	2
None	54	38	5	3

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 295 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, April 1990), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48

Attitudes toward legality of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "Should abortion be legal as it is now; legal only in such cases as rape, incest, or to save the life of the mother; or should it not be permitted at all?"

	Legal as is now	Legal in some cases	Not permitted at all	Don't know/ no answer
National	50 %	39 %	7 %	4 %
Sex				
Male	51	39	5	5
Female	50	38	8	4
Age				
18 to 29 years	54	36	7	3
30 to 44 years	50	39	7	5
45 to 64 years	52	37	7	4
65 years and older	42	47	7	5
Region				
Northeast	59	33	4	4
North Central	47	41	8	4
South	45	44	7	4
West	58	32	6	4
Race, ethnicity				
White	51	39	6	5
Black	42	41	14	3
Hispanic	42	46	9	4
Other	65	35	0	0
Education				
Less than high school graduate	31	45	19	5
High school graduate	46	43	7	5
College incomplete	56	34	5	6
College graduate	56	40	3	1
Post graduate	67	27	3	4
Politics				
Republican	48	43	6	3
Democrat	54	36	7	4
Independent	49	38	8	5
Other	37	34	8	21
Income				
Under \$7,500	44	40	14	3
\$7,500 to \$14,999	46	44	6	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	44	43	8	5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	54	37	5	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51	37	5	6
\$50,000 and over	61	36	2	1
Religion				
Protestant	51	39	5	4
Catholic	49	37	10	4
Jewish	90	10	0	0
Other	30	58	10	2
No preference	61	29	5	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.49

Attitudes toward wiretapping

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-90^a

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

	1974			1975			1977			1978			1982			1983		
	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion
National	16 %	80 %	4 %	16 %	80 %	4 %	18 %	78 %	3 %	19 %	78 %	3 %	19 %	77 %	4 %	18 %	78 %	4 %
Sex																		
Male	21	76	3	22	74	4	23	75	2	26	71	3	27	70	3	24	74	2
Female	13	83	5	12	84	4	14	82	4	14	83	3	14	82	4	15	80	5
Race																		
White	18	78	4	17	79	4	20	78	3	20	77	3	21	75	4	20	77	3
Black/other	7	90	3	11	84	5	10	85	5	8	88	3	7	89	4	8	84	9
Education																		
College	20	78	3	23	75	2	21	77	2	21	76	3	23	75	2	21	77	3
High school	16	80	3	14	82	4	19	78	3	19	79	2	18	78	3	17	79	4
Grade school	10	82	8	12	80	8	13	83	4	17	78	6	13	78	10	17	75	9
Occupation																		
Professional/business	19	78	2	23	75	2	24	74	2	22	74	3	24	74	2	22	75	3
Clerical	17	79	4	13	85	2	17	79	4	15	83	2	17	80	2	16	80	3
Manual	16	80	3	15	80	5	17	79	4	20	78	2	19	78	4	17	79	4
Farmer	10	83	7	13	80	7	17	80	3	8	84	8	31	54	15	20	72	8
Income																		
\$15,000 and over	22	77	2	17	81	2	23	75	2	21	77	2	23	74	3	21	77	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	78	4	20	78	2	16	82	3	20	77	3	15	83	2	16	83	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	14	84	2	17	78	5	16	82	3	16	79	3	14	83	3	14	80	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	86	4	10	86	4	20	78	2	19	77	4	17	77	6	19	74	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	17	80	3	13	80	6	15	82	3	18	80	2	15	78	6	7	89	4
Under \$3,000	8	84	8	14	81	5	10	86	4	11	84	4	10	84	5	16	76	8
Age																		
18 to 20 years	11	86	4	9	88	4	6	91	3	10	90	0	8	89	4	13	84	2
21 to 29 years	15	82	3	16	83	1	13	86	1	15	83	2	17	82	2	17	80	3
30 to 49 years	18	79	2	18	78	4	18	79	3	20	78	2	21	76	3	17	80	3
50 years and older	17	78	6	16	78	6	23	72	5	21	73	5	21	74	5	22	74	5
Region																		
Northeast	18	79	3	18	78	4	21	77	2	25	73	2	22	75	3	18	76	6
Midwest	14	82	4	17	80	3	22	76	2	16	83	2	18	80	2	19	78	3
South	16	80	4	15	80	4	14	82	4	19	77	4	17	78	5	18	78	4
West	20	77	3	14	81	5	19	78	3	17	78	4	23	73	4	19	78	3
Religion																		
Protestant	18	78	4	17	78	5	18	79	3	19	78	3	20	76	4	20	76	4
Catholic	15	82	4	15	83	2	20	77	3	18	79	2	17	80	3	18	77	4
Jewish	11	84	4	13	78	9	20	74	6	14	79	7	27	68	5	12	84	5
None	13	81	6	13	85	2	15	80	5	19	78	3	17	81	2	13	84	3
Politics																		
Republican	22	74	4	22	74	4	26	71	3	26	71	3	27	68	5	28	70	3
Democrat	13	84	3	12	85	3	17	81	2	16	81	3	16	80	4	15	82	4
Independent	18	79	4	18	78	5	16	80	4	18	79	3	18	79	3	16	78	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

1985			1986			1988			1989			1990		
Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion
23 %	74 %	3 %	22 %	74 %	4 %	20 %	74 %	6 %	26 %	69 %	5 %	22 %	72 %	6 %
30	66	3	26	71	2	26	69	5	32	64	4	24	71	5
17	80	3	19	76	5	16	78	7	22	73	5	20	73	6
25	73	3	24	72	3	21	73	6	29	66	5	24	71	5
10	84	7	10	85	5	16	79	4	11	85	4	13	77	9
25	73	2	24	73	3	20	75	4	27	69	4	22	74	4
22	74	4	22	75	3	20	75	5	28	68	4	23	71	7
18	77	5	20	73	7	23	63	14	16	73	11	19	68	13
27	71	2	25	72	3	24	72	4	30	65	5	25	70	5
21	76	3	21	75	4	19	74	7	24	72	4	19	78	3
21	75	4	20	76	3	18	76	6	24	72	5	22	72	6
22	78	0	29	71	0	14	79	7	8	77	15	21	68	10
25	73	2	25	72	2	22	74	4	28	69	3	24	73	3
25	73	2	19	78	3	19	78	3	23	73	4	18	75	7
10	88	2	9	85	7	15	74	11	22	70	3	26	72	2
27	67	6	17	79	4	17	73	10	28	63	9	16	76	8
14	81	5	21	72	7	19	68	13	13	81	6	16	71	13
15	80	5	22	73	5	17	77	7	20	70	10	17	67	17
16	80	4	16	84	0	21	76	3	38	62	0	38	62	0
19	79	2	18	79	2	15	79	6	30	64	6	23	73	4
24	73	3	22	76	2	21	75	4	23	74	3	19	76	5
24	73	3	25	69	6	22	69	8	28	66	6	24	68	8
26	70	4	22	74	4	23	73	4	27	65	8	21	74	5
22	75	4	23	74	3	20	74	6	30	66	4	27	68	5
22	75	3	22	74	4	19	75	6	24	72	4	20	72	8
24	75	1	22	74	3	21	73	6	25	71	4	18	77	5
23	74	3	22	74	4	22	72	5	27	69	4	26	68	6
23	74	3	24	73	3	20	74	6	26	69	6	16	80	5
23	74	3	21	76	3	15	80	5	17	75	8	25	70	5
21	77	2	19	77	4	10	82	8	28	67	5	18	73	9
24	73	2	25	70	5	29	66	6	33	63	4	26	69	5
21	77	2	21	76	3	16	79	5	22	74	4	18	75	7
24	72	4	22	75	3	19	75	6	23	69	7	23	72	4

Table 2.50

Attitudes toward the purpose of prisons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

 Question: "In dealing with those who are 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'?"

	Punish	Rehabilitate	No opinion
National	38 %	48 %	14 %
Sex			
Male	39	48	13
Female	37	49	14
Age			
18 to 29 years	40	48	12
30 to 49 years	42	45	13
50 years and older	31	53	16
Region			
East	40	46	14
Midwest	34	53	13
South	38	47	15
West	39	48	13
Race			
White	37	49	14
Nonwhite	42	46	12
Education			
College graduate	37	53	10
College incomplete	37	50	13
High school graduate	40	46	14
Less than high school graduate	35	48	17
Politics			
Republican	41	49	10
Democrat	35	51	14
Independent	38	45	17
Income			
\$50,000 and over	41	52	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	43	45	12
\$15,000 to \$29,999	32	51	17
Under \$15,000	37	46	17
Place of residence			
Large city	34	53	13
Suburb	39	52	9
Small city/town	38	47	15
Rural	40	44	16

 Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

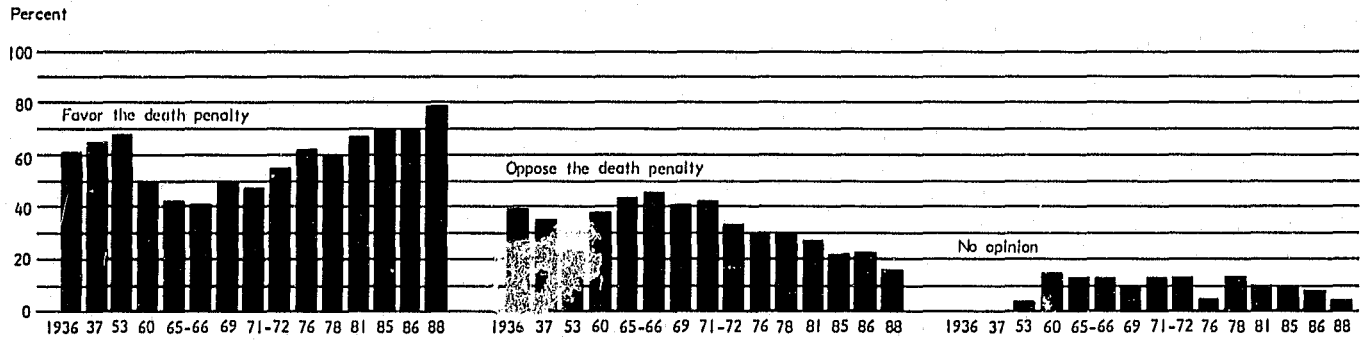
 Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 2.1

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

United States, selected years 1936-88

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"^a



Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233, p. 4; Report No. 280, p. 29 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aIn 1988 the question was worded, "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for people convicted of murder?"

Table 2.51

Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-90^a

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1976			1977			1978			1980			1982			1983			1984		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	66 %	30 %	5 %	67 %	26 %	6 %	66 %	28 %	6 %	67 %	27 %	6 %	74 %	20 %	6 %	73 %	22 %	5 %	70 %	24 %	6 %
Sex																					
Male	73	24	3	75	22	3	74	24	3	75	21	4	80	16	4	80	16	4	77	19	4
Female	60	34	6	61	30	9	61	31	8	61	32	7	69	24	7	68	27	5	66	27	7
Race																					
White	68	28	5	70	24	6	69	25	6	70	24	6	77	18	6	76	19	4	75	20	6
Black/other	44	51	4	46	47	8	44	48	8	40	51	9	51	42	7	49	44	7	46	46	8
Education																					
College	63	33	3	66	29	6	66	29	5	67	30	4	71	21	5	75	22	3	73	22	5
High school	68	27	4	69	24	7	68	26	6	71	23	6	78	17	5	75	20	5	71	23	6
Grade school	61	30	8	65	29	6	60	31	8	56	33	11	64	26	9	61	29	10	59	33	9
Occupation																					
Professional/business	67	30	3	64	28	8	68	28	4	68	28	4	72	23	6	73	23	4	75	20	4
Clerical	66	27	7	64	26	9	72	23	6	69	26	5	79	17	4	78	18	4	71	23	6
Manual	68	29	3	71	25	4	65	28	6	68	26	7	73	21	6	71	23	6	69	25	6
Farmer	70	20	10	74	20	6	76	20	4	71	15	15	77	15	8	85	10	5	61	39	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	74	23	3	71	24	5	72	24	5	73	23	4	78	18	4	80	18	3	75	21	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	68	26	5	67	27	5	67	28	5	66	32	3	76	20	4	74	23	3	67	25	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999	61	35	4	70	22	7	71	22	7	64	27	9	73	18	9	60	33	7	65	27	7
\$5,000 to \$6,999	54	40	6	65	28	7	60	34	7	58	30	12	64	24	12	63	29	8	62	28	10
\$3,000 to \$4,999	59	36	5	56	37	7	58	32	10	53	36	10	61	31	8	54	39	7	56	39	5
Under \$3,000	51	43	6	58	35	7	43	50	7	46	36	18	60	31	9	56	34	10	50	40	10
Age																					
18 to 20 years	55	42	3	69	30	2	63	33	3	70	27	4	68	26	6	64	29	7	68	27	4
21 to 29 years	58	38	4	62	31	6	64	31	5	66	31	4	74	20	6	74	22	4	76	19	5
30 to 49 years	69	27	4	67	27	7	67	28	5	69	26	5	74	21	5	76	19	5	70	24	5
50 years and older	68	26	6	70	23	7	68	25	7	66	25	9	74	20	6	71	25	5	67	26	7
Region																					
Northeast	70	26	4	64	31	6	67	28	5	68	26	6	74	22	4	70	25	5	74	20	6
Midwest	65	31	4	68	25	7	69	24	6	66	26	8	72	21	7	75	21	4	65	28	6
South	63	31	6	64	28	8	64	30	6	66	28	6	74	21	5	70	25	5	68	27	5
West	65	32	3	77	20	3	64	31	6	70	25	5	76	18	6	79	16	4	78	16	6
Religion																					
Protestant	65	30	5	67	26	7	67	27	6	67	26	6	73	21	6	74	22	4	70	24	6
Catholic	68	27	4	70	25	5	68	27	6	71	23	6	76	20	4	72	22	6	72	23	5
Jewish	74	26	0	66	26	9	79	21	0	75	22	3	73	19	8	67	26	7	85	4	11
None	55	41	4	64	34	2	58	38	4	54	39	7	73	16	10	72	26	2	68	26	7
Politics																					
Republican	73	23	4	74	21	6	73	23	4	77	18	5	79	16	5	85	13	2	80	16	4
Democrat	65	30	5	67	27	6	63	31	6	63	31	6	71	24	5	67	28	5	64	30	7
Independent	62	34	4	64	29	7	66	27	7	66	28	7	73	20	7	72	22	6	70	23	6

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
76 %	19 %	5 %	71 %	23 %	5 %	70 %	24 %	6 %	71 %	22 %	7 %	74 %	20 %	6 %	74 %	19 %	6 %
80	17	4	79	17	4	73	22	5	77	18	5	81	16	3	79	18	4
72	22	6	66	28	6	67	26	7	66	26	8	69	24	7	71	21	8
79	17	4	75	20	5	74	21	5	76	18	6	77	18	5	78	16	6
53	35	12	49	43	8	46	43	11	46	44	10	57	36	6	58	36	7
73	22	5	72	23	5	70	26	4	71	23	6	72	22	6	73	21	6
78	17	5	73	23	4	73	20	7	73	20	6	77	18	5	77	18	6
72	21	7	64	26	10	54	38	8	59	27	14	69	24	7	70	21	9
76	19	5	76	21	3	72	25	4	72	21	7	75	19	6	72	20	8
76	19	5	70	25	5	74	19	7	72	21	8	73	21	6	81	14	4
76	19	5	69	25	6	68	24	7	71	24	5	74	21	5	74	22	4
76	22	3	83	17	0	65	28	8	67	29	4	91	4	4	78	7	15
80	16	4	75	22	3	75	20	5	74	20	6	76	19	5	77	18	5
73	20	7	70	24	6	65	30	4	70	23	7	74	22	5	74	20	6
72	24	4	70	24	6	61	32	7	60	29	10	72	19	9	71	19	10
70	26	4	63	33	4	56	32	13	61	29	10	67	27	6	70	25	5
65	29	6	60	31	9	51	42	8	67	26	7	52	38	10	57	34	9
56	42	2	60	32	8	59	36	5	52	41	7	66	34	0	58	26	16
69	29	2	68	24	8	64	36	0	61	35	4	69	25	6	66	34	0
75	20	4	72	23	5	69	27	4	73	24	4	71	24	4	79	16	5
76	18	6	70	27	4	74	21	6	72	21	8	76	20	4	74	21	5
76	20	5	74	20	6	66	26	8	70	22	8	74	19	8	74	18	8
74	21	5	70	26	4	72	23	5	66	26	9	72	19	9	75	20	5
73	20	6	69	26	5	67	26	7	70	24	6	72	22	6	76	20	4
76	19	4	67	26	7	67	26	7	72	21	7	75	21	4	72	20	8
79	17	4	83	13	4	76	19	5	76	17	6	76	19	5	76	16	8
76	19	5	72	23	5	70	24	6	72	22	7	75	20	5	75	19	6
78	19	4	69	26	5	70	24	6	73	21	6	73	20	7	76	18	5
62	31	6	79	16	5	80	10	10	63	23	13	87	13	0	74	15	11
75	20	5	73	24	3	65	28	7	67	26	7	71	24	5	72	24	5
83	13	4	80	15	4	83	14	4	81	12	6	82	14	5	83	12	5
70	24	6	66	30	4	61	32	7	62	32	7	68	26	6	68	24	8
75	19	6	70	23	7	69	24	7	72	20	8	73	21	5	74	21	5

Table 2.52

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-90

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	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990
National	47 %	46 %	47 %	51 %	48 %	45 %	45 %	44 %	46 %	40 %	46 %	43 %
Sex												
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34
Race												
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29
Education												
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47
Occupation												
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83
Income												
\$15,000 and over	55	52	53	57	56	53	53	53	51	47	52	49
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	51	54	56	46	49	39	37	40	39	43	42
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	48	42	50	45	43	39	37	36	31	35	16
\$5,000 to \$6,999	43	40	44	38	38	28	27	31	35	27	19	21
\$3,000 to \$4,999	35	38	35	39	26	26	31	26	30	23	23	31
Under \$3,000	30	34	30	35	24	26	26	12	28	14	25	6
Age												
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42
Region												
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39
Religion												
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34
Politics												
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

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 of respondents reporting having guns)

	Guns in the home			
	All types	Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	43 %	24 %	26 %	25 %
Sex				
Male	53	29	36	35
Female	34	19	18	18
Race				
White	45	25	28	28
Black/other	29	17	12	12
Education				
College	37	23	22	25
High school	47	23	29	26
Grade school	47	28	28	23
Occupation				
Professional/business	38	23	26	26
Clerical	38	21	18	18
Manual	50	25	30	30
Farmer	83	44	50	61
Income				
\$15,000 and over	49	27	32	31
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	20	20	20
\$7,000 to \$9,999	16	12	6	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	21	13	8	13
\$3,000 to \$4,999	31	17	8	14
Under \$3,000	6	0	6	0
Age				
18 to 20 years	40	23	26	14
21 to 29 years	34	17	20	23
30 to 49 years	46	26	30	30
50 years and older	42	24	24	22
Region				
Northeast	30	15	18	16
Midwest	44	23	33	30
South	52	30	30	28
West	39	23	17	24
Religion				
Protestant	48	26	29	29
Catholic	36	19	22	20
Jewish	6	6	6	6
None	34	19	18	18
Politics				
Republican	48	27	30	28
Democrat	40	22	23	21
Independent	42	22	26	28

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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 registration of handguns

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Would you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	81 %	17 %	2 %
Sex			
Male	78	28	1
Female	84	13	3
Age			
18 to 29 years	85	14	1
30 to 49 years	82	17	1
50 years and older	75	20	5
Region			
East	85	14	1
Midwest	79	19	2
South	79	18	3
West	81	17	2
Race			
White	81	16	3
Black	78	22	0
Other	76	24	0
Education			
College graduate	89	10	1
College incomplete	82	17	1
High school graduate	82	16	2
Less than high school graduate	66	28	6
Politics			
Republican	80	16	4
Democrat	85	13	2
Independent	77	22	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	87	13	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	86	13	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	81	17	2
Under \$20,000	73	23	4
Religion			
Protestant	80	18	2
Catholic	86	13	1
None	66	27	7
Residence			
Large city	79	19	2
Medium city	88	11	1
Suburban area	80	18	2
Small town	80	16	4
Rural area	77	23	(a)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1.0 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 300 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1990), pp. 38, 39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55

Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	41 %	55 %	4 %
Sex			
Male	32	65	3
Female	48	47	5
Age			
18 to 29 years	37	62	1
30 to 49 years	37	61	2
50 years and older	47	46	7
Region			
East	54	44	2
Midwest	36	58	6
South	35	60	5
West	38	60	2
Race			
White	39	57	4
Black	45	52	3
Other	58	40	2
Education			
College graduate	49	49	2
College incomplete	39	59	2
High school graduate	38	59	3
Less than high school graduate	39	53	8
Politics			
Republican	36	60	4
Democrat	49	48	3
Independent	38	58	4
Income			
\$50,000 and over	43	55	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	35	62	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	41	57	2
Under \$20,000	42	53	5
Religion			
Protestant	36	60	4
Catholic	49	47	4
None	41	59	0
Residence			
Large city	50	46	4
Medium city	47	50	3
Suburban area	43	55	2
Small town	39	57	4
Rural area	27	69	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 300 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1990), pp. 38, 39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1972-90^a

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?"

	1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1980		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	70 %	27 %	3 %	74 %	25 %	2 %	75 %	24 %	1 %	74 %	24 %	3 %	72 %	27 %	1 %	72 %	26 %	2 %	69 %	29 %	2 %
Sex																					
Male	61	37	2	67	32	2	66	33	(b)	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1	63	36	1
Female	79	17	4	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2	78	19	2	74	23	3
Race																					
White	70	27	3	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1	70	28	2	68	30	2
Black/other	69	26	5	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3	81	17	2	81	15	4
Education																					
College	71	27	2	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2	74	25	2	70	29	2
High school	72	26	3	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1	70	28	2	69	29	2
Grade school	66	29	5	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1	72	25	3	70	27	2
Occupation																					
Professional/business	69	28	3	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	(b)	76	23	1	70	28	2
Clerical	80	18	2	78	21	(b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3	77	21	2
Manual	68	29	3	74	24	2	74	24	1	70	27	2	68	30	2	68	30	2	67	32	2
Farmer	53	45	2	56	42	3	52	48	0	60	33	7	56	44	0	66	31	3	53	47	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	NA	NA	NA	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(b)	71	28	1	68	31	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2	71	28	1	73	26	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	NA	NA	NA	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3	71	27	2	76	21	2
\$5,000 to \$6,999	NA	NA	NA	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1	71	25	4	62	30	8
\$3,000 to \$4,999	NA	NA	NA	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1	76	21	2	74	24	2
Under \$3,000	NA	NA	NA	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2	71	28	1	79	19	2
Age																					
18 to 20 years	70	27	3	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0	69	31	0	71	29	0
21 to 29 years	74	24	2	76	23	1	77	23	(b)	79	19	1	71	27	2	72	26	2	73	27	1
30 to 49 years	68	29	3	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1	70	29	1	70	29	1
50 years and older	70	26	4	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1	74	24	2	67	29	3
Region																					
Northeast	83	16	2	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1	85	14	1	86	13	1
Midwest	69	27	4	72	28	(b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1	67	31	2	71	27	2
South	63	33	4	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2	69	28	3	64	34	2
West	67	32	1	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1	68	31	2	60	38	2
Religion																					
Protestant	66	31	3	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2	67	30	2	64	34	2
Catholic	78	19	3	83	15	2	85	14	(b)	83	15	2	82	18	0	80	20	1	83	16	1
Jewish	96	4	0	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0	89	9	3	88	12	0
None	69	29	2	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	28	1	68	28	4	73	26	1	71	28	1
Politics																					
Republican	70	27	3	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2	71	26	3	64	35	1
Democrat	72	25	4	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1	73	26	2	74	25	2
Independent	68	30	1	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	28	2	68	29	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

1982			1984			1985			1987			1988			1989			1990		
Favcr	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
72 %	26 %	2 %	70 %	27 %	2 %	72 %	26 %	1 %	70 %	28 %	2 %	74 %	24 %	3 %	78 %	21 %	2 %	79 %	20 %	2 %
68	31	1	62	37	1	65	34	1	62	36	2	66	33	2	69	30	1	72	27	1
75	23	2	76	20	3	78	20	2	76	22	2	79	17	3	85	13	2	84	14	2
71	27	2	69	29	2	72	27	1	69	29	2	74	24	3	77	21	2	77	21	2
78	19	3	79	18	4	76	22	2	74	23	2	75	23	2	81	18	1	86	12	2
76	23	1	74	25	1	75	24	(b)	74	25	2	76	22	2	80	19	(b)	81	18	1
71	27	1	68	30	3	71	28	1	67	31	2	74	24	2	75	23	3	77	20	2
64	30	6	72	23	5	69	26	5	70	27	4	66	27	6	82	17	1	73	22	5
75	23	1	71	27	2	75	24	1	74	24	2	77	21	2	82	17	(b)	78	20	1
77	23	(b)	76	23	1	79	21	1	77	22	1	78	19	3	80	16	4	84	15	1
69	29	2	68	29	3	68	31	2	64	33	3	71	26	2	72	26	2	77	22	1
36	60	4	48	48	3	43	57	0	48	50	2	24	65	12	73	27	0	56	39	6
73	26	2	70	28	2	70	29	1	70	29	1	76	23	2	77	22	1	78	21	1
71	29	(b)	74	24	2	78	21	1	74	24	2	70	26	4	85	13	2	78	21	1
75	24	1	73	27	0	69	30	1	71	28	1	66	32	2	78	16	6	88	10	2
71	24	6	82	14	4	81	18	1	75	22	3	73	21	6	72	28	0	80	18	3
68	30	3	72	27	1	70	28	2	71	23	6	77	19	5	83	17	0	78	17	6
76	21	3	54	42	4	73	27	0	65	30	5	67	30	4	79	21	0	88	6	6
77	23	0	71	24	4	71	29	0	69	29	2	73	24	3	66	34	0	91	9	0
76	24	(b)	73	25	2	74	25	1	76	23	1	73	26	(b)	81	17	2	83	15	2
72	26	2	70	29	1	71	28	(b)	68	30	2	72	26	2	74	25	1	76	23	1
69	29	2	70	26	4	72	26	2	69	29	2	75	20	5	81	17	2	78	19	3
85	13	2	80	18	2	82	17	2	83	15	2	84	13	3	90	10	(b)	85	15	0
73	24	2	70	25	5	73	25	2	68	31	1	76	22	2	80	19	2	78	20	2
62	36	2	66	31	2	67	32	1	66	31	3	69	28	3	72	26	1	77	20	3
69	30	2	67	32	1	71	29	0	67	31	2	68	28	3	74	24	2	75	24	1
68	30	2	66	31	3	68	30	1	67	31	2	72	26	3	75	23	2	76	22	2
81	17	2	79	20	1	79	20	1	74	24	2	77	20	3	84	16	1	84	14	2
89	5	5	93	7	0	94	6	0	85	10	5	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
72	28	0	78	22	0	74	26	0	77	20	3	73	25	2	70	26	4	76	23	2
66	33	1	66	32	3	70	28	2	71	27	2	68	29	3	76	22	2	78	21	1
75	24	2	75	23	2	74	25	1	70	29	2	79	19	2	84	15	1	83	15	2
72	26	2	70	28	2	72	27	1	70	28	3	73	24	3	71	26	2	76	23	2

Table 2.57

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1978-90

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about each of the following?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)
Chance of nuclear war	50.2 %	59.4 %	67.4 %	64.3 %	71.6 %	66.6 %	69.4 %	64.5 %	69.1 %	58.3 %	57.3 %	52.4 %	45.1 %
Population growth	50.4	43.3	36.1	39.8	34.1	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6	33.0
Crime and violence	86.6	84.6	81.2	87.8	86.3	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9	86.3	88.8
Pollution	72.8	68.0	62.4	62.0	54.8	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9	67.2
Energy shortages	73.5	80.9	83.9	75.1	60.3	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9	32.6
Race relations	49.6	45.0	39.7	47.0	44.0	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6	57.1
Hunger and poverty	57.4	52.2	52.8	57.2	55.6	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1	65.9
Using open land for housing or industry	40.2	36.9	34.4	35.2	33.8	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8	33.9
Urban decay	26.6	22.3	22.8	21.6	21.4	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8	20.4
Economic problems	61.0	66.0	74.9	73.4	73.7	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6	56.8
Drug abuse	65.5	66.1	63.3	68.5	70.2	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5	82.6

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1990. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of weighted cases.

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 170, 171; *1980*, pp. 172, 173; *1982*, pp. 174, 175; *1984*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 176, 177 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 171, 172; *1981*, pp. 172, 173; *1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, pp. 174, 175 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-90

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about... crime and violence?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)
Total	86.6 %	84.6 %	81.2 %	87.8 %	86.3 %	85.4 %	83.9 %	82.3 %	79.4 %	81.9 %	83.9 %	86.3 %	86.8 %
Sex													
Male	80.9	77.1	73.8	81.7	79.5	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9	84.8
Female	93.0	91.6	88.5	94.7	92.8	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.4
Race													
White	86.2	83.8	80.7	87.3	85.1	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6	88.1
Black	88.8	89.1	83.3	91.0	91.2	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8	92.7
Region													
Northeast	85.9	84.1	80.5	88.2	86.2	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0	87.7
North Central	86.8	85.7	83.3	86.9	82.9	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0	87.0
South	87.4	85.3	81.1	89.3	89.0	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4	90.4
West	84.7	81.8	79.1	86.6	87.4	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	86.2	89.4
College plans													
Yes	86.7	86.3	82.4	90.1	87.4	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0	89.8
No	86.7	82.7	79.5	84.8	84.9	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8	88.0
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	88.4	86.6	82.4	90.5	87.9	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8	90.6
Marihuana only	85.8	83.7	82.0	87.7	84.0	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6	87.1
Few pills	85.1	87.3	81.1	86.4	88.6	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2	87.6
More pills	86.1	82.1	79.2	86.4	85.2	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	85.7

Note: See Note, table 2.57. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The "pills" category indicates use of any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not taken in pill form. Respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "few pills" category. Respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "more pills" category. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, 1982, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 170, 171; 1980, pp. 172, 173; 1982, p. 174; 1984, p. 174; 1986, p. 176 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 171, 172; 1981, pp. 172, 173; 1983, pp. 174, 175; 1985, p. 174 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of selected institutions

United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . .?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Large corporations	35.6 %	37.6 %	36.1 %	35.2 %	30.0 %	31.1 %	25.5 %	27.4 %	25.7 %	27.9 %	29.2 %	28.7 %
Major labor unions	35.1	36.6	31.3	29.9	28.5	29.4	25.7	26.2	24.1	26.8	26.0	25.8
The Nation's colleges and universities	19.5	20.5	20.8	18.6	21.1	18.4	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.3	24.6	25.7
The Nation's public schools	26.2	22.7	25.3	23.6	25.4	23.3	26.2	27.0	25.8	26.9	25.8	27.9
Churches and religious organizations	20.7	20.0	21.1	19.2	21.3	20.7	28.2	27.7	28.4	29.4	33.2	31.2
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	35.6	34.3	33.1	37.2	36.2	37.0	34.7	34.0	34.4	32.9	34.5	36.1
The Presidency and the administration	33.9	36.6	32.5	27.3	30.5	31.0	27.2	27.8	25.4	31.3	31.1	32.6
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	35.3	37.9	36.5	31.4	31.5	31.5	26.8	27.7	25.0	27.5	27.2	29.5
The U.S. Supreme Court	22.1	24.3	22.8	20.0	20.7	19.1	22.7	22.5	23.2	23.1	21.9	24.4
All the courts and the justice system in general	23.9	24.1	24.5	22.2	22.8	21.7	23.3	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.1	24.1
The police and other law enforcement agencies	32.8	32.5	31.5	29.9	30.6	30.3	29.3	27.2	28.4	27.8	30.3	30.1
The U.S. military	20.3	21.8	21.9	20.8	23.3	20.7	24.6	24.1	23.8	34.5	24.6	25.6

Note: See Note, table 2.57. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 105-107; *1980*, pp. 106-108; *1982*, pp. 106-108; *1984*, pp. 105-107; *1986*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 105-107; *1981*, pp. 106-108; *1983*, pp. 106-108; *1985*, pp. 105-107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the police and other law enforcement agencies

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . .the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Total	32.8 %	32.5 %	31.5 %	29.9 %	30.6 %	30.3 %	29.3 %	27.2 %	28.4 %	27.8 %	30.3 %	30.1 %
Sex												
Male	32.3	34.6	31.8	31.5	32.5	32.0	30.0	29.1	29.3	27.6	32.7	31.6
Female	32.5	30.9	31.2	28.0	29.0	28.7	28.9	25.4	27.8	28.2	28.2	28.6
Race												
White	31.6	32.2	30.4	28.4	29.6	28.7	28.7	26.7	27.1	26.5	28.2	28.4
Black	36.4	35.1	37.9	40.1	33.6	39.0	32.4	29.7	32.6	37.3	37.7	35.0
Region												
Northeast	33.9	36.1	35.8	33.6	29.1	29.4	34.3	29.7	25.5	27.7	31.8	32.2
North Central	30.4	28.5	32.5	27.8	33.1	28.7	27.4	26.2	28.0	26.1	30.4	29.2
South	34.9	36.5	30.2	31.6	31.9	32.6	28.8	27.6	29.2	29.6	31.0	30.6
West	30.2	27.3	26.5	25.9	25.4	30.0	28.0	25.5	32.0	27.7	27.5	28.5
College plans												
Yes	33.2	31.1	31.5	30.9	29.6	30.5	28.3	27.4	28.8	27.8	31.2	30.9
No	32.3	34.0	31.7	28.3	32.4	29.9	31.0	26.3	27.4	27.6	29.4	26.8
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	29.4	27.6	26.5	26.6	27.6	26.3	27.8	23.0	25.2	25.2	29.3	29.0
Marihuana only	32.1	29.7	31.4	26.5	28.5	28.9	29.3	27.4	29.5	29.2	31.8	31.3
Few pills	34.2	34.2	34.1	29.8	31.5	30.9	27.5	28.0	27.1	26.8	26.7	31.7
More pills	39.0	42.5	37.5	36.8	36.1	37.0	33.3	32.0	33.7	32.3	33.2	29.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.57 and 2.58. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 107; *1980*, p. 108; *1982*, p. 108; *1984*, p. 107; *1986*, p. 110; (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 108; *1981*, p. 108; *1983*, p. 108; *1985*, p. 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . . the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Total	22.1 %	24.3 %	22.8 %	20.0 %	20.7 %	19.1 %	22.7 %	22.5 %	23.2 %	23.1 %	21.9 %	24.4 %
Sex												
Male	22.5	24.0	22.3	19.3	20.4	19.9	22.7	23.4	24.2	22.8	23.5	27.1
Female	21.7	24.8	23.2	20.4	21.3	18.6	22.9	21.3	21.9	23.2	20.5	21.6
Race												
White	21.0	23.3	21.8	18.9	19.9	17.0	21.1	21.6	22.5	21.7	21.1	23.4
Black	27.4	32.0	30.7	27.7	23.9	28.3	29.0	27.6	29.7	31.0	25.7	30.6
Region												
Northeast	23.2	27.2	23.2	20.3	20.8	18.5	22.6	22.1	22.2	22.2	21.7	25.3
North Central	19.9	24.6	23.5	19.9	21.4	16.9	23.2	22.6	22.3	22.6	22.1	23.9
South	23.6	23.8	23.9	22.0	20.5	20.5	23.1	24.1	25.6	24.3	22.6	24.5
West	21.1	21.1	18.6	15.6	19.7	21.5	21.5	19.9	21.7	22.7	20.8	24.1
College plans												
Yes	18.5	23.6	20.4	19.2	17.5	18.6	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.4	20.7	24.2
No	26.0	25.2	25.9	20.9	24.7	20.0	22.7	23.9	25.3	24.3	24.2	23.8
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	19.3	23.5	19.4	18.6	19.5	19.3	22.4	21.1	22.8	22.7	21.3	24.2
Marihuana only	24.0	23.6	23.2	18.7	19.8	18.1	26.6	20.6	24.8	26.0	23.5	22.7
Few pills	19.8	24.5	24.3	21.2	20.8	19.4	21.6	23.7	22.0	18.9	19.9	25.9
More pills	24.7	26.6	27.1	21.8	21.9	19.4	20.1	24.8	23.6	23.8	22.6	25.8

Note: See Notes, tables 2.57 and 2.58. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 106; *1980*, p. 107; *1982*, p. 107; *1984*, p. 106; *1986*, p. 109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 107; *1981*, p. 107; *1983*, p. 107; *1985*, p. 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the courts and the justice system in general

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Total	23.9 %	24.1 %	24.5 %	22.2 %	22.8 %	21.7 %	23.3 %	22.8 %	22.8 %	22.9 %	23.1 %	24.1 %
Sex												
Male	24.5	24.8	24.5	22.1	24.4	23.0	22.6	22.9	24.3	21.6	24.4	27.2
Female	23.3	23.7	24.5	22.1	21.3	20.4	23.6	22.6	21.6	24.0	21.9	21.0
Race												
White	23.2	23.7	24.0	21.8	22.1	20.6	22.1	22.1	22.5	21.4	22.5	23.9
Black	26.4	26.4	29.4	29.2	25.6	28.3	29.2	26.8	28.9	32.1	24.1	25.7
Region												
Northeast	26.6	26.2	27.6	25.9	21.2	19.4	22.7	21.9	20.9	22.4	21.9	24.1
North Central	22.2	22.7	23.8	21.0	23.7	20.3	23.7	20.7	23.6	22.6	26.2	22.0
South	23.6	25.3	25.5	23.5	24.0	23.9	23.5	25.8	24.9	24.5	22.7	25.4
West	23.3	21.5	20.1	17.1	21.0	23.3	22.8	22.3	20.5	20.7	22.0	24.5
College plans												
Yes	23.1	24.0	23.1	22.9	21.2	22.1	22.9	22.2	22.3	22.0	22.3	24.3
No	24.8	24.2	26.6	21.3	24.8	21.4	23.4	23.3	23.7	24.4	25.0	22.3
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	22.4	23.7	22.1	19.9	22.1	20.2	23.8	22.1	22.0	22.3	21.7	23.5
Marihuana only	25.5	21.5	24.1	21.5	21.7	21.2	24.5	19.1	25.0	25.2	22.4	24.6
Few pills	22.3	25.8	24.1	24.1	20.4	24.1	21.8	24.8	20.2	19.1	22.2	25.1
More pills	25.8	27.8	29.0	24.9	25.4	23.2	21.5	25.9	23.8	24.3	27.6	24.0

Note: See Notes, tables 2.57 and 2.58. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 106; *1980*, p. 107; *1982*, p. 107; *1984*, p. 106; *1986*, p. 109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 107; *1981*, p. 107; *1983*, p. 107; *1985*, p. 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.63

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1978-90

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,788)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)
Large corporations	37.1 %	32.8 %	29.1 %	34.9 %	33.6 %	38.7 %	45.4 %	44.9 %	47.6 %	46.9 %	47.4 %	45.1 %	38.4 %
Major labor unions	30.7	30.8	32.8	36.8	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5	31.7
The Nation's colleges and universities	74.2	76.8	78.5	76.7	73.0	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7	73.8
The Nation's public schools	39.7	41.7	40.2	41.2	41.2	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9	36.1
Churches and religious organizations	56.4	57.8	61.1	59.6	57.3	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3	47.0
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	61.0	59.8	59.3	57.6	58.8	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3	54.7
The President and his administration	26.2	21.1	19.2	42.8	28.6	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4	41.8
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	24.7	19.2	15.1	26.7	23.7	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6	32.9
The U.S. Supreme Court	34.9	32.3	30.0	37.2	37.5	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7	40.9
All the courts and the justice system in general	24.9	24.4	24.2	26.9	25.7	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7	27.8
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.0	37.6	37.2	35.0	37.2	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6	34.3
The U.S. military	53.2	45.6	40.3	43.1	50.8	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1	58.8

Note: See Note, table 2.57. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 123-125; *1980*, pp. 126-128; *1982*, pp. 126-128; *1984*, pp. 126-128; *1986*, pp. 129-131 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 125-127; *1981*, pp. 126-128; *1983*, pp. 126-128; *1985*, pp. 126-128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the police and other law enforcement agencies

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-90

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,788)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,392)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)
Total	37.0 %	37.6 %	37.2 %	35.0 %	37.2 %	37.4 %	36.9 %	37.3 %	40.5 %	39.5 %	37.4 %	33.6 %	34.3 %
Sex													
Male	37.4	37.4	37.8	34.6	37.8	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5	33.4
Female	37.4	38.2	36.8	35.3	36.6	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2	35.0
Race													
White	39.3	39.5	39.7	36.9	38.6	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5	35.4
Black	24.2	28.9	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3	22.4
Region													
Northeast	36.7	32.5	35.2	32.8	34.5	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4	28.3
North Central	37.4	38.8	35.7	36.6	36.2	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8	35.2
South	34.6	35.8	35.6	32.4	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2	36.0
West	42.9	46.3	45.7	40.4	42.8	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7	36.3
College plans													
Yes	37.3	40.4	39.1	35.6	37.5	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2	34.0
No	37.7	36.1	34.9	34.5	36.8	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0	33.8
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	43.6	44.2	42.1	37.5	38.4	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1	37.7
Marihuana only	35.8	37.7	38.1	36.6	40.6	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1	33.6
Few pills	35.8	32.7	35.8	39.4	37.4	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0	31.5
More pills	30.1	31.3	29.8	29.3	33.3	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7	32.8	26.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.57 and 2.58. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 128; *1980*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 128; *1984*, p. 128; *1986*, p. 131 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 127; *1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 128; *1985*, p. 128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-90

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,788)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)
Total	34.9 %	32.3 %	30.0 %	37.2 %	37.5 %	36.4 %	43.1 %	42.1 %	46.3 %	45.7 %	42.1 %	42.7 %	40.9 %
Sex													
Male	38.0	35.6	32.9	40.9	39.4	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8	44.6
Female	32.2	29.5	27.4	34.0	35.9	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5	37.2
Race													
White	35.2	33.0	29.9	37.8	38.8	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7	42.0
Black	34.5	31.2	30.6	35.6	37.9	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0	36.9
Region													
Northeast	33.8	28.9	28.8	37.4	36.3	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9	38.4
North Central	34.3	32.1	27.9	39.5	37.5	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1	42.1
South	35.6	34.4	32.0	34.3	39.1	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7	41.6
West	36.4	34.3	31.9	38.3	36.4	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9	40.4
College plans													
Yes	39.1	36.0	33.3	41.1	41.0	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5	42.4
No	30.7	29.1	26.2	31.1	34.4	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7	36.7
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	35.4	32.6	30.6	38.3	38.4	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2	44.1
Marihuana only	34.9	32.1	32.2	39.1	36.1	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6	38.6
Few pills	36.6	33.1	28.3	36.4	40.4	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	36.0
More pills	33.1	33.0	28.1	35.1	36.6	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7	36.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.57 and 2.58. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 125; *1980*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 127; *1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.66

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the courts and the justice system in general

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-90

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,788)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)
Total	24.9 %	24.4 %	24.2 %	26.9 %	25.7 %	25.7 %	28.7 %	28.7 %	34.4 %	33.7 %	31.6 %	31.7 %	27.8 %
Sex													
Male	24.7	23.7	25.1	27.0	24.3	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.9
Female	25.1	25.3	23.2	26.8	27.1	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1	24.9
Race													
White	24.1	23.9	24.4	27.3	25.7	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	27.3
Black	28.3	24.5	22.1	25.7	28.0	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8	26.4
Region													
Northeast	21.5	18.6	21.9	25.4	24.7	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2	22.8
North Central	25.9	25.7	24.2	28.7	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7	27.2
South	26.1	26.2	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.5	26.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4	31.1
West	25.3	26.8	25.5	27.7	25.8	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9	28.8
College plans													
Yes	24.6	25.5	25.0	27.1	25.8	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3	27.6
No	25.3	23.7	23.4	26.1	25.9	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	27.8
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	26.6	27.1	25.5	29.1	25.6	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6	29.9
Marihuana only	23.1	24.2	25.6	27.3	23.8	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2	25.7
Few pills	26.3	23.5	21.8	27.6	28.5	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2	25.4
More pills	22.6	21.4	22.6	24.3	25.7	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6	24.2

Note: See Notes, tables 2.57 and 2.58. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 125; *1980*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 127; *1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67

High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1978-90

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 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)	Class of 1983 (N=3,305)	Class of 1984 (N=3,262)	Class of 1985 (N=3,250)	Class of 1986 (N=3,020)	Class of 1987 (N=3,315)	Class of 1988 (N=3,276)	Class of 1989 (N=2,796)	Class of 1990 (N=2,553)
Try marihuana once or twice	8.1 %	9.4 %	10.0 %	13.0 %	11.5 %	12.7 %	14.7 %	14.8 %	15.1 %	18.4 %	19.0 %	23.6 %	23.1 %
Smoke marihuana occasionally	12.4	13.5	14.7	19.1	18.3	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5	36.9
Smoke marihuana regularly	34.9	42.0	50.4	57.6	60.4	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5	77.8
Try LSD once or twice	42.7	41.6	43.9	45.5	44.9	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0	44.7
Take LSD regularly	81.1	82.4	83.0	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.5
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6	55.2
Try cocaine once or twice	33.2	31.5	31.3	32.1	32.8	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9	59.4
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8	73.9
Take cocaine regularly	68.2	69.5	69.2	71.2	73.0	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2	91.1
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9	64.3
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3	80.4
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6	91.6
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8	53.9
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8	71.1
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9	90.2
Try heroin once or twice	52.9	50.4	52.1	52.9	51.1	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8	55.4
Take heroin occasionally	71.4	70.9	70.9	72.2	69.8	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5	76.6
Take heroin regularly	86.6	87.5	86.2	87.5	86.0	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	29.9	29.7	29.7	26.4	25.3	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8	32.2
Take amphetamines regularly	67.1	69.9	69.1	66.1	64.7	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.2
Try barbiturates once or twice	31.3	30.7	30.9	28.4	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2	32.4
Take barbiturates regularly	68.4	71.6	72.2	69.9	67.6	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5	70.2
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	8.3
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	19.6	22.6	20.3	21.6	21.6	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5	31.3
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	63.1	66.2	65.7	64.5	65.5	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8	70.9
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	34.5	34.9	35.9	36.3	36.0	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0	47.1
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	59.0	63.0	63.7	63.3	60.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1990. 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 84 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 also refer to the number of weighted cases. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.68

Young adults' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug, frequency of use, and age group, United States, 1980-90

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	Age groups										
	1980 (N=590)	1981 (N=585)	1982 (N=583)	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	1985 (N=547)	1986 (N=581)	1987 (N=570)	1988 (N=551)	1989 (N=565)	1990 (N=552)
	19 to 22 years old										
Try marihuana once or twice	8.3 %	7.8 %	9.7 %	9.7 %	12.8 %	11.2 %	13.0 %	12.9 %	16.8 %	16.9 %	17.8 %
Smoke marihuana occasionally	13.9	14.2	16.9	16.7	21.7	20.6	22.4	23.0	28.7	29.1	30.1
Smoke marihuana regularly	43.9	47.8	52.4	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	74.9	73.0
Try LSD once or twice	44.8	44.4	45.0	44.7	46.0	44.3	47.6	49.4	49.2	49.5	49.3
Take LSD regularly	83.4	85.3	86.2	86.0	84.5	86.4	87.1	85.6	85.4	85.5	85.8
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	63.8	NA	NA
Try cocaine once or twice	31.4	30.4	33.3	28.7	33.1	33.2	35.5	45.9	51.9	51.5	58.1
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.8	61.3	67.1	72.6	74.6
Take cocaine regularly	65.2	69.3	71.5	75.2	75.1	82.9	82.0	88.0	90.3	89.1	93.9
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	68.5	69.4
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	81.8	82.3
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	94.1	94.9
Try heroin once or twice	57.8	56.8	54.4	52.5	58.7	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.9	59.6	58.3
Take heroin occasionally	77.5	77.8	73.6	74.5	74.9	73.6	77.2	77.6	77.5	79.8	80.8
Take heroin regularly	87.2	89.9	87.5	88.6	86.8	90.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	90.8	91.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	24.6	24.6	27.8	24.8	26.9	23.9	27.1	27.4	31.7	28.9	35.6
Take amphetamines regularly	71.9	69.9	68.3	69.9	68.4	68.5	72.3	72.0	73.9	71.3	74.0
Try crystal methamphetamine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8
Try barbiturates once or twice	27.6	26.4	30.5	25.4	29.9	25.0	30.7	29.6	32.7	30.5	36.4
Take barbiturates regularly	74.0	73.3	72.7	71.3	71.6	71.7	74.5	73.0	74.0	71.7	75.5
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	3.9	5.9	6.1
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	28.1	30.1
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	71.2	72.7	73.3	72.7	76.2	74.1	74.0	76.4	72.8	75.7	76.1
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	34.2	30.1	33.5	36.6	37.9	40.2	34.6	36.7	36.9	42.4	40.6
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	66.5	61.7	64.0	62.1	69.1	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.0	73.4	72.5

Note: See Note, table 2.67, "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: GPO, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

23 to 26 years old							27 to 30 years old		
1984 (N=540)	1985 (N=512)	1986 (N=545)	1987 (N=531)	1988 (N=527)	1989 (N=498)	1990 (N=511)	1988 (N=513)	1989 (N=487)	1990 (N=490)
9.6 %	10.0 %	12.4 %	14.5 %	16.0 %	14.0 %	17.7 %	14.6 %	16.0 %	17.0 %
15.8	16.3	20.9	20.8	26.8	25.3	30.4	24.2	25.7	28.7
52.9	57.5	59.4	65.3	68.3	72.1	71.0	67.5	69.1	69.2
48.3	46.9	47.9	51.5	53.7	50.7	52.0	53.3	55.6	54.6
89.0	86.6	88.7	90.0	89.2	89.0	88.2	89.1	91.2	92.0
NA	NA	NA	64.8	63.2	NA	NA	65.9	NA	NA
31.3	31.1	35.9	48.0	47.1	51.3	51.5	45.3	53.0	51.6
NA	NA	50.9	62.6	63.2	69.9	69.9	62.6	66.6	66.6
75.6	76.9	83.0	88.9	90.9	91.2	91.2	88.9	92.0	91.4
NA	NA	NA	59.1	63.5	69.8	67.3	66.5	64.9	68.7
NA	NA	NA	70.3	74.0	79.9	81.1	76.4	76.7	82.6
NA	NA	NA	88.0	89.2	91.5	94.2	89.6	89.5	95.3
58.2	59.2	60.8	66.6	65.4	62.3	64.1	66.0	69.7	67.5
81.2	80.7	78.9	84.5	82.4	80.8	83.4	86.0	86.8	85.3
92.0	90.1	90.6	92.8	91.5	91.3	91.0	92.7	93.5	93.0
29.6	29.4	29.4	34.1	33.2	32.5	35.3	35.2	37.5	36.9
75.8	77.2	75.6	78.2	77.4	76.7	77.8	80.6	82.9	83.3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.5	NA	NA	59.6
32.2	29.9	30.2	35.5	35.8	32.9	37.9	37.2	38.7	39.0
77.4	77.0	74.9	79.9	79.8	76.6	80.5	81.5	83.7	84.0
5.5	3.0	6.4	6.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	5.0	6.3	4.4
27.8	27.4	26.9	30.2	29.1	27.8	31.1	27.4	31.7	32.2
76.7	77.9	80.1	77.2	81.8	76.9	79.7	79.3	81.7	84.7
38.4	39.7	39.1	39.8	35.8	37.7	40.2	41.0	42.3	44.1
71.1	70.1	75.7	73.6	75.5	71.4	78.5	72.8	75.2	77.8

Table 2.69

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1978-90

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 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)	Class of 1983 (N=3,385)	Class of 1984 (N=3,269)	Class of 1985 (N=3,274)	Class of 1986 (N=3,077)	Class of 1987 (N=3,271)	Class of 1988 (N=3,231)	Class of 1989 (N=2,806)	Class of 1990 (N=2,549)
Marihuana	87.8 %	90.1 %	89.0 %	89.2 %	88.5 %	86.2 %	84.6 %	85.5 %	85.2 %	84.8 %	85.0 %	84.3 %	84.4 %
Amyl and butyl nitrates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8	24.4
LSD	32.2	34.2	35.3	35.0	34.2	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3	40.7
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9	27.7
Some other psychedelic	33.8	34.6	35.0	32.7	30.6	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2	28.3
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7	49.0
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0	42.4
Cocaine	37.8	45.5	47.9	47.5	47.4	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7	54.5
Heroin	16.4	18.9	21.2	19.2	20.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4	31.9
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	26.1	28.7	29.4	29.6	30.4	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3	38.1
Amphetamines	58.5	59.9	61.3	69.5	70.8	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3	59.7
Barbiturates	50.6	49.8	49.1	54.9	55.2	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4	45.9
Tranquillizers	64.3	61.4	59.1	60.8	58.9	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3	44.7

Note: See Note, table 2.67. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Table 2.70

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1978-90

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 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)	Class of 1983 (N=3,315)	Class of 1984 (N=3,236)	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)	Class of 1987 (N=3,322)	Class of 1988 (N=3,288)	Class of 1989 (N=2,813)	Class of 1990 (N=2,571)
Smoke marihuana in private	25.4 %	28.0 %	28.9 %	35.4 %	36.6 %	37.8 %	41.6 %	44.7 %	43.8 %	47.6 %	51.8 %	51.5 %	56.0 %
Smoke marihuana in public places	59.5	61.8	66.1	67.4	72.8	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3	80.0	81.9
Take LSD in private	62.7	62.4	65.8	62.6	67.1	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5	71.6	72.9
Take LSD in public places	80.7	81.5	82.8	80.7	82.1	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	84.4	84.9
Take heroin in private	68.8	68.5	70.3	68.8	69.3	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	76.4
Take heroin in public places	82.5	84.0	83.8	82.4	82.5	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6	85.2	86.7
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	52.2	53.4	54.1	52.0	53.5	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2	61.1	64.5
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	75.8	77.3	76.1	74.2	75.5	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2	79.2	81.6
Get drunk in private	17.4	16.8	16.7	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2	20.2	23.0
Get drunk in public places	50.3	50.4	48.3	49.1	50.7	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	42.2	43.1	42.8	43.0	42.0	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4	44.5	47.3

Note: See Note, table 2.67. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

Table 2.71

High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1978-90

Question: "Do you disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?"

(Percent "disapproving"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1978 (N=3,686)	Class of 1979 (N=3,221)	Class of 1980 (N=3,261)	Class of 1981 (N=3,610)	Class of 1982 (N=3,651)	Class of 1983 (N=3,341)	Class of 1984 (N=3,254)	Class of 1985 (N=3,265)	Class of 1986 (N=3,113)	Class of 1987 (N=3,302)	Class of 1988 (N=3,311)	Class of 1989 (N=2,799)	Class of 1990 (N=2,566)
Try marijuana once or twice	33.4 %	34.2 %	39.0 %	40.0 %	45.5 %	46.3 %	49.3 %	51.4 %	54.6 %	56.6 %	60.8 %	64.6 %	67.8 %
Smoke marijuana occasionally	43.5	45.3	49.7	52.6	59.1	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2	80.5
Smoke marijuana regularly	67.5	69.2	74.6	77.4	80.6	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8	91.0
Try LSD once or twice	85.4	86.6	87.3	86.4	88.8	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7	89.8
Take LSD regularly	96.4	96.9	96.7	96.8	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4	96.3
Try cocaine once or twice	77.0	74.7	76.3	74.6	76.6	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5	91.5
Take cocaine regularly	91.9	90.8	91.1	90.7	91.5	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.7
Try heroin once or twice	92.0	93.4	93.5	93.5	94.6	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4	95.1
Take heroin occasionally	96.4	96.8	96.7	97.2	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2	96.7
Take heroin regularly	97.8	97.9	97.6	97.8	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4	97.5
Try amphetamines once or twice	74.8	75.1	75.4	71.1	72.6	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3	85.3
Take amphetamines regularly	93.5	94.4	93.0	91.7	92.0	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	95.5
Try barbiturates once or twice	82.4	84.0	83.9	82.4	84.4	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3	90.5
Take barbiturates regularly	94.3	95.2	95.4	94.2	94.4	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3	96.4
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	15.6	15.8	16.0	17.2	18.2	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3	29.4
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	67.7	68.3	69.0	69.1	69.9	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5	77.9
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	90.2	91.7	90.8	91.8	90.9	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6	91.9
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	56.2	56.7	55.6	55.5	58.8	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5	68.9
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	67.0	70.3	70.8	69.9	69.4	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8

Note: See Note, table 2.67. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.72

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use

United States, 1978-90

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which of the following policies would you favor?"

(Percent favoring policy)

Policy	Class of 1978 (N=3,710)	Class of 1979 (N=3,280)	Class of 1980 (N=3,210)	Class of 1981 (N=3,600)	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	32.9 %	32.1 %	26.3 %	23.1 %	20.0 %	18.9 %	18.6 %	16.6 %	14.9 %	15.4 %	15.1 %	16.6 %	15.9 %
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	30.2	30.1	30.9	29.3	28.2	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9	18.9	17.4
It should be a crime	22.2	24.0	26.4	32.1	34.7	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2	50.0	53.2
Don't know	14.6	13.8	16.4	15.4	17.1	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9	14.6	13.6

Note: See Note, table 2.67. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.73

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal

United States, 1978-90

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	Class of 1978 (N=3,710)	Class of 1979 (N=3,280)	Class of 1980 (N=3,210)	Class of 1981 (N=3,600)	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)
No	21.8 %	22.9 %	25.0 %	27.7 %	29.3 %	27.4 %	30.9 %	32.6 %	33.0 %	36.0 %	36.8 %	38.8 %	40.1 %
Yes, but only to adults	53.6	53.2	51.8	48.6	46.2	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9	37.9	38.8
Yes, to anyone	12.0	11.3	9.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5	9.2	9.6
Don't know	12.6	12.6	13.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8	14.1	11.6

Note: See Note, table 2.67. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.74

College freshmen reporting that marihuana should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1968-90

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Marihuana should be legalized		
	Total	Male	Female
1968	19.4 %	21.4 %	16.9 %
1969	25.6	28.1	22.4
1970	38.4	41.0	35.2
1971	38.7	41.7	35.0
1972	46.6	49.6	43.0
1973	48.2	50.9	45.2
1974	46.7	49.7	43.4
1975	47.2	50.7	43.3
1976	48.9	51.6	46.1
1977	52.9	56.6	49.2
1978	49.5	52.1	47.1
1979	46.0	48.6	43.6
1980	39.3	42.1	36.6
1981	34.0	36.3	31.9
1982	29.4	32.5	26.4
1983	25.7	28.4	23.1
1984	22.9	25.8	20.3
1985	21.8	24.8	18.9
1986	21.3	25.0	18.0
1987	19.3	23.1	15.9
1988	19.3	22.8	16.4
1989	16.7	20.1	13.7
1990	18.6	21.7	16.0

Note: The American Freshman Survey is conducted annually by the Cooperative Institutional Research Program (CIRP) of the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles. Each fall, the CIRP surveys approximately 200,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes from a nationally-representative sample of two-year and four-year colleges and universities in the United States. From 1968 to 1970, approximately 15 percent of the Nation's institutions of higher education were selected by sampling procedures to participate in the program. Beginning in 1971, a stratified sample was selected from all institutions that have entering freshman classes and that respond to the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. An institution is considered eligible if it was operating at the time of the survey and if it had a freshman class of at least 25 students. The data presented above are weighted estimates of all first-time, full-time students entering higher education institutions in the fall of each year. Response categories were "agree strongly," "agree somewhat," "disagree somewhat," and "disagree strongly." The text or format of the questions or responses may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 74, 98; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, pp. 25, 41, 57; *Fall 1990*, pp. 24, 40, 56; Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California); and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75

College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1977-90

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Abortion should be legal		
	Total	Male	Female
1977	55.7 %	55.8 %	55.6 %
1978	56.7	56.5	56.9
1979	53.3	53.0	53.6
1980	53.6	53.3	53.8
1981	53.9	53.0	54.7
1982	54.8	53.7	55.9
1983	54.8	54.7	54.8
1984	53.8	53.3	54.2
1985	54.9	54.5	55.3
1986	58.6	58.3	59.0
1987	58.7	58.7	58.7
1988	57.0	56.8	57.2
1989	64.7	63.6	65.5
1990	64.9	65.0	64.8

Note: See Note, table 2.74.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 74, 98; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, pp. 25, 41, 57; *Fall 1990*, pp. 24, 40, 56; Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California); and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76

College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-90

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	54.3 %	60.0 %	46.8 %
1970	51.6	57.5	44.5
1971	48.1	53.9	41.1
1972	50.3	56.4	43.0
1973	50.1	55.7	43.7
1974	51.5	56.9	45.6
1975	53.5	59.1	47.1
1976	59.7	64.8	54.3
1977	64.3	69.2	59.2
1978	65.4	70.3	60.6
1979	62.4	68.1	57.0
1980	65.9	70.5	61.6
1981	69.1	74.2	64.2
1982	69.8	74.3	65.5
1983	68.8	72.5	65.2
1987	68.3	71.4	65.5
1988	69.1	72.7	66.0
1989	68.5	71.9	65.5
1990	66.3	69.8	63.2

Note: See Note, table 2.74.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 74, 98; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Elyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, pp. 25, 41, 57; *Fall 1990*, pp. 24, 40, 56; Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California); and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.77

College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-90

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Capital punishment should be abolished		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	53.9 %	50.0 %	59.0 %
1970	56.3	53.4	59.8
1971	57.6	53.2	62.8
1978	32.6	26.8	38.2
1979	34.5	28.0	40.7
1980	34.5	28.0	40.5
1981	30.1	24.7	35.2
1982	28.4	23.1	33.5
1983	28.9	23.9	33.7
1984	26.0	22.2	29.6
1985	26.6	22.6	30.2
1986	25.4	21.4	29.1
1987	23.8	20.4	27.0
1988	23.0	19.6	26.0
1989	21.3	18.4	23.8
1990	21.5	18.5	24.1

Note: See Note, table 2.74.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 51, 74, 75, 98, 99; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Elyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, pp. 25, 41, 57; *Fall 1990*, pp. 24, 40, 56; Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California); and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.78

College freshmen reporting that homosexual relationships should be legally prohibited

By sex, United States, 1976-90

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships		
	Total	Male	Female
1976	47.0 %	55.0 %	38.6 %
1977	48.6	56.7	40.3
1978	46.3	54.4	38.5
1979	47.3	56.2	39.0
1980	48.9	58.1	40.3
1981	48.6	57.8	39.9
1982	47.2	57.0	37.6
1983	49.0	58.3	39.9
1984	47.8	57.9	38.4
1985	47.9	58.3	38.3
1986	52.2	62.5	42.8
1987	53.1	62.5	44.6
1988	49.0	59.7	39.9
1989	45.4	57.3	35.1
1990	44.4	56.0	34.5

Note: See Note, table 2.74.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 51, 75, 99; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Elyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, pp. 25, 41, 57; *Fall 1990*, pp. 24, 40, 56; Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California); and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79

Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers

By sex, United States, 1988, 1989, and 1990

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	The best way to control AIDS ^a is through widespread, mandatory testing			Employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees or job applicants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1988	67.7 %	67.7 %	67.7 %	71.0 %	69.8 %	72.0 %
1989	67.2	66.9	67.5	77.8	76.5	78.9
1990	66.4	66.5	66.3	80.4	78.5	82.1

Note: See Note, table 2.74.

^aAcquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National For Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; and Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Elyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, pp. 25, 41, 57; *Fall 1990*, pp. 24, 40, 56; Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.80

College freshmen reporting that the Federal government should do more to control handguns

By sex, United States, 1989 and 1990

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	The Federal government should do more to control the sale of handguns		
	Total	Male	Female
1989	78.2 %	67.2 %	87.6 %
1990	77.1	65.5	87.0

Note: See Note, table 2.74.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Elyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, pp. 25, 41, 57; *Fall 1990*, pp. 24, 40, 56; Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.81

Fifth and sixth graders' knowledge of drug use

By type of drug, United States, 1990

Questions: "Do you know any adults or older kids who have tried or who use...? Do you know any kids your own age who have tried or who use...?"

Type of drug	Adults or older kids	Kids your own age
Beer	77 %	34 %
Wine or liquor	64	26
Marihuana	15	5
Cocaine or crack	10	2
Ice ^a	3	2
Ecstasy ^b	1	1

Note: These data are from a national telephone survey conducted by NFO Research, Inc. for Edelman Public Relations. Households were selected from NFO's nationally-representative panel of 250,000 households. This panel was selected to be comparable to U.S. Bureau of the Census data in its distribution of geographic region, market size, age of household head, household size, and household income. A total of 500 interviews were conducted with fifth or sixth grade children in NFO panel households. Prior to telephoning, a letter was mailed to 1,700 panel members with children between the ages of 10 and 12. The letter explained the purpose of the study and the areas of questioning and asked for cooperation with the study. Five hundred interviews, evenly divided between fifth and sixth graders, were conducted between Apr. 20 and May 2, 1990. Students who had participated in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program, a preventive education program for school children, were not interviewed. Interviewed households were regionally and demographically comparable to total U.S. households with children between the ages of 10 and 12. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aIce is a smokable form of methamphetamine.^bEcstasy is the street name for MDMA, an illegal stimulant with hallucinogenic properties.

Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.82

Discussions about drug use among fifth and sixth graders

By persons with whom discussions were held, United States, 1990

Question: "Now I would like to ask you about different people you have talked to about drugs or alcohol. Have you ever talked to... about drugs or alcohol?"

	Total	Fifth graders	Sixth graders
Your parents	85 %	84 %	86 %
Your teachers	74	76	73
Any other grown-ups	68	67	69
Your friends	63	65	61
A police officer	43	46	40
Your brothers and/or sisters	42	44	40
Teenagers or older kids	28	22	33

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), p. 10.

Table 2.83

Drugs seen by and offered to fifth and sixth graders

By type of drug, United States, 1990

Question: "Have you ever seen any kinds of drugs or alcohol at your school, the mall or where you go to play? If yes, what kind of drugs have you seen? Has anyone ever offered you drugs, like marihuana? Has anyone ever offered you alcohol, like beer or wine?"

(Percent responding yes)

Type of drug	Total	Fifth graders	Sixth graders
Have you ever seen:			
Total	21 %	20 %	22 %
Beer	8	8	8
Cigarettes	8	8	8
Marihuana	6	4	9
Cocaine or crack	5	4	6
Other alcohol	5	4	5
Other drugs	2	2	2
Ice ^a	1	1	(b)
Don't know or refused	2	2	2
Have you ever been offered:			
Drugs, like marihuana	3	2	4
Alcohol, like beer or wine	11	8	14

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

^aIce is a smokable form of methamphetamine.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), pp. 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.84

Attitudes toward drugs among fifth and sixth graders

United States, 1990

Question: "Now I'm going to read several more statements to you. For each one I read, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the sentence."

	Agree a lot	Agree a little	Disagree a little	Disagree a lot
If someone offers you a drug such as marihuana, you should talk to an adult about what happened	92 %	3 %	2 %	3 %
Drugs bought on the street are not safe to use	86	4	2	8
True friends don't push kids into trying drugs or alcohol	79	7	6	8
Police officers would rather catch you doing something wrong than try to help you	17	6	10	67
Most kids my age use drugs like marihuana	8	4	16	72
Kids who use drugs have more friends than those who don't	5	3	3	83
It's okay for kids to drink alcohol, as long as it doesn't become a habit	3	5	12	80
There is nothing wrong with kids smoking cigarettes, as long as they don't smoke too many	2	3	9	86
It's okay for kids to try marihuana just to satisfy their curiosity	1	2	4	93
When watching a movie, if my favorite character is doing drugs, then I know it's okay for me to use them	1	1	2	96

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), p. 18.

Table 2.85

Attitudes toward drugs among fifth and sixth graders

By grade, United States, 1990

Question: "Now I'm going to read several more statements to you. For each one I read, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the sentence."

	Agree a lot		Disagree a lot	
	Fifth graders	Sixth graders	Fifth graders	Sixth graders
If someone offers you a drug such as marihuana, you should talk to an adult about what happened	95 %	89 %	3 %	4 %
Drugs bought on the street are not safe to use	86	86	8	8
True friends don't push kids into trying drugs or alcohol	77	82	7	9
Police officers would rather catch you doing something wrong than try to help you	19	15	75	79
Most kids my age use drugs like marihuana	8	7	77	67
Kids who use drugs have more friends than those who don't	5	4	84	82
It's okay for kids to drink alcohol, as long as it doesn't become a habit	4	2	82	78
There is nothing wrong with kids smoking cigarettes, as long as they don't smoke too many	3	1	88	84
It's okay for kids to try marihuana just to satisfy their curiosity	1	(a)	92	93
When watching a movie, if my favorite character is doing drugs, then I know it's okay for me to use them	1	1	95	96

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), p. 19.

Table 2.86

Reported intention to try drugs among fifth and sixth graders

By demographic and parental characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Now I'm going to read several more statements to you. For each one I read, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the sentence. By the time I enter high school, I will probably have tried (at least once): . . . alcohol, cigarettes, drugs."

	Will try by high school ^a		
	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Drugs
Total	32 %	25 %	7 %
<u>Grade</u>			
Fifth	28	16	6
Sixth	37	26	7
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	34	23	8
Female	30	18	5
<u>Parents</u>			
Married	31	20	7
Single	39	27	8
<u>Siblings</u>			
Older	31	22	6
Younger	32	19	6
Only child ^b	43	21	13
<u>Female head of household employment</u>			
Full-time	32	20	6
Part-time	29	21	8
Not employed	35	24	8
<u>Female head of household education</u>			
College graduate	26	15	5
College incomplete	35	24	6
High school graduate	36	22	9
<u>Male head of household education</u>			
College graduate	31	20	5
College incomplete	33	21	8
High school graduate	33	20	6
<u>Income</u>			
\$50,000 and over	37	18	6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	31	22	7
Under \$25,000	30	23	7
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	41	28	7
North Central	40	21	9
South	26	18	8
West	23	17	1

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

^aPercent agreeing that they will have tried . . . by high school.^bSmall base size (N=47).Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc.), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.87

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-90^a

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			
	Should	Don't	know	Should	Don't	know	Should	Don't	know	Should	Don't	know	Should	Don't	know	Should	Don't	know	
National	18 %	80 %	2 %	20 %	75 %	5 %	28 %	69 %	3 %	30 %	67 %	3 %	25 %	72 %	3 %	20 %	76 %	3 %	
Sex																			
Male	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4	34	63	3	30	67	3	25	71	3	
Female	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2	26	71	3	21	76	3	16	80	3	
Race																			
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3	29	68	3	25	72	3	19	77	3	
Black/other	18	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	6	38	59	2	27	71	2	28	69	3	
Education																			
College	32	66	3	35	59	6	40	56	4	42	55	3	35	61	4	23	74	3	
High school	15	83	2	16	79	4	26	70	3	27	70	3	23	75	2	21	76	3	
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3	13	84	3	8	88	4	9	87	4	
Occupation																			
Professional/business	23	74	3	29	65	6	36	60	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	22	75	4	
Clerical	15	83	2	20	76	5	26	72	2	27	71	2	23	75	2	18	79	3	
Manual	17	82	1	17	79	4	25	71	4	28	69	3	23	74	3	22	75	3	
Farmer	6	89	6	3	93	3	8	92	0	16	80	4	12	79	9	8	82	10	
Income																			
\$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3	30	67	2	27	70	3	22	75	3	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3	33	63	4	25	73	1	20	77	3	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5	28	69	3	27	72	2	20	76	4	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3	30	67	3	19	76	5	18	77	5	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3	26	71	3	15	80	5	17	79	4	
Under \$3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2	32	67	1	25	69	6	18	82	0	
Age																			
18 to 20 years	42	56	2	34	56	10	57	39	4	51	48	2	45	52	4	33	67	0	
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4	49	49	2	42	56	3	29	68	3	
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3	29	69	2	27	71	2	21	76	3	
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4	16	80	4	13	84	4	13	83	4	
Region																			
Northeast	22	74	4	26	70	4	32	64	4	33	62	5	27	70	3	20	76	4	
Midwest	20	78	2	20	75	5	25	72	3	26	72	2	20	77	3	18	79	3	
South	11	89	(b)	12	84	5	22	74	4	27	72	2	20	78	2	17	80	2	
West	24	73	3	32	63	6	37	61	2	38	59	4	38	57	6	30	66	4	
Religion																			
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3	24	74	2	20	77	3	17	80	2	
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3	31	64	6	26	71	3	17	78	5	
Jewish	33	67	0	48	48	4	37	63	0	62	38	0	28	62	9	33	54	14	
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7	64	33	2	60	36	4	54	44	2	
Politics																			
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2	19	80	2	18	80	2	15	82	3	
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3	29	67	4	24	73	3	20	77	2	
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	24	72	4	

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

1984			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990		
Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
23 %	73 %	4 %	18 %	80 %	2 %	16 %	81 %	3 %	17 %	79 %	4 %	16 %	81 %	3 %	16 %	81 %	3 %
28	68	4	23	75	2	19	78	3	21	74	4	20	76	4	19	79	2
19	77	4	14	84	2	14	83	3	14	82	3	14	84	2	14	82	3
23	73	4	18	81	1	17	80	3	17	80	3	18	80	3	17	80	3
22	75	3	19	77	4	12	84	4	18	75	8	10	85	5	13	82	5
29	66	5	22	75	2	21	75	4	20	75	5	20	77	3	18	79	3
21	75	4	17	82	2	13	84	2	16	80	4	15	82	3	16	81	3
7	91	2	8	91	2	10	88	1	12	88	0	9	88	3	12	87	1
27	68	5	20	79	1	20	77	3	16	80	4	20	77	3	21	77	2
22	72	6	16	82	2	11	83	6	14	82	3	10	88	2	9	87	4
20	77	3	19	79	2	16	81	2	20	75	4	17	80	4	16	80	4
3	94	3	9	91	0	2	95	2	6	94	0	25	75	0	6	88	6
25	72	3	19	80	1	17	80	3	16	81	3	18	80	3	17	80	2
23	71	6	19	79	2	17	81	2	22	76	2	14	82	4	15	80	5
14	85	1	18	81	1	10	88	2	23	73	4	20	76	4	13	84	2
23	70	6	14	86	0	8	90	2	11	85	4	20	76	4	14	83	2
24	72	4	15	82	3	14	82	4	24	73	3	11	89	0	10	87	3
19	77	4	30	68	3	22	78	0	13	64	23	10	90	0	0	100	0
36	62	2	16	82	3	21	74	5	16	74	10	19	75	6	22	78	0
34	62	4	27	71	2	25	70	5	24	70	6	21	76	3	19	76	5
27	68	4	20	79	2	19	79	2	19	78	3	19	78	3	19	79	2
9	87	4	12	87	2	8	90	2	12	86	2	11	86	3	12	85	3
24	74	2	20	80	(b)	18	78	4	19	76	5	14	80	6	12	84	4
23	72	6	16	82	2	14	83	3	18	78	4	14	84	2	16	81	3
20	76	4	14	84	2	13	85	2	12	86	2	14	83	3	12	84	4
26	70	4	25	73	2	23	72	5	23	72	5	26	72	2	29	71	0
20	76	4	15	83	2	13	85	2	13	84	3	13	86	2	12	85	3
20	76	4	18	80	2	16	81	2	16	80	4	16	80	4	15	84	1
48	48	4	40	60	0	40	55	5	52	44	4	35	65	0	33	60	7
44	50	6	37	60	3	42	51	7	38	55	7	40	49	11	44	51	5
17	80	4	13	86	(b)	13	84	2	14	84	2	14	85	1	11	86	2
21	75	4	18	80	2	15	82	2	18	78	4	16	81	3	18	79	3
28	68	4	21	76	2	19	76	4	20	75	5	19	76	5	18	78	3

Table 2.88

Attitudes toward the effects of drug legalization

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Now I'd like you to think about what might happen if drugs were legalized. First, do you think (item) would increase, decrease or stay the same?"

	Percent saying "increase"			
	Drug use in the public schools	The number of addicts	Drug overdoses	The amount of drug-related crime
National	65 %	67 %	63 %	52 %
Sex				
Male	62	68	64	50
Female	67	67	62	55
Age				
18 to 29 years	72	71	69	51
30 to 49 years	68	69	64	53
50 years and older	57	64	57	53
Region				
East	65	66	62	52
Midwest	64	66	64	54
South	68	70	64	57
West	60	66	62	45
Race				
White	65	67	64	52
Nonwhite	62	68	57	55
Education				
College graduate	62	68	60	41
College incomplete	64	68	62	45
High school graduate	69	71	67	60
Less than high school graduate	57	66	58	59
Politics				
Republican	67	69	67	51
Democrat	62	68	59	56
Independent	65	65	63	50
Income				
\$50,000 and over	63	61	59	40
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	64	59	43
\$20,000 to \$29,999	68	73	63	60
Under \$20,000	66	70	67	60

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 292 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1990), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.89

Attitudes toward drug use in respondent's neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "In your opinion, how much of a problem is illegal drug use in your neighborhood -- very serious, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not at all serious?"

	Very serious	Some-what serious	Not too serious	Not at all serious	Don't know/no answer
National	18 %	30 %	31 %	19 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	18	30	32	20	1
Female	19	30	30	18	3
Age					
18 to 29 years	19	28	32	20	1
30 to 44 years	15	35	32	17	1
45 to 64 years	22	30	26	19	3
65 years and older	19	22	34	21	5
Region					
Northeast	21	27	32	17	3
North Central	12	31	37	18	3
South	23	32	25	18	2
West	15	27	32	23	2
Race, ethnicity					
White	17	30	32	19	2
Black	35	22	24	20	0
Hispanic	16	48	30	0	7
Other	40	27	30	4	0
Education					
Less than high school graduate	25	22	27	23	3
High school graduate	18	33	30	17	3
College incomplete	22	26	29	20	3
College graduate	12	35	33	19	1
Post graduate	15	30	38	16	1
Politics					
Republican	17	29	33	20	2
Democrat	20	32	27	18	3
Independent	18	30	32	17	2
Other	18	8	28	37	10
Income					
Under \$7,500	32	29	20	18	2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	26	23	31	12	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	26	34	18	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	36	26	20	2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	37	29	18	2
\$50,000 and over	16	25	34	24	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.90

 Respondents reporting knowledge of others' drug use

United States, 1978, 1982, and 1989

 Question: "Do you know anyone who uses . . . or not?"

	1978			1982			1989		
	Know	Don't know	Not sure	Know	Don't know	Not sure	Know	Don't know	Not sure
Marihuana (pot)	35 %	63 %	2 %	36 %	63 %	1 %	20 %	80 %	0 %
Tranquilizers	45	53	2	26	74	(a)	12	87	1
Cocaine (coke)	14	84	2	15	85	(a)	11	89	(a)
Sleeping pills	27	71	2	NA	NA	NA	9	91	(a)
Steroids ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	94	1
Amphetamines ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	94	2
Crack ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	95	1
Heroin	7	91	2	NA	NA	NA	3	97	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^bNew drug category.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Aug. 27, 1989). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.91

Respondents reporting knowledge of cocaine or crack use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "Do you personally know anyone who you believe uses cocaine or crack?"

	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	33 %	66 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	36	64	0
Female	30	69	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	44	56	0
30 to 44 years	42	58	0
45 to 64 years	27	73	1
65 years and older	11	88	1
Region			
Northeast	31	68	1
North Central	28	72	1
South	35	65	1
West	40	60	0
Race, ethnicity			
White	31	69	1
Black	52	48	0
Hispanic	84	16	0
Other	35	65	0
Education			
Less than high school graduate	22	77	1
High school graduate	31	69	1
College incomplete	37	63	1
College graduate	36	64	0
Post graduate	38	61	1
Politics			
Republican	32	68	0
Democrat	32	68	1
Independent	37	62	1
Other	10	90	0
Income			
Under \$7,500	36	62	2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	29	71	1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	65	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33	66	0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	37	63	0
\$50,000 and over	33	66	0

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.92

Attitudes toward seriousness of the drug problem and funding for the anti-drug effort

United States, 1989

Questions

A. "How serious do you feel the drug problem is here in the United States -- very serious, somewhat serious, not very serious, or not serious at all?"

Very serious	87 %
Somewhat serious	10
Not very serious	1
Not serious at all	1
Not sure	1

B. "Would you favor or oppose spending more money on, and raising your own taxes to pay for . . .?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
An education campaign to convince young people and others not to use drugs	79 %	19 %	2 %
A sharp increase in the prisons available for locking up convicted drug pushers	71	26	3
The expansion of drug rehabilitation centers so that any addict can be immediately admitted for treatment	67	28	5
An increase in aid to Bolivia, Peru, and Columbia to combat cocaine traffic from those countries to the U.S.	50	45	5

C. "If you had to choose, would you prefer to see sharp cuts in . . . in order to pay for the federal government's anti-drug programs, or not?"

	Prefer cuts	Don't prefer cuts	Not sure
Defense spending	61 %	34 %	5 %
Federal health and nutrition programs	19	78	3
Federal aid to education	13	84	3
Federal aid to the homeless	13	84	3
Medicaid benefits	10	89	1
Veterans' health benefits	10	87	3
Medicare benefits	7	91	2
Social Security benefits	7	93	(a)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Aug. 27, 1989). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.93

Attitudes toward the Federal government's effort to reduce drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "Do you think the federal government can or can not significantly reduce the use of illegal drugs in this country?"

	Can	Cannot	Don't know/ no answer
National	59 %	36 %	5 %
Sex			
Male	61	36	3
Female	57	37	6
Age			
18 to 29 years	62	35	3
30 to 44 years	62	36	2
45 to 64 years	57	39	4
65 years and older	53	34	13
Region			
Northeast	61	35	4
North Central	58	37	6
South	61	34	5
West	55	40	5
Race, ethnicity			
White	59	36	5
Black	57	41	3
Hispanic	79	21	0
Other	80	16	4
Education			
Less than high school graduate	51	36	13
High school graduate	60	36	4
College incomplete	61	36	3
College graduate	62	35	4
Post graduate	56	40	4
Politics			
Republican	59	35	6
Democrat	63	33	4
Independent	53	42	4
Other	60	40	0
Income			
Under \$7,500	57	33	10
\$7,500 to \$14,999	53	38	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	53	40	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	60	34	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64	34	2
\$50,000 and over	61	37	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.94

Attitudes toward proposals to reduce illegal drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "Which of these do you think will do more to reduce the use of illegal drugs -- punishing drug users, or putting them into drug treatment programs?"

	Punishing	Putting into treatment programs	Don't know/ no answer
National	33 %	57 %	10 %
Sex			
Male	37	53	10
Female	29	62	9
Age			
18 to 29 years	40	54	6
30 to 44 years	39	60	10
45 to 64 years	29	62	9
65 years and older	35	50	15
Region			
Northeast	27	63	10
North Central	34	56	11
South	38	55	8
West	29	58	13
Race, ethnicity			
White	32	58	10
Black	38	57	5
Hispanic	37	57	7
Other	44	46	10
Education			
Less than high school graduate	39	53	9
High school graduate	40	51	9
College incomplete	33	57	10
College graduate	26	66	8
Post graduate	19	67	14
Politics			
Republican	36	53	11
Democrat	32	60	8
Independent	31	59	10
Other	30	63	8
Income			
Under \$7,500	30	68	2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	34	48	18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33	55	12
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36	58	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	60	9
\$50,000 and over	30	61	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.95

Attitudes toward proposals to reduce illegal drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "Please tell me whether you think each of these items will or will not reduce illegal drug use in this country?"

	Building more Federal prison cells for drug offenders			Spending more Federal money on drug treatment programs			Spending more Federal money on education in schools			Spending more Federal money on military and law enforcement aid to the main exporting countries of Columbia, Bolivia and Peru		
	Will	Will not	Don't know/no answer	Will	Will not	Don't know/no answer	Will	Will not	Don't know/no answer	Will	Will not	Don't know/no answer
National	39 %	57 %	4 %	80 %	17 %	3 %	91 %	7 %	2 %	65 %	26 %	9 %
Sex												
Male	39	59	2	77	21	2	92	6	2	68	27	5
Female	39	55	6	83	14	3	91	7	2	62	25	13
Age												
18 to 29 years	41	56	3	83	16	1	91	7	1	75	20	5
30 to 44 years	38	61	2	81	17	2	94	5	2	64	29	7
45 to 64 years	38	57	5	77	20	4	90	7	3	65	27	8
65 years and older	41	49	10	80	16	4	85	11	3	54	24	22
Region												
Northeast	40	57	2	78	21	1	90	8	2	67	28	6
North Central	34	61	5	78	19	3	92	6	2	62	28	9
South	42	54	5	81	17	2	90	7	3	70	20	10
West	38	58	4	85	12	3	93	6	1	58	32	9
Race, ethnicity												
White	38	58	4	81	17	3	91	7	2	66	26	8
Black	46	50	4	72	28	0	90	7	2	65	23	12
Hispanic	51	49	0	92	4	4	96	4	0	74	22	4
Other	38	58	3	79	21	0	97	3	0	51	30	20
Education												
Less than high school graduate	44	46	10	71	20	9	88	9	4	60	24	16
High school graduate	40	54	6	78	20	2	91	8	2	68	22	10
College incomplete	38	61	2	82	18	1	92	6	2	66	27	7
College graduate	39	60	1	81	16	4	92	6	2	63	30	8
Post graduate	33	65	1	91	10	0	92	5	3	62	32	6
Politics												
Republican	44	52	4	78	20	3	93	5	2	70	23	7
Democrat	41	55	4	83	15	2	90	8	2	64	28	8
Independent	33	64	4	81	17	2	89	9	2	64	27	9
Other	40	60	0	65	27	8	90	10	0	47	27	27
Income												
Under \$7,500	48	41	12	73	23	4	77	14	9	62	20	19
\$7,500 to \$14,999	33	61	6	77	17	6	87	10	2	60	27	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39	56	5	84	14	2	92	6	2	67	23	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34	63	3	83	14	3	93	6	1	72	21	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	37	60	3	78	21	1	91	7	3	60	32	8
\$50,000 and over	43	54	2	79	19	2	93	5	2	65	31	4
Religion												
Protestant	40	55	5	81	16	3	90	8	2	68	22	10
Catholic	36	62	2	80	18	2	94	5	1	61	33	6
Jewish	35	52	13	78	22	0	96	0	4	56	40	4
Other	47	50	3	80	21	0	93	6	2	63	30	7
No preference	33	64	3	79	18	3	88	6	7	58	33	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.96

Attitudes toward allocation of government resources for the fight against drugs

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "There are many things our government is doing to fight drug use. Which one of the following activities in the government's fight against drugs do you think deserves the most money and effort: Teaching young people about the dangers of drugs; helping drug users overcome their addiction to drugs; working with foreign governments to stop the export of drugs to this country; arresting people in this country who sell drugs; or arresting the people who use drugs?"

	Teach the young	Help to overcome addiction	Work with foreign governments	Arrest sellers	Arrest users	No opinion
National	40 %	5 %	28 %	19 %	4 %	4 %
Sex						
Male	42	6	27	18	3	4
Female	39	5	28	20	5	3
Age						
18 to 29 years	47	6	25	18	3	1
30 to 49 years	43	6	27	18	4	2
50 years and older	34	3	30	20	6	7
Region						
East	38	6	26	20	6	4
Midwest	41	6	29	18	5	1
South	39	4	29	20	3	5
West	45	5	25	18	2	5
Race						
White	42	5	26	19	4	4
Nonwhite	31	7	37	18	4	3
Education						
College graduate	48	8	21	18	3	2
College incomplete	45	7	25	20	2	1
High school graduate	38	4	30	19	6	3
Less than high school graduate	31	2	33	20	5	9
Politics						
Republican	48	3	25	19	3	2
Democrat	39	5	30	17	4	5
Independent	34	8	28	21	5	4
Income						
\$50,000 and over	43	6	24	20	5	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	49	4	27	14	4	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40	3	32	20	2	3
Under \$20,000	36	6	29	21	3	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 292 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1990), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.97

Attitudes toward punishment for occasional drug users

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "Should occasional drug users be sent to military-style boot camps as punishment, or not?"

	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	49 %	43 %	8 %
Sex			
Male	47	46	7
Female	50	41	9
Age			
18 to 29 years	46	51	4
30 to 44 years	43	51	6
45 to 64 years	51	38	12
65 years and older	61	26	13
Region			
Northeast	46	46	8
North Central	44	46	10
South	57	36	7
West	43	49	8
Race, ethnicity			
White	48	44	8
Black	52	42	6
Hispanic	72	28	0
Other	61	40	0
Education			
Less than high school graduate	69	17	14
High school graduate	55	37	9
College incomplete	46	48	6
College graduate	40	54	6
Post graduate	32	60	8
Politics			
Republican	54	38	8
Democrat	52	41	7
Independent	39	52	9
Other	40	43	18
Income			
Under \$7,500	62	36	2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	55	32	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	52	41	8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	47	45	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	46	7
\$50,000 and over	40	53	7

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.98

Attitudes toward punishments for students caught with drugs at school

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "If a pupil is caught with drugs at school, should the school . . .?"

	Notify the parents?			Notify the police?			Suspend the pupil from classes?			Expel the pupil from school?		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	99 %	1 %	0 %	78 %	15 %	8 %	60 %	31 %	9 %	26 %	61 %	13 %
Sex												
Male	99	1	0	75	18	8	56	35	9	25	63	13
Female	99	0	0	80	13	7	63	28	9	28	59	13
Age												
18 to 29 years	99	1	0	72	20	8	60	37	3	26	67	8
30 to 44 years	100	1	0	73	20	8	58	32	10	24	63	13
45 to 64 years	99	1	0	82	10	7	62	27	11	30	55	15
65 years and older	100	0	0	89	4	7	60	29	11	26	56	19
Region												
Northeast	99	1	0	75	16	10	62	32	6	28	61	12
North Central	99	1	0	80	13	7	56	34	10	25	63	12
South	100	0	0	78	14	8	67	24	9	31	55	15
West	99	1	1	75	19	6	49	42	10	19	69	12
Race, ethnicity												
White	99	1	0	78	15	7	59	31	10	26	61	13
Black	100	0	0	74	16	10	71	25	5	40	52	8
Hispanic	100	0	0	68	32	0	62	38	0	17	79	4
Other	100	0	0	80	12	8	53	39	8	24	57	19
Education												
Less than high school graduate	99	1	0	85	8	7	64	25	11	44	42	15
High school graduate	100	0	0	83	11	7	62	28	10	31	54	15
College incomplete	99	1	0	73	19	9	56	36	8	21	68	11
College graduate	99	1	1	75	19	7	64	28	8	22	68	10
Post graduate	99	1	0	70	21	9	53	38	9	14	73	13
Politics												
Republican	100	0	0	79	13	8	60	30	10	26	61	13
Democrat	99	1	0	75	18	7	60	32	8	26	61	13
Independent	98	1	1	77	16	7	60	32	9	26	61	13
Other	100	0	0	86	0	14	53	33	14	28	58	14
Income												
Under \$7,500	98	0	2	87	7	5	54	40	5	34	53	13
\$7,500 to \$14,999	100	0	0	81	13	7	62	28	11	30	56	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999	100	0	0	82	11	7	57	34	9	29	55	16
\$25,000 to \$34,999	100	1	0	74	18	8	60	32	9	26	63	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999	99	1	0	76	18	6	59	31	11	23	64	14
\$50,000 and over	100	1	0	76	16	8	64	28	8	21	68	10
Religion												
Protestant	99	0	0	81	12	7	63	28	9	28	58	14
Catholic	99	1	0	72	19	8	57	35	8	21	69	10
Jewish	100	0	0	75	20	5	58	33	9	26	59	15
Other	98	2	0	77	15	8	53	38	10	29	57	14
No preference	100	0	0	71	24	6	45	47	8	21	64	15

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.99

Attitudes toward penalties for possession of drugs in an automobile

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "If an occasional drug user is caught with illegal drugs in his or her car. . ."

	Should the car be taken away as part of the penalty?			Should his or her driver's license be suspended as part of the penalty?		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	62 %	32 %	6 %	83 %	14 %	3 %
Sex						
Male	61	33	6	82	16	2
Female	62	31	6	84	13	3
Age						
18 to 29 years	62	36	2	82	18	1
30 to 44 years	58	37	5	82	16	2
45 to 64 years	64	28	8	84	14	2
65 years and older	67	23	10	87	6	7
Region						
Northeast	58	36	6	80	16	4
North Central	64	29	7	85	12	4
South	65	29	6	85	13	1
West	57	39	3	81	17	2
Race, ethnicity						
White	62	32	6	83	14	3
Black	53	42	5	79	18	4
Hispanic	70	21	9	93	7	0
Other	85	10	6	90	10	0
Education						
Less than high school graduate	75	22	3	86	13	2
High school graduate	66	27	8	86	11	3
College incomplete	58	35	7	82	15	3
College graduate	56	40	4	83	16	1
Post graduate	54	41	5	75	20	5
Politics						
Republican	67	28	5	85	13	2
Democrat	63	32	5	83	14	3
Independent	55	38	7	82	15	3
Other	37	45	18	63	37	0
Income						
Under \$7,500	69	31	0	83	17	0
\$7,500 to \$14,999	69	23	8	87	11	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	66	26	8	81	13	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	61	32	7	86	12	3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	35	4	82	16	2
\$50,000 and over	53	41	6	81	17	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.100

Reported frequency of selecting a designated driver

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "Some U.S. communities are promoting a "designated driver" concept as a way to prevent highway deaths. At places or in situations where alcohol is served, a person is selected, on a voluntary basis, to be the designated driver. This person refrains from drinking any alcoholic beverages and takes responsibility for driving his or her companions home safely. At social occasions like this, do you and your friends select a "designated driver" all of the time, most of the time, not very often, or never?"

	All of the time	Most of the time	Not very often	Never	No opinion
National	40 %	26 %	15 %	18 %	1 %
Sex					
Male	31	27	19	21	2
Female	49	24	10	15	2
Age					
18 to 34 years	40	30	18	12	(b)
35 to 54 years	37	27	15	21	(b)
55 years and older	43	16	10	25	6
Region					
East	43	24	18	13	2
Midwest	38	24	16	21	1
South	39	27	13	19	2
West	39	30	12	19	(b)
Race					
White	41	26	15	17	1
Nonwhite	35	26	12	25	2
Black	37	26	10	24	3
Education					
College graduate	30	35	18	15	2
College incomplete	49	28	9	14	(b)
High school graduate	44	23	13	18	2
Less than high school graduate	30	16	23	28	3
Politics					
Republican	41	27	14	16	2
Democrat	41	26	13	19	1
Independent	37	25	19	18	1
Income					
\$40,000 and over	36	29	16	19	(b)
\$25,000 to \$39,999	42	33	8	16	1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	40	19	23	16	2
Under \$15,000	41	23	15	19	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aExcludes people who say they do not attend parties when alcoholic beverages are served; one-third of the respondents.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989), p. 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-90^a

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?"

	1978				1980				1983				1984			
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding	
	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	
National	43 %	46 %	7 %	1 %	40 %	51 %	6 %	2 %	41 %	53 %	4 %	1 %	41 %	54 %	4 %	1 %
Sex																
Male	34	55	10	1	31	60	8	2	31	63	5	1	30	63	7	(b)
Female	50	44	5	1	47	45	5	3	49	46	4	1	48	48	2	2
Race																
White	45	47	7	1	41	52	6	2	42	52	4	1	41	54	4	1
Black/other	28	62	9	1	35	51	10	4	32	62	5	2	37	54	5	4
Education																
College	34	56	10	1	31	59	8	2	35	60	5	(b)	33	62	5	(b)
High school	44	49	7	(b)	42	52	5	1	42	53	4	1	44	52	3	1
Grade school	60	34	4	2	57	34	4	6	59	31	5	5	54	36	5	5
Occupation																
Professional/business	38	54	7	1	37	54	6	2	38	55	5	1	35	60	4	(b)
Clerical	51	42	7	1	49	45	6	(b)	46	50	4	(b)	43	54	2	0
Manual	41	50	8	1	37	54	6	3	38	56	5	1	43	51	4	2
Farmer	40	52	8	0	41	47	9	3	38	51	5	5	55	39	6	0
Income																
\$15,000 and over	42	50	8	(b)	35	58	6	1	37	58	5	(b)	38	57	4	(b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	39	56	5	0	38	54	7	(b)	44	52	3	(b)	40	56	3	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	40	50	9	1	46	51	3	1	39	51	6	3	48	50	4	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	46	43	9	2	57	34	6	4	50	43	7	0	46	48	5	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999	48	42	9	2	51	35	8	6	52	39	1	8	33	56	7	4
Under \$3,000	47	48	4	1	46	43	6	6	44	52	2	2	45	49	6	0
Age																
18 to 20 years	32	60	8	0	12	79	9	0	24	73	2	0	20	69	9	2
21 to 29 years	22	71	7	1	23	69	7	1	25	71	3	1	22	73	5	(b)
30 to 49 years	41	53	6	(b)	32	60	7	1	35	60	4	1	34	62	4	(b)
50 years and older	40	53	7	0	40	50	8	2	38	56	4	1	36	60	4	1
Region																
Northeast	60	29	9	2	60	32	4	4	59	33	6	2	62	32	4	2
Midwest	44	49	6	1	38	55	5	3	38	56	4	2	40	54	4	2
South	47	45	7	1	45	50	4	1	46	48	4	2	43	51	4	2
West	38	49	11	2	36	51	10	3	40	54	6	(b)	42	53	5	0
Religion																
Protestant	48	45	6	1	45	48	5	2	46	48	4	2	44	50	4	2
Catholic	41	52	7	1	40	52	6	2	36	59	5	1	40	58	2	(b)
Jewish	34	38	24	3	25	59	9	6	19	72	7	2	19	77	4	0
None	15	67	18	1	8	74	15	3	27	65	6	2	21	70	9	0
Politics																
Republican	52	41	6	(b)	48	44	6	2	45	49	5	1	44	52	3	1
Democrat	43	51	6	1	42	50	6	2	41	54	5	(b)	44	51	4	1
Independent	38	51	10	1	33	58	6	2	39	55	4	2	35	58	6	1

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^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.

1986				1987				1988				1989				1990			
Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding	
To	persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	To	persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	To	persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	To	persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	To	persons under 18	distribution	Don't know
43 %	53 %	4 %	1 %	40 %	55 %	4 %	1 %	43 %	50 %	5 %	2 %	40 %	54 %	5 %	1 %	41 %	52 %	6 %	1 %
30	64	4	1	26	67	5	2	33	59	6	2	29	63	7	1	33	59	6	2
52	44	4	1	50	46	3	1	51	43	4	2	49	46	3	1	47	47	5	1
43	53	3	1	41	54	4	1	45	49	5	2	41	54	4	1	42	51	5	1
38	53	6	3	33	61	3	3	35	58	6	1	38	52	7	3	34	57	7	2
38	58	4	(b)	32	63	4	1	37	58	4	1	34	59	5	2	36	57	7	1
42	54	4	(b)	43	53	3	1	46	47	5	2	43	53	4	1	44	51	5	(b)
61	31	2	5	56	34	7	3	55	30	6	9	59	29	7	4	47	38	5	9
40	55	4	(b)	35	59	4	1	40	54	4	2	37	58	4	1	38	55	6	1
50	48	2	0	51	46	3	(b)	53	44	2	2	48	48	3	1	47	50	4	0
40	55	4	2	39	55	4	2	41	51	6	2	39	53	6	2	40	52	5	2
60	40	0	0	38	58	5	0	56	31	12	0	44	38	12	6	35	59	6	0
39	58	3	(b)	35	60	4	1	42	52	4	1	38	58	4	(b)	40	54	5	(b)
41	54	3	2	42	51	5	2	41	50	6	3	50	45	4	1	45	51	4	1
46	47	6	1	53	41	4	2	51	44	4	1	39	53	4	4	38	58	2	2
50	44	4	1	56	43	2	0	58	36	6	0	41	57	0	2	45	45	7	2
58	34	7	1	46	51	3	0	46	52	3	0	39	44	17	0	56	38	3	3
30	57	8	5	45	42	8	5	26	64	10	0	45	45	0	10	33	44	11	11
21	74	5	0	26	74	0	0	23	71	6	0	36	56	8	0	17	65	13	4
26	71	2	1	25	70	5	0	28	67	4	1	27	68	3	2	29	67	3	1
35	60	4	(b)	32	63	4	1	38	57	4	(b)	30	65	4	1	36	60	4	(b)
40	55	4	(b)	36	60	4	(b)	32	61	7	1	59	33	6	2	53	36	8	3
60	34	4	2	57	37	4	2	58	32	5	4	36	56	5	3	32	62	5	1
42	54	3	1	39	55	5	1	45	48	3	4	39	56	4	1	38	54	7	2
47	48	4	1	43	52	4	2	48	45	5	2	44	49	6	1	49	44	5	2
38	58	4	1	39	55	4	2	44	52	4	0	40	56	4	1	38	55	6	1
47	49	3	1	43	53	3	1	48	46	4	2	46	50	4	1	46	48	5	1
40	56	3	1	40	56	3	1	40	55	3	2	34	61	2	3	39	56	4	1
18	71	10	0	20	65	15	0	13	65	17	4	24	71	6	0	20	53	20	7
24	66	8	2	16	71	11	2	21	64	12	3	22	59	16	2	22	66	9	4
47	49	3	(b)	44	51	4	1	46	48	3	3	42	53	4	1	43	50	5	1
44	50	4	1	41	54	4	1	44	49	6	1	44	51	5	1	44	47	7	2
37	59	3	1	34	61	4	2	39	54	5	2	34	58	5	2	34	60	5	1

Table 2.102

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-90^a

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."

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			
	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	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 %	55 %	38 %	7 %	55 %	37 %	8 %	
Sex																						
Male	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8	50	45	5	47	45	8	48	46	6	46	48	6	
Female	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	32	10	61	30	9	59	30	10	61	31	8	61	30	9	
Race																						
White	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9	57	36	7	54	38	9	56	38	6	55	38	8	
Black/other	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12	55	38	8	59	31	11	53	35	12	56	34	9	
Education																						
College	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7	40	51	9	35	56	8	45	49	6	44	47	8	
High school	53	40	7	55	35	10	56	36	8	61	33	6	62	30	8	61	33	6	59	34	7	
Grade school	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14	76	15	9	68	17	15	65	21	14	74	16	9	
Occupation																						
Professional/business	41	50	8	46	45	9	43	51	6	46	46	8	43	48	10	48	44	8	48	44	8	
Clerical	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10	62	30	8	62	30	8	60	33	7	54	37	8	
Manual	56	38	6	56	36	8	58	34	9	58	35	6	58	33	8	58	36	6	60	34	6	
Farmer	64	31	6	60	23	17	46	26	28	64	28	8	50	32	18	60	26	13	64	29	6	
Income																						
\$15,000 and over	38	56	6	45	44	11	42	51	7	50	42	7	48	46	6	54	41	5	52	42	6	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8	57	37	6	63	33	5	60	35	5	53	36	10	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	36	10	58	31	11	60	32	8	57	36	7	71	23	6	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	57	36	7	55	40	5	58	32	10	58	35	7	68	18	15	66	26	8	62	31	6	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	8	72	23	6	56	23	21	63	26	11	65	27	8	
Under \$3,000	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12	68	27	6	62	26	12	47	41	12	63	26	12	
Age																						
18 to 20 years	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7	53	45	2	50	43	7	46	50	4	40	49	11	
21 to 29 years	36	60	5	37	55	8	38	54	8	47	46	7	45	50	5	51	42	7	46	47	7	
30 to 49 years	47	47	6	47	42	11	49	44	7	50	42	8	48	44	7	49	45	6	50	43	7	
50 years and older	62	28	10	66	23	11	65	23	12	69	23	8	65	22	13	65	26	9	69	23	8	
Region																						
Northeast	42	49	9	54	38	8	49	47	4	48	42	10	51	38	12	55	37	7	48	43	8	
Midwest	53	39	7	51	41	8	56	34	10	57	35	8	53	38	8	53	40	7	53	38	9	
South	53	41	6	57	30	13	53	34	13	65	29	7	61	32	7	60	33	7	63	30	8	
West	50	45	6	40	50	10	51	41	8	52	43	5	46	42	12	52	41	7	52	42	6	
Religion																						
Protestant	54	39	7	56	33	11	56	34	10	62	32	6	59	33	8	58	34	7	61	33	6	
Catholic	50	41	8	54	38	8	54	39	6	56	35	9	48	42	10	55	37	8	50	40	10	
Jewish	24	67	10	26	56	17	38	58	4	41	48	10	39	45	16	23	74	2	27	50	23	
None	21	75	4	20	73	7	26	65	9	26	66	8	36	55	9	38	53	8	37	52	10	
Politics																						
Republican	54	39	7	58	30	12	56	31	13	63	29	8	57	34	9	59	36	5	61	31	7	
Democrat	52	40	7	54	36	10	56	35	8	57	38	6	57	34	9	56	37	7	56	37	7	
Independent	44	50	7	46	44	9	47	45	8	53	39	8	50	40	10	52	39	8	50	41	9	

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986			1987			1988			1989			1990		
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
57 %	36 %	7 %	54 %	37 %	9 %	56 %	36 %	8 %	60 %	33 %	7 %	56 %	33 %	10 %
50	43	6	45	45	9	47	45	8	49	45	7	48	42	11
62	31	7	61	30	9	64	28	8	68	24	8	64	26	10
57	37	6	55	37	8	57	35	8	59	34	7	56	33	11
56	33	11	49	37	13	52	38	10	66	24	10	56	34	9
48	45	7	41	50	9	44	46	10	48	45	7	47	42	11
58	35	6	61	30	8	66	29	6	68	25	7	64	27	9
80	12	8	73	14	12	65	23	12	76	16	8	64	19	17
49	43	8	43	48	8	50	41	9	51	41	8	50	40	9
58	36	6	65	29	6	63	29	7	70	25	5	65	29	7
61	33	6	58	32	10	57	35	8	64	29	6	60	29	11
74	17	9	75	18	8	62	38	0	56	25	19	53	29	18
53	41	6	49	43	8	53	40	7	57	36	7	55	36	9
67	32	7	62	29	9	66	24	9	71	25	4	61	29	10
56	38	6	62	28	9	64	28	8	63	31	6	60	18	22
65	26	9	70	22	8	64	34	2	59	29	12	79	17	5
65	28	7	65	25	11	70	27	3	72	25	3	62	28	10
68	30	3	60	22	18	39	45	16	65	25	10	56	33	11
53	42	5	43	38	19	36	58	6	64	33	3	61	26	13
44	50	6	50	45	5	49	44	8	50	42	9	49	44	8
50	45	5	45	46	9	52	42	6	53	40	7	52	38	10
71	19	10	68	22	10	67	23	10	72	21	7	65	22	13
54	39	7	50	41	9	50	42	9	55	35	10	50	46	4
58	37	5	57	36	6	56	36	8	59	36	6	57	31	13
59	32	9	58	32	10	65	27	8	66	27	7	60	29	11
54	40	6	48	41	11	50	42	8	55	37	8	57	30	13
61	31	7	58	34	8	60	32	8	65	28	7	62	27	11
54	41	5	54	37	9	57	36	7	56	36	8	53	37	10
30	62	8	40	40	20	48	44	9	65	35	0	20	73	7
33	60	7	29	62	9	33	52	15	38	59	4	37	56	8
60	34	6	59	34	7	56	35	9	59	35	6	56	31	13
59	34	6	54	37	8	58	34	8	66	27	7	59	30	11
51	41	8	50	39	11	54	38	8	54	38	8	55	38	6

Table 2.103

Respondents' knowledge of child abuse

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Do you personally know any children you suspect have been physically or sexually abused?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	15 %	84 %	1 %
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	11	88	1
Female	18	81	1
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	21	79	(a)
30 to 49 years	16	83	1
50 years and older	9	90	1
<u>Region</u>			
East	14	85	1
Midwest	15	84	1
South	12	87	1
West	19	81	(a)
<u>Race</u>			
White	16	83	1
Nonwhite	6	93	1
Black	3	97	(a)
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	18	82	(a)
College incomplete	13	86	1
High school graduate	15	85	(a)
Less than high school graduate	14	85	1
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	13	86	1
Democrat	12	88	(a)
Independent	21	79	(a)
<u>Income</u>			
\$40,000 and over	18	81	1
\$25,000 to \$39,999	18	82	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12	88	(a)
Under \$15,000	12	87	1
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	14	85	1
Catholic	13	86	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104

Respondents reporting personal child abuse victimization

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Here is a very important personal question. We are only asking this question to get an accurate estimate of the size of the problem. Your answer is strictly confidential. Were you, yourself, ever a victim of child abuse?"

	Yes	No	Refused
National	8 %	91 %	1 %
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	5	94	1
Female	10	89	1
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	6	93	1
30 to 49 years	12	87	1
50 years and older	3	97	(a)
<u>Region</u>			
East	6	92	2
Midwest	9	91	(a)
South	6	93	1
West	11	89	(a)
<u>Race</u>			
White	8	92	(a)
Nonwhite	8	91	1
Black	6	92	2
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	7	92	1
College incomplete	8	92	(a)
High school graduate	9	90	1
Less than high school graduate	7	92	1
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	7	92	1
Democrat	7	93	(a)
Independent	10	90	(a)
<u>Income</u>			
\$40,000 and over	7	92	1
\$25,000 to \$39,999	7	93	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	89	(a)
Under \$15,000	8	91	1
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	8	92	(a)
Catholic	4	96	(a)

Note: The "No opinion" category has been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.105

Reported frequency of gambling

By type of gambling, United States, 1989

Question: "How often do you (do each of the following)--once a week or more often, two to three times a month, once a month, once every few months, or less often?"

	Weekly	Monthly	Less often	Not sure
Buy a State lottery ticket	23 %	16 %	14 %	1 %
Play cards for money	4	7	12	(a)
Bet on pro football during season	6	5	11	(a)
Bet on pro basketball during season	2	3	16	1
Bet on major league baseball during season	1	2	18	1
Visit a casino	1	1	18	(a)
Play a slot machine	(a)	1	18	(a)
Play a numbers game	5	5	7	1
Bet on college football during season	3	4	6	1
Bet on college basketball during season	2	3	8	1
Bet on a horse race	1	3	10	(a)
Play bingo for money	3	2	8	(a)
Bet on boxing matches	(a)	1	6	1
Bet on a dog race	(a)	1	5	(a)
Bet on jal-alal	(a)	1	2	(a)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 36. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.106

Attitudes toward States legalizing betting

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Some states legalize betting so that the states can raise revenues. Would you approve or disapprove of legalizing each of the following types of betting in your state to help raise revenues?"

	Bingo for cash prizes			Casino gambling at resort areas			Jai-alai games at which people can bet		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National	75 %	23 %	2 %	55 %	42 %	3 %	41 %	41 %	18 %
Sex									
Male	74	24	2	57	39	4	46	38	16
Female	75	22	3	52	45	3	36	43	21
Age									
18 to 29 years	83	16	1	65	33	2	50	36	14
30 to 49 years	76	23	1	57	41	2	45	41	14
50 years and older	68	27	5	44	50	6	29	44	27
Region									
East	78	19	3	58	39	3	44	38	18
Midwest	73	24	3	54	43	3	34	45	21
South	73	26	1	52	44	4	44	40	16
West	75	23	2	56	42	2	41	40	19
Race									
White	75	23	2	54	43	3	41	41	18
Nonwhite	74	24	2	56	37	7	44	36	20
Education									
College graduate	71	27	2	47	51	2	45	41	14
College incomplete	80	19	1	65	34	1	45	38	17
High school graduate	78	21	1	59	38	3	40	42	18
Less than high school graduate	68	26	6	44	48	8	35	40	25
Income									
\$50,000 and over	82	17	1	58	40	2	53	36	11
\$30,000 to \$49,999	75	24	1	58	40	2	42	44	14
\$15,000 to \$29,999	76	22	2	57	41	2	43	38	19
Under \$15,000	72	24	4	46	47	7	33	41	26
Religion									
Protestant	70	28	2	48	48	4	36	43	21
Catholic	83	15	2	63	34	3	47	38	15

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), pp. 38, 39. Reprinted by permission.^aLess than 1 percent.

Lotteries for cash prizes			Off-track betting on horse races			Betting on professional sports, such as baseball, basketball or football		
Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
78 %	20 %	2 %	54 %	42 %	4 %	41 %	55 %	4 %
80	18	2	60	37	3	46	51	3
76	23	1	48	46	6	38	58	4
83	17	(a)	61	37	2	52	45	3
81	18	1	57	40	3	43	54	3
69	28	3	45	48	7	32	63	5
81	16	3	56	39	5	44	50	6
78	21	1	49	45	6	34	62	4
72	27	1	55	43	2	42	55	3
82	18	(a)	57	38	5	47	51	2
77	21	2	53	43	4	40	57	3
79	19	2	60	36	4	52	41	7
75	23	2	54	42	4	33	64	3
84	15	1	58	38	4	44	54	2
79	20	1	54	42	4	44	52	4
73	24	3	48	45	7	45	49	6
86	13	1	61	37	2	44	54	2
80	19	1	53	43	4	41	57	2
77	22	1	57	40	3	42	56	2
73	24	3	49	43	8	42	51	7
73	26	1	49	47	4	37	59	4
71	27	2	62	32	6	45	52	3

Table 2.107

Attitudes toward the legality of homosexual relations

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

	Legal	Not legal	No opinion
National	47 %	36 %	17 %
Sex			
Male	49	38	13
Female	45	34	21
Age			
18 to 29 years	61	31	8
30 to 49 years	53	33	14
50 years and older	32	43	25
Region			
East	55	27	18
Midwest	41	40	19
South	40	44	16
West	56	30	14
Race			
White	48	36	16
Nonwhite	45	36	19
Education			
College graduate	61	28	11
College incomplete	55	32	13
High school graduate	42	39	19
Less than high school graduate	32	45	23
Income			
\$50,000 and over	62	27	11
\$30,000 to \$49,999	48	38	14
\$20,000 to \$29,999	52	35	13
Under \$20,000	41	41	18
Religion			
Protestant	42	42	16
Catholic	54	28	18
Other	48	39	13

 Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

 Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 289 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1989), p. 13. Reprinted by permission.

Section 3

Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity. There are essentially three ways in which the level of crime is measured--through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and through self-reports of criminal involvement. Because it is well-known that many crimes are not reported to the police, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been utilized to provide an additional perspective on the extent of criminal activity. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rate of victimizations and characteristics of victims of criminal acts and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. The former are known as victimization surveys, while the latter involve self-reported criminal activity.

This section begins with information presented from the National Crime Survey (NCS), which is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCS is a national probability survey of households in the United States. Detailed information is provided on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents and their impact, associated economic costs, and reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police.

In addition to the presentation of general NCS findings, this section presents specific data on female victims, based on victimizations reported to the NCS over a number of years. Information is presented on selected victim characteristics and victim-offender relationships. Also provided are more detailed data on rape victimizations, including time and place of occurrence, self-protective measures taken, injuries sustained by the victim, and reasons for reporting or not reporting the rape to the police. Detailed data on handgun crimes reported to the NCS are also presented.

The next segment contains information from the Monitoring the Future Project. This project conducts a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors. Information on victimization experiences and involvement in delinquent activities is gathered annually. This segment also contains information derived from a survey on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Data are presented on most recent use of alcohol, cigarettes, and drugs. Drugs

examined include marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, inhalants, sedatives, stimulants, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, and steroids.

Also included in this section are data derived from the 1988 and 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Information is presented on drug use among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence and recency of use figures are presented for various types of drugs as well as needle use. Data are also presented on reported problems resulting from alcohol, drug, and cigarette use. In addition, data derived from the Gallup Poll on alcohol use and related problems are included.

The final part of this section presents data on officially recorded crime figures. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Nationwide data on crimes are collected and tabulated by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, population group, and geographic division. Offense characteristics and situational factors of violent crime, property crime, and the eight index offenses are presented. Included among the situational factors are type of target, type of weapon used, victim-offender relationship, circumstances of the offense, selected demographic characteristics of the victim (i.e. sex, race, age), offender characteristics, and place and time of occurrence. Also, data are presented on the involvement of guns in violent crime for States and large U.S. cities.

Also included in this section is information on alcohol involvement in automobile crashes as well as data on motor vehicle thefts and Federal bank robberies. In addition, this section contains information on the number of law enforcement officers who were assaulted and killed in the United States. Data are presented on the circumstances at the scene of the incident, type of assignment, selected characteristics of officers (i.e. race, sex, age, length of service), persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, and the type of weapon used. Information is also provided on prison staff killed by inmates.

This section concludes with information presented on bombing incidents, loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires, casualties resulting from international terrorism, criminal acts involving aviation, and Federal Crime Insurance policies.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and household victimizations

By sector and type of victimization, United States, 1989^a

Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and older	Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 households
All crimes	35,818,410	X	100.0 %	NA	Household sector	16,127,910	100.0 %	45.0 %	169.9
Personal sector	19,690,500	100.0 %	55.0	97.8	Completed	13,618,740	84.4	38.0	143.5
Crimes of violence	5,861,050	29.8	16.4	29.1	Attempted	2,509,170	15.6	7.0	26.4
Completed	2,196,000	11.2	6.1	10.9	Burglary	5,352,310	33.2	14.9	56.4
Attempted	3,665,040	18.6	10.2	18.2	Completed	4,110,910	25.5	11.5	43.3
Rape	135,410	0.7	0.4	0.7	Forcible entry	1,812,700	11.2	5.1	19.1
Completed	45,910	0.2	0.1	0.2	Unlawful entry without force	2,298,210	14.2	6.4	24.2
Attempted	89,490	0.5	0.2	0.4	Attempted forcible entry	1,241,400	7.7	3.5	13.1
Robbery	1,091,830	5.5	3.0	5.4	Household larceny	8,955,470	55.5	25.0	94.4
Completed	743,520	3.8	2.1	3.7	Completed	8,327,430	51.6	23.2	87.8
With injury	300,350	1.5	0.8	1.5	Less than \$50	3,413,000	21.2	9.5	38.0
From serious assault	140,130	0.7	0.4	0.7	\$50 or more	4,482,130	27.8	12.5	47.2
From minor assault	160,220	0.8	0.4	0.8	Amount not available	432,290	2.7	1.2	4.6
Without injury	443,160	2.3	1.2	2.2	Attempted	628,040	3.9	1.8	6.6
Attempted	348,310	1.8	1.0	1.7	Motor vehicle theft	1,820,120	11.3	5.1	19.2
With injury	93,710	0.5	0.3	0.5	Completed	1,180,390	7.3	3.3	12.4
From serious assault	43,310	0.2	0.1	0.2	Attempted	639,720	4.0	1.8	6.7
From minor assault	50,400	0.3	0.1	0.3	Total number of households	94,899,080	X	X	X
Without injury	254,590	1.3	0.7	1.3					
Assault	4,633,800	23.5	12.9	23.0					
Aggravated	1,664,710	8.5	4.6	8.3					
Completed with injury	586,190	3.0	1.6	2.9					
Attempted with weapon	1,078,520	5.5	3.0	5.4					
Simple	2,969,080	15.1	8.3	14.7					
Completed with injury	820,360	4.2	2.3	4.1					
Attempted without weapon	2,148,710	10.9	6.0	10.7					
Crimes of theft	13,829,450	70.2	38.6	68.7					
Completed	12,995,870	66.0	36.3	64.5					
Attempted	833,570	4.2	2.3	4.1					
Personal larceny with contact	542,930	2.8	1.5	2.7					
Purse snatching	161,520	0.8	0.5	0.8					
Completed	123,420	0.6	0.3	0.6					
Attempted	38,100	0.2	0.1	0.2					
Pocket picking	381,400	1.9	1.1	1.9					
Personal larceny without contact	13,286,510	67.5	37.1	66.0					
Completed	12,491,040	63.4	34.9	62.0					
Less than \$50	5,126,330	26.0	14.3	25.5					
\$50 or more	6,837,690	34.7	19.1	34.0					
Amount not available	527,010	2.7	1.5	2.6					
Attempted	795,460	4.0	2.2	4.0					
Total population age 12 and older	201,375,630	X	X	X					

Note: The National Crime Survey (NCS) is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. Approximately 48,000 housing units, inhabited by 97,000 individuals age 12 and over, participated in the survey. For 1989, 96 percent of all eligible housing units took part in the NCS. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Tables 1 and 2.

Table 3.2

Number and rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-89^a

(Number of victimizations in thousands)

Type of victimization	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
(Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and older)															
Personal victimization															
Crimes of violence:															
Number	5,573	5,599	5,902	5,941	6,159	6,130	6,582	6,459	5,903	6,021	5,823	5,515	5,796	5,910	5,861
Rate	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	28.1	29.3	29.6	29.1
Rape:															
Number	154	145	154	171	192	174	178	153	154	180	138	130	148	127	135
Rate	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.7 ^b
Robbery:															
Number	1,147	1,111	1,083	1,038	1,116	1,209	1,381	1,334	1,149	1,097	985	1,009	1,046	1,048	1,092
Rate	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4
Assault:															
Number	4,272	4,344	4,664	4,732	4,851	4,747	5,024	4,973	4,600	4,744	4,699	4,376	4,602	4,734	4,834
Rate	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	22.3	23.3	23.7	23.0
Aggravated assault:															
Number	1,631	1,695	1,738	1,708	1,769	1,707	1,796	1,754	1,517	1,727	1,605	1,543	1,587	1,741	1,665
Rate	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.3
Simple assault:															
Number	2,641	2,648	2,926	3,024	3,082	3,041	3,228	3,219	3,083	3,017	3,094	2,833	3,014	2,993	2,969
Rate	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.4	15.2	15.0	14.7
Crimes of theft:															
Number	16,294	16,519	16,933	17,050	16,382	15,300	15,863	15,553	14,657	13,789	13,474	13,235	13,575	14,056	13,829
Rate	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9	83.0	85.1	82.5	78.9	71.8	69.4	67.5	68.7	70.5	68.7
Personal larceny with contact:															
Number	524	497	461	549	511	558	605	577	563	530	523	536	509	489	543
Rate	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7
Personal larceny without contact:															
Number	15,770	16,022	16,472	16,501	15,871	14,742	15,258	14,976	14,095	13,259	12,951	12,699	13,066	13,567	13,287
Rate	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0	80.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1	66.7	64.7	66.1	68.0	66.0
Total population age 12 and older ^c	169,671	171,901	174,093	176,215	178,284	184,324	186,336	188,497	190,504	191,962	194,097	196,160	197,727	199,412	201,376
(Rate per 1,000 households)															
Household victimization															
Household burglary:															
Number	6,744	6,663	6,765	6,704	6,665	6,973	7,394	6,663	6,063	5,643	5,594	5,557	5,705	5,777	5,352
Rate	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1	84.3	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1	62.7	61.5	62.1	61.9	56.4
Household larceny:															
Number	9,223	9,301	9,418	9,352	10,630	10,468	10,176	9,705	9,114	8,750	8,703	8,455	8,788	8,419	8,955
Rate	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7	126.5	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4	97.5	93.5	95.7	90.2	94.4
Motor vehicle theft:															
Number	1,433	1,235	1,297	1,365	1,393	1,381	1,439	1,377	1,264	1,340	1,270	1,356	1,473	1,634	1,820
Rate	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2	14.2	15.0	16.0	17.5	19.2
Total number of households ^c	73,560	74,956	76,412	77,980	79,499	82,753	84,095	85,211	86,635	88,039	89,263	90,395	91,823	93,362	94,899

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Slight changes in the classification of the personal crimes of robbery and assault occurring in commercial establishments were made beginning in 1985. Data for 1984 have been adjusted to account for this change and will differ slightly from previous years' presentations. Data for 1987 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from figures provided in the 1988 SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

^bThe victimization rate for female rape (the number of rapes per 1,000 women age 12 and older) was 1.3 in 1985, 1.2 in 1986, 1.3 in 1987, 1.2 in 1988, and 1.2 in 1989.

^cIn thousands.

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, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.*, Technical Report NCJ-87577 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, Special Report NCJ-90541 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-98904, p. 2; *Criminal Victimization 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-106989, p. 2; *Criminal Victimization 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119845, p. 3; and *Criminal Victimization 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125615, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.3

Percent change in rates (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations between 1974 and 1989

By type of victimization, United States

Type of victimization	Percent change in victimization rates														
	1974-89	1975-89	1976-89	1977-89	1978-89	1979-89	1980-89	1981-89	1982-89	1983-89	1984-89	1985-89	1986-89	1987-89	1988-89
Personal victimization	-23.7 %	-24.1 %	-24.0 %	-25.4 %	-25.1 %	-22.7 %	-15.9 %	-18.8 %	-16.3 %	-9.4 %	-5.3 %	-1.8 % ^a	2.3 % ^a	-0.2 % ^a	-2.3 % ^a
Crimes of violence	-11.7	-11.4	-10.6	-14.1	-13.7	-15.7	-12.5	-17.6	-15.1	-6.1	-7.2	-3.0 ^a	3.5 ^a	-0.7 ^a	-1.8 ^a
Rape	-31.6	-26.4	-20.2 ^a	-24.7 ^a	-30.9	-38.0	-28.7	-29.5	-17.3 ^a	-17.3 ^a	-28.7	-5.6 ^a	1.5 ^a	-10.7 ^a	-4.7 ^a
Robbery	-24.5	-19.8	-16.1	-12.9	-8.0 ^a	-13.4	-17.4	-26.9	-23.4	-10.1 ^a	-5.1 ^a	6.3 ^a	5.4 ^a	2.5 ^a	3.0 ^a
Assault	-7.3	-8.6	-8.9	-14.1	-14.3	-15.4	-10.6	-14.7	-12.8	-4.7 ^a	-6.9	-5.0 ^a	3.1 ^a	-1.1 ^a	-3.1 ^a
Aggravated assault	-20.4	-13.9	-16.1	-17.1	-14.7	-16.6	-10.7	-14.2	-11.2	3.9 ^a	-8.1 ^a	(a,b)	5.1 ^a	3.0 ^a	-5.3 ^a
Simple assault	2.1 ^a	-5.3 ^a	-4.3 ^a	-12.3	-14.1	-14.7	-10.6	-14.9	-13.7	-8.9	-6.2 ^a	-7.5	2.1 ^a	-3.3 ^a	-1.8 ^a
Crimes of theft	-27.8	-28.5	-28.5	-29.4	-29.0	-25.3	-17.3	-19.3	-16.8	-10.7	-4.4	-1.1 ^a	1.8 ^a	(a,b)	-2.6 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	-13.2 ^a	-12.6 ^a	-6.6 ^a	1.9 ^a	-13.5 ^a	-5.9 ^a	-10.9 ^a	-16.9	-11.8 ^a	-8.5 ^a	-2.2 ^a	0.4 ^a	-1.1 ^a	5.1 ^a	10.2 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	-28.3	-29.0	-29.2	-30.3	-29.5	-25.9	-17.5	-19.4	-17.0	-10.8	-4.5	-1.1 ^a	1.9 ^a	-0.2 ^a	-3.0 ^a
Household victimization	-27.9	-28.2	-25.9	-25.7	-23.9	-27.8	-25.3	-24.8	-18.4	-10.4	-4.9	-2.6 ^a	(a,b)	-2.3 ^a	0.2 ^a
Household burglary	-39.4	-38.5	-36.6	-36.3	-34.4	-32.9	-33.1	-35.9	-27.9	-19.4	-12.0	-10.0	-8.2	-9.2	-8.9
Household larceny	-23.8	-24.7	-23.9	-23.4	-21.3	-29.4	-25.4	-22.0	-17.1	-10.3	-5.1	-3.2 ^a	0.9 ^a	-1.4 ^a	4.6
Motor vehicle theft	1.9 ^a	-1.5 ^a	16.5	13.0	9.5 ^a	9.5 ^a	14.9	12.1	18.7	31.5	26.0	34.8	27.9	19.6	9.6 ^a

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.2. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in table 3.2. 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 7.

^aThe difference is not statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.
^bLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125615 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 3.4

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Reported to police		
			Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	35,818,410	100.0 %	38.8 %	62.2 %	1.0 %
All personal crimes	19,690,500	100.0	33.5	65.3	1.1
Crimes of violence	5,861,050	100.0	44.9	54.2	0.9
Completed	2,196,000	100.0	55.9	43.1	1.0
Attempted	3,665,040	100.0	38.3	60.8	0.9
Rape	135,410	100.0	51.2	48.8	0.0 ^c
Completed	45,910	100.0	64.8	35.2	0.0 ^c
Attempted	89,490	100.0	44.2	55.8	0.0 ^c
Robbery	1,091,830	100.0	51.5	47.7	0.8 ^c
Completed	743,520	100.0	60.5	38.6	0.9 ^c
With injury	300,350	100.0	70.8	28.4	0.8 ^c
From serious assault	140,130	100.0	71.1	28.9	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	160,220	100.0	70.5	28.0	1.5 ^c
Without injury	443,160	100.0	53.5	45.4	1.0 ^c
Attempted	348,310	100.0	32.2	67.2	0.5 ^c
With injury	93,710	100.0	45.4	54.6	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	43,310	100.0	57.3	42.7	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	50,400	100.0	35.2	64.8	0.0 ^c
Without injury	254,590	100.0	27.4	71.9	0.7 ^c
Assault	4,633,800	100.0	43.1	55.9	1.0
Aggravated	1,664,710	100.0	52.4	46.4	1.2
Completed with injury	588,190	100.0	58.2	40.8	1.0 ^c
Attempted with weapon	1,078,520	100.0	49.2	49.5	1.3 ^c
Simple	2,969,080	100.0	38.0	61.2	0.9
Completed with injury	820,360	100.0	49.4	49.4	1.2 ^c
Attempted without weapon	2,148,710	100.0	33.6	65.7	0.8
Crimes of theft	13,829,450	100.0	28.7	70.0	1.2
Completed	12,995,870	100.0	29.1	69.6	1.3
Attempted	833,570	100.0	22.8	76.3	0.9 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	542,930	100.0	30.0	68.6	1.3 ^c
Purse snatching	161,520	100.0	44.3	52.3	3.5 ^c
Completed	123,420	100.0	55.0	40.5	4.5 ^c
Attempted	38,100	100.0	9.4 ^c	90.6	0.0 ^c
Pocket picking	381,400	100.0	24.0	75.5	0.5 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	13,286,510	100.0	28.7	70.1	1.2
Completed	12,491,040	100.0	29.0	69.7	1.2
Less than \$50	5,126,330	100.0	12.6	86.2	1.2
\$50 or more	6,837,690	100.0	41.8	57.0	1.1
Amount not available	527,010	100.0	21.8	74.8	3.3
Attempted	795,460	100.0	23.4	75.7	0.9 ^c
All household crimes	16,127,910	100.0	40.7	58.5	0.8
Completed	13,618,740	100.0	42.0	57.3	0.8
Attempted	2,509,170	100.0	34.1	65.0	0.9
Burglary	5,352,310	100.0	50.4	48.3	1.2
Completed	4,110,910	100.0	56.0	42.8	1.2
Forcible entry	1,812,700	100.0	74.0	24.8	1.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,299,210	100.0	41.7	57.0	1.3
Attempted forcible entry	1,241,400	100.0	32.2	66.6	1.2 ^c
Household larceny	8,955,470	100.0	27.8	71.6	0.6
Completed	8,327,430	100.0	27.8	71.5	0.6
Less than \$50	3,413,000	100.0	15.0	84.6	0.4 ^c
\$50 or more	4,482,130	100.0	38.1	61.3	0.6
Amount not available	432,290	100.0	22.8	74.7	2.5 ^c
Attempted	628,040	100.0	27.4	72.0	0.6 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,820,120	100.0	75.9	23.8	0.3 ^c
Completed	1,180,390	100.0	93.1	6.8	0.1 ^c
Attempted	639,720	100.0	44.2	55.2	0.6 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bRepresents the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 101.

Table 3.5

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for reporting victimizations ^b	Total	Reasons for reporting to police												
			Stop or prevent this incident	Needed help due to injury	To recover property	To collect insurance	Prevent further crime by offender against victim	Prevent crimes by offender against anyone	To punish offender	To catch or find offender	To improve police surveillance	Duty to notify police	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
All personal crimes	6,341,210	100.0 %	7.3 %	1.2 %	19.5 %	7.1 %	11.4 %	6.9 %	6.7 %	7.7 %	4.3 %	7.9 %	13.8 %	5.0 %	1.3 %
Crimes of violence	2,444,120	100.0	14.2	2.9	5.7	1.2	20.6	9.3	10.5	8.4	3.0	6.2	10.0	6.7	1.3
Completed	1,135,500	100.0	9.9	4.6	10.9	1.4	16.9	7.6	12.2	8.9	3.1	5.4	11.7	5.6	1.9
Attempted	1,308,610	100.0	17.8	1.5	1.1 ^c	1.1 ^c	23.7	10.7	9.0	8.0	3.0	6.9	8.6	7.7	0.8 ^c
Rape	81,560	100.0	7.1 ^c	4.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.9 ^c	14.1 ^c	20.4	19.1 ^c	2.4 ^c	2.1 ^c	9.7 ^c	4.8 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	640,950	100.0	8.0	3.2	19.1	2.2 ^c	11.0	7.1	9.7	10.1	4.8	6.7	11.9	4.0	2.0 ^c
Completed	542,570	100.0	6.1	3.1	22.6	2.1 ^c	10.5	7.6	9.3	10.6	4.7	6.4	11.6	3.8	1.6 ^c
With Injury	319,870	100.0	5.6	4.7 ^c	19.8	1.5 ^c	12.8	7.7	12.7	11.3	4.9 ^c	8.9	7.4	1.3 ^c	1.4 ^c
From serious assault	156,600	100.0	7.9 ^c	4.4 ^c	14.4	3.0 ^c	10.4	10.7	12.0	12.7	2.9 ^c	10.7	8.0 ^c	1.5 ^c	1.3 ^c
From minor assault	163,270	100.0	3.4 ^c	5.0 ^c	25.0	0.0 ^c	15.1	4.9 ^c	13.4	9.9	6.8 ^c	7.2 ^c	6.7 ^c	1.2 ^c	1.4 ^c
Without injury	222,700	100.0	6.8 ^c	0.7 ^c	26.6	3.0 ^c	7.3	7.5	4.4 ^c	9.5	4.4 ^c	2.8 ^c	17.8	7.3	1.9 ^c
Attempted	98,370	100.0	18.4	4.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.5 ^c	13.5 ^c	4.4 ^c	12.1 ^c	7.9 ^c	5.7 ^c	8.5 ^c	13.6 ^c	5.1 ^c	4.1 ^c
With Injury	36,800	100.0	11.0 ^c	4.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.8 ^c	4.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	26.9 ^c	11.0 ^c	4.7 ^c	6.2 ^c	5.2 ^c	13.7 ^c	5.2 ^c
From serious assault	20,130	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	40.3 ^c	10.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.3 ^c	9.5 ^c	15.9 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	16,670	100.0	24.3 ^c	10.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.7 ^c	11.3 ^c	10.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.0 ^c	11.4 ^c
Without injury	61,560	100.0	22.9 ^c	3.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.8 ^c	7.0 ^c	3.3 ^c	6.1 ^c	6.2 ^c	9.9 ^c	18.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.5 ^c
Assault	1,721,600	100.0	16.8	2.7	1.0	0.9	24.3	9.8	10.3	7.3	2.4	6.2	9.3	7.8	1.1
Aggravated	710,220	100.0	15.0	4.1	0.8 ^c	0.8 ^c	21.1	11.6	8.3	10.2	3.0	6.2	10.1	8.0	0.9 ^c
Simple	1,011,380	100.0	18.1	1.8	1.0 ^c	1.0 ^c	26.6	8.6	11.6	5.2	2.0	6.2	8.8	7.7	1.3 ^c
Crimes of theft	3,897,090	100.0	3.0	0.1 ^c	28.1	10.9	5.6	5.4	4.4	7.3	5.1	8.9	16.1	3.9	1.4
Completed	3,733,720	100.0	2.8	0.1 ^c	29.3	10.8	5.2	5.0	4.4	7.1	4.9	8.9	16.2	4.0	1.4
Attempted	163,370	100.0	7.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.1 ^c	12.4	15.4	15.9	3.6 ^c	10.7	9.4 ^c	9.5 ^c	13.4	1.1 ^c	0.0 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	147,660	100.0	3.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	39.1	3.0 ^c	1.5 ^c	7.2 ^c	4.9 ^c	3.8 ^c	1.8 ^c	6.9 ^c	17.6	6.3 ^c	4.1 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	3,749,430	100.0	3.0	0.1 ^c	27.7	11.2	5.8	5.3	4.3	7.4	5.2	9.0	16.1	3.8	1.3
All household crimes	7,131,500	100.0	4.6	0.0 ^c	26.8	7.7	9.6	5.6	4.8	7.5	7.2	7.3	14.7	3.0	1.2
Completed	6,311,440	100.0	3.7	0.0 ^c	30.2	7.8	9.1	5.3	4.9	7.3	6.4	6.9	14.3	2.8	1.3
Attempted	820,050	100.0	11.7	0.0 ^c	1.2 ^c	6.5	13.7	7.7	3.9	8.5	13.0	10.1	17.9	5.1	0.6 ^c
Burglary	2,989,590	100.0	5.3	0.0 ^c	21.8	5.4	12.2	5.6	6.2	8.0	7.7	7.7	15.2	3.2	1.6
Completed	2,619,370	100.0	3.8	0.0 ^c	24.7	6.1	11.6	5.6	6.5	8.1	6.4	7.3	15.3	2.7	1.7
Forcible entry	1,585,530	100.0	3.7	0.0 ^c	23.8	5.6	11.6	5.8	7.6	9.8	5.5	7.9	14.6	2.6	1.5
Unlawful entry without force	1,033,840	100.0	4.1	0.0 ^c	26.1	7.0	11.6	5.3	4.9	5.6	7.7	6.5	16.4	2.9	1.9
Attempted forcible entry	370,210	100.0	15.3	0.0 ^c	1.0 ^c	0.5 ^c	16.6	5.8	3.5 ^c	6.9	16.9	10.6	14.6	6.8	1.4 ^c
Household larceny	2,751,990	100.0	4.3	0.0 ^c	26.4	7.5	9.1	6.3	4.0	6.8	7.9	7.6	15.6	3.4	1.1
Completed	2,586,240	100.0	4.2	0.0 ^c	27.9	7.4	8.9	5.8	3.9	7.0	8.0	7.6	14.8	3.3	1.2
Attempted	165,750	100.0	5.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.4 ^c	8.6 ^c	12.3	14.1	5.8 ^c	4.1 ^c	6.6 ^c	8.2 ^c	26.8	5.3 ^c	0.0 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,389,900	100.0	4.1	0.1 ^c	38.6	12.8	5.0	4.2	3.3	7.6	4.7	5.4	11.8	1.9	0.4 ^c
Completed	1,105,810	100.0	2.5	0.2 ^c	48.4	12.7	3.5	3.6	3.3	6.2	2.9	4.1	10.5	1.7	0.5 ^c
Attempted	284,090	100.0	10.3	0.0 ^c	0.7 ^c	13.2	10.8	6.4	3.3 ^c	13.2	11.7	10.6	17.1	2.8 ^c	0.0 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. ^c Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^b More than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for reporting victimizations to the police.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 111.

Table 3.6

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for not reporting ^b	Reasons for not reporting to police										
		Total	Object re-covered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to another official	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Insurance would not cover	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or biased
All personal crimes	15,882,140	100.0%	24.8%	2.8%	7.0%	15.4%	4.5%	6.8%	9.9%	7.8%	2.0%	2.9%
Crimes of violence	3,776,450	100.0	19.8	5.4	20.3	10.6	0.2 ^c	0.9	6.4	7.3	0.1 ^c	3.7
Completed	1,120,290	100.0	12.9	2.8	18.3	8.8	0.0 ^c	3.0	9.0	8.3	0.4 ^c	5.2
Attempted	2,656,160	100.0	22.6	6.5	21.2	11.3	0.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.4	6.8	0.0 ^c	3.1
Rape	88,050	100.0	14.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	16.6 ^c	14.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.3 ^c	2.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.0 ^c
Robbery	642,420	100.0	24.1	1.8 ^c	13.2	7.8	0.4 ^c	5.3	12.9	7.8	0.4 ^c	7.0
Completed	344,510	100.0	16.9	0.8 ^c	10.3	5.5	0.0 ^c	9.8	17.0	8.0	0.8 ^c	7.2
With injury	107,170	100.0	8.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.2 ^c	7.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.4 ^c	17.0	1.9 ^c	2.5 ^c	6.6 ^c
From serious assault	48,790	100.0	4.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.0 ^c	13.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.5 ^c
From minor assault	58,380	100.0	12.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	26.1 ^c	6.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.0 ^c	20.1 ^c	3.4 ^c	4.6 ^c	3.3 ^c
Without injury	237,340	100.0	20.6	1.2 ^c	8.6	4.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.9	17.0	10.8	0.0 ^c	7.5
Attempted	297,910	100.0	32.3	2.9 ^c	16.4	10.4	1.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.3	7.5	0.0 ^c	6.8
With injury	75,880	100.0	27.5	3.0 ^c	8.0 ^c	13.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.2 ^c	5.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.6 ^c
From serious assault	32,370	100.0	6.1 ^c	7.1 ^c	12.4 ^c	5.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	36.9
From minor assault	43,500	100.0	43.4	0.0 ^c	4.7 ^c	18.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	13.4 ^c	10.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.0 ^c
Without injury	222,020	100.0	34.0	2.9 ^c	19.3	9.4	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.2	8.1	0.0 ^c	2.7 ^c
Assault	3,045,970	100.0	19.0	6.3	22.0	11.1	0.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.9	7.3	0.1 ^c	3.0
Aggravated	906,150	100.0	14.3	5.2	23.9	6.7	0.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.2	4.9	0.2 ^c	5.3
Simple	2,139,820	100.0	21.0	6.8	21.1	12.9	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.5	8.3	0.0 ^c	2.0
Crimes of theft	12,105,690	100.0	26.4	2.0	2.9	16.9	5.9	8.6	11.0	7.9	2.6	2.6
Completed	11,332,190	100.0	25.2	1.9	2.9	17.4	5.8	9.1	11.2	7.9	2.5	2.7
Attempted	773,490	100.0	43.2	4.2	3.0	8.2	6.5	0.7 ^c	8.5	7.8	3.0	1.1 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	498,700	100.0	17.0	1.6 ^c	3.7	11.8	8.3	10.4	18.1	7.4	0.9 ^c	3.3
Purse snatching	116,880	100.0	32.9	0.0 ^c	3.2 ^c	11.1 ^c	1.9 ^c	9.6 ^c	14.8	6.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.9 ^c
Pocket picking	381,810	100.0	12.2	2.0 ^c	3.9 ^c	12.0	10.3	10.6	19.1	7.7	1.2 ^c	2.2 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	11,606,980	100.0	26.8	2.0	2.8	17.1	5.8	8.5	10.7	7.9	2.6	2.6
Completed	10,877,480	100.0	25.7	1.9	2.9	17.7	5.7	9.0	10.8	8.0	2.6	2.7
Less than \$50	5,350,750	100.0	38.5	2.5	2.6	20.3	3.3	6.0	7.5	6.5	1.4	1.4
\$50 or more	5,037,980	100.0	12.2	1.1	3.2	15.3	8.1	12.4	14.3	9.2	3.9	4.1
Amount not available	488,750	100.0	25.1	3.2 ^c	2.6 ^c	14.2	7.3	7.6	11.6	11.7	2.6 ^c	1.2 ^c
Attempted	729,500	100.0	42.6	4.4	2.6	7.9	6.9	0.8 ^c	8.7	7.8	3.1	1.1 ^c
All household crimes	11,816,560	100.0	30.6	3.9	5.3	3.4	7.5	8.6	11.8	9.2	1.9	3.9
Completed	9,823,540	100.0	28.3	3.6	5.8	3.0	7.5	10.2	12.1	9.3	2.1	3.9
Attempted	1,993,020	100.0	42.0	5.5	3.1	5.7	7.5	0.8	10.1	8.9	0.9	4.0
Burglary	3,231,410	100.0	25.8	4.9	5.8	6.9	9.5	5.7	12.4	9.0	1.0	5.3
Completed	2,191,090	100.0	19.5	3.8	7.4	6.3	9.8	8.0	13.3	9.1	1.5	5.8
Forcible entry	567,730	100.0	16.1	5.1	6.9	3.3	7.8	7.9	12.1	12.7	1.4 ^c	9.5
Unlawful entry without force	1,623,360	100.0	20.7	3.3	7.6	7.3	10.5	8.0	13.7	7.9	1.5	4.5
Attempted forcible entry	1,040,320	100.0	38.9	7.3	2.4	8.3	8.7	0.9 ^c	10.5	8.8	0.0 ^c	4.1
Household larceny	8,061,650	100.0	32.6	3.5	5.1	2.0	6.8	10.2	11.6	9.3	2.2	3.3
Completed	7,539,700	100.0	31.1	3.5	5.0	2.0	6.9	10.8	12.0	9.3	2.3	3.4
Less than \$50	3,544,990	100.0	46.8	4.9	4.7	2.1	4.4	6.9	8.6	8.4	1.1	2.4
\$50 or more	3,585,370	100.0	15.3	1.8	5.5	1.8	9.3	15.2	15.8	10.1	3.5	4.5
Amount not available	409,330	100.0	32.6	6.0	3.6 ^c	3.4 ^c	7.2	6.3	8.0	10.2	2.0 ^c	2.0 ^c
Attempted larceny	521,950	100.0	54.7	3.5	6.2	1.4 ^c	5.2	0.7 ^c	6.3	8.3	1.0 ^c	2.5
Motor vehicle theft	523,490	100.0	29.7	3.9	5.5	3.8	7.7	2.1 ^c	11.4	9.4	2.9 ^c	4.9
Completed	92,740	100.0	10.4 ^c	5.8 ^c	27.1	0.0 ^c	9.5 ^c	8.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.0 ^c	4.0 ^c	2.3 ^c
Attempted	430,740	100.0	33.9	3.5 ^c	0.9 ^c	4.6	7.3	0.8 ^c	13.8	9.7	2.7 ^c	5.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. ^c Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b More than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 112.

	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
Fear of reprisal		
1.3 %	3.9 %	11.0 %
4.4	4.0	16.9
7.4	4.1	19.7
3.2	3.9	15.7
11.5 ^c	9.6 ^c	16.4 ^c
3.6	3.4	12.3
6.7	2.7 ^c	14.3
4.0 ^c	6.5 ^c	23.9
8.9 ^c	14.3 ^c	31.4 ^c
0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	17.6 ^c
7.8	0.9 ^c	9.9
0.0 ^c	4.3 ^c	10.1
0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.6 ^c
0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	23.4 ^c
0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.6 ^c
0.0 ^c	5.8 ^c	9.2
4.4	3.9	17.9
4.9	5.9	19.8
4.2	3.1	17.0
0.3	3.9	9.1
0.3	3.9	9.1
1.0 ^c	3.7	9.3
0.7 ^c	4.4	12.3 ^c
1.6 ^c	4.6 ^c	7.1 ^c
0.5 ^c	4.3	13.9
0.3	3.9	9.0
0.3	3.9	8.9
0.2 ^c	3.3	6.5
0.3	4.7	11.4
0.0 ^c	2.0 ^c	10.9
1.1 ^c	3.7	9.3
0.6	2.9	10.3
0.7	3.0	10.6
0.4 ^c	2.3	8.9
0.6	2.4	10.8
0.9	2.9	11.8
0.0 ^c	3.7	13.5
1.3	2.6	11.2
0.0 ^c	1.3 ^c	8.6
0.6	3.0	10.0
0.6	3.1	10.1
0.3 ^c	2.7	6.5
0.8	3.6	12.9
0.4 ^c	1.7 ^c	16.6
0.7 ^c	1.3 ^c	8.1
1.1 ^c	5.1	12.4
2.0 ^c	1.9 ^c	21.1
0.9 ^c	5.8	10.6

Table 3.7

Estimated percent distribution of police response time for personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of incidents	Total	Within 5 minutes	Within 10 minutes	Within an hour	Within a day	Longer than a day	Length of time not known	Not available
Crimes of violence	1,623,860	100.0 %	30.5 %	54.9 %	89.6 %	95.4 %	0.5 % ^b	3.9 %	0.1 % ^b
Robbery	407,400	100.0	30.4	54.9	87.2	97.0	0.5 ^b	2.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Aggravated assault	525,610	100.0	30.4	53.8	87.7	92.6	0.8 ^b	6.5	0.0 ^b
Simple assault	643,680	100.0	31.2	56.7	92.6	96.6	0.4 ^b	2.7	0.3 ^b
Crimes of theft	2,206,740	100.0	13.0	34.8	80.5	90.2	1.4	8.2	0.1 ^b
Personal larceny									
With contact	84,470	100.0	25.3	48.5	97.7	100.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without contact	2,122,270	100.0	12.5	34.3	79.9	89.9	1.5	8.6	0.1 ^b
Household crimes	4,521,470	100.0	9.8	28.1	79.0	92.4	1.2	6.1	0.3 ^b
Burglary	2,212,420	100.0	9.7	28.2	77.7	91.3	1.3	7.1	0.3 ^b
Household larceny	1,418,330	100.0	9.8	27.1	78.5	93.9	1.2	4.4	0.5 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	890,700	100.0	10.1	29.3	82.9	92.3	1.0 ^b	6.4	0.2 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.1. These data exclude incidents in which the police did not come to see the victim, the police were at the scene of the crime, or the victim did not report the incident to the police. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 120. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.8

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and amount of loss, United States, 1989^a

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Amount of economic loss						Not known and not available
			No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	
All races^b									
All personal crimes	14,773,090	100.0 %	2.2 %	36.0 %	15.1 %	17.8 %	9.8 %	12.0 %	7.1 %
Crimes of violence ^c	1,391,290	100.0	4.6	28.2	11.1	18.5	9.8	14.7	13.1
Completed	1,072,860	100.0	3.5	28.9	12.9	18.8	10.3	15.5	10.2
Attempted	318,420	100.0	8.3	26.0	5.0 ^d	17.6	7.9	12.1	23.1
Robbery	796,060	100.0	0.6 ^d	28.4	10.7	20.8	11.2	18.2	10.1
Completed	743,520	100.0	0.7 ^d	27.8	11.2	21.1	11.7	19.0	8.5
With injury	300,350	100.0	0.0 ^d	19.0	10.6	21.7	15.2	21.6	12.0
Without injury	443,160	100.0	1.2 ^d	33.8	11.6	20.8	9.3	17.3	6.1
Attempted	52,540	100.0	0.0 ^d	36.6	4.0 ^d	15.7 ^d	4.3 ^d	6.7 ^d	32.9
With injury	21,740	100.0	0.0 ^d	34.5	9.5 ^d	11.5 ^d	10.3 ^d	0.0 ^d	34.2 ^d
Without injury	30,790	100.0	0.0 ^d	38.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	18.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	11.4 ^d	32.0 ^d
Assault	575,520	100.0	9.5	28.3	11.6	15.3	8.1	10.1	17.1
Aggravated	272,550	100.0	4.5 ^d	31.9	11.7	17.5	2.7 ^d	13.5	18.1
Simple	302,970	100.0	14.1	25.0	11.4	13.2	13.0	7.0	16.2
Crimes of theft	13,381,800	100.0	1.9	36.8	15.5	17.8	9.8	11.7	6.4
Completed	12,995,870	100.0	1.7	37.4	15.7	17.6	9.8	11.7	6.2
Attempted	385,920	100.0	8.8	19.1	10.7	24.6	11.9	10.3	14.7
Personal larceny with contact	506,720	100.0	0.0 ^d	38.9	19.0	17.6	10.5	6.0	8.1
Personal larceny without contact	12,875,070	100.0	2.0	36.8	15.4	17.8	9.8	11.9	6.4
All household crimes	14,707,630	100.0	2.6	28.0	12.7	16.6	9.3	21.2	9.5
Completed	13,193,520	100.0	1.5	28.6	12.7	16.7	9.5	23.2	7.8
Attempted	1,514,100	100.0	12.7	22.4	12.6	15.9	7.3	3.9	25.1
Burglary	4,526,320	100.0	5.6	18.5	8.7	14.3	11.3	27.5	14.2
Completed	3,686,690	100.0	2.2	15.7	8.4	16.1	13.3	33.6	10.7
Forcible entry	1,707,210	100.0	3.1	9.1	4.3	8.4	11.8	46.1	17.1
Unlawful entry without force	1,978,480	100.0	1.4	21.4	11.9	22.7	14.6	22.8	5.2
Attempted forcible entry	840,630	100.0	20.5	30.6	9.8	6.4	2.4	0.9 ^d	29.5
Household larceny	8,529,040	100.0	1.4	37.8	16.6	19.3	9.0	9.0	6.9
Completed	9,327,430	100.0	1.4	38.3	16.4	19.2	8.9	9.2	6.7
Attempted	201,600	100.0	4.5 ^d	16.4	21.9	23.6	13.8	4.2 ^d	15.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,652,250	100.0	0.7 ^d	3.2 ^d	3.9	9.4	5.6	66.9	10.4
Completed	1,180,390	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.3 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.3 ^d	2.5	89.9	5.9
Attempted	471,860	100.0	2.3 ^d	10.4	13.7	29.7	13.3	9.2	21.4
White									
All personal crimes	12,498,750	100.0	2.2	36.4	14.9	17.8	9.8	12.1	6.8
Crimes of violence ^c	1,043,270	100.0	5.5	27.5	12.1	19.0	9.3	14.3	12.2
Completed	783,090	100.0	4.2	29.3	14.1	18.6	10.1	14.4	9.3
Attempted	260,180	100.0	9.5	22.3	6.1 ^d	20.5	7.0	13.9	20.7
Robbery	538,670	100.0	1.0 ^d	28.6	10.8	21.1	11.1	17.0	10.5
Completed	496,840	100.0	1.0 ^d	28.9	11.3	21.2	12.1	17.7	7.9
With injury	201,140	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	20.3	11.2	21.7	14.5	19.5	12.9
Without injury	295,700	100.0	1.7 ^d	34.7	11.4	20.8	10.4	16.5	4.5 ^d
Attempted	41,830	100.0	0.0 ^d	25.7 ^d	5.0 ^d	19.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	8.4 ^d	41.3 ^d
With injury	14,220	100.0	0.0 ^d	15.6 ^d	14.6 ^d	17.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	52.2 ^d
Without injury	27,610	100.0	0.0 ^d	30.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	20.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	12.7 ^d	35.7 ^d
Assault	490,880	100.0	10.2	26.3	13.6	16.9	7.6	11.3	14.0
Aggravated	230,150	100.0	4.2 ^d	28.9	13.9	19.5	2.3 ^d	16.0	15.1
Simple	260,720	100.0	15.5	24.0	13.3	14.6	12.3	7.2	13.0
Crimes of theft	11,455,470	100.0	1.9	37.2	15.2	17.7	9.8	11.9	6.3
Completed	11,135,030	100.0	1.7	37.7	15.3	17.6	9.7	12.0	6.1
Attempted	320,440	100.0	9.9	20.3	10.4	21.1	13.7	9.5	15.0
Personal larceny with contact	365,690	100.0	0.0 ^d	35.6	21.5	19.2	10.1	7.3	6.3
Personal larceny without contact	11,089,780	100.0	2.0	37.2	15.0	17.7	9.8	12.1	6.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.8

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and amount of loss, United States, 1989^a--Continued

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Amount of economic loss						
			No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
White (continued)									
All household crimes	12,095,200	100.0 %	2.6 %	28.8 %	12.9 %	17.1 %	9.2 %	20.6 %	8.7 %
Completed	10,885,140	100.0	1.4	29.4	12.9	17.3	9.4	22.4	7.2
Attempted	1,210,050	100.0	13.6	23.1	13.5	15.9	7.4	4.2	22.4
Burglary	3,596,350	100.0	5.9	19.2	8.7	14.9	11.1	27.3	12.8
Completed	2,926,850	100.0	2.2	16.2	8.5	16.8	13.0	33.4	9.8
Forcible entry	1,262,450	100.0	3.3	9.3	4.1	8.4	10.1	48.5	16.2
Unlawful entry without force	1,664,390	100.0	1.4	21.5	11.8	23.1	15.2	22.0	4.9
Attempted forcible entry	669,490	100.0	22.1	32.2	9.7	6.6	2.7	0.8 ^d	25.9
Household larceny	7,208,000	100.0	1.3	38.2	16.6	19.6	8.9	8.8	6.6
Completed	7,029,910	100.0	1.2	38.8	16.4	19.6	8.8	8.9	6.4
Attempted	178,080	100.0	5.1 ^d	17.4	23.7	21.2	14.6	4.8 ^d	13.3
Motor vehicle theft	1,290,830	100.0	0.6 ^d	2.9	4.3	9.6	5.7	67.8	9.2
Completed	928,370	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.5 ^d	2.9	90.4	4.8
Attempted	362,460	100.0	2.0 ^d	9.2	15.3	30.3	12.8	10.1	20.3
Black									
All personal crimes	1,874,800	100.0	2.0	32.8	16.0	18.3	10.5	11.5	9.0
Crimes of violence ^c	316,230	100.0	2.0 ^d	28.2	6.8	18.1	11.6	17.6	15.7
Completed	261,980	100.0	1.8 ^d	24.7	8.3	20.7	11.3	20.3	12.9
Attempted	54,250	100.0	3.1 ^d	45.4	0.0 ^d	5.4 ^d	12.8 ^d	4.3 ^d	28.9 ^d
Robbery	235,310	100.0	0.0 ^d	26.1	9.2	21.3	11.5	22.6	9.2
Completed	224,600	100.0	0.0 ^d	23.6	9.6	22.3	11.1	23.7	9.7
With injury	97,410	100.0	0.0 ^d	15.0 ^d	9.5 ^d	22.0	16.9	26.3	10.3 ^d
Without injury	127,180	100.0	0.0 ^d	30.2 ^d	9.7 ^d	22.5	6.6 ^d	21.8	9.2 ^d
Attempted	10,700	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	79.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	21.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
With injury	7,520	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	70.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	29.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
Without injury	3,180	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
Assault	74,930	100.0	6.3 ^d	37.1	0.0 ^d	6.6 ^d	12.6 ^d	3.1 ^d	34.4 ^d
Aggravated	36,610	100.0	6.7 ^d	45.1	0.0 ^d	8.1 ^d	5.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	34.4 ^d
Simple	38,320	100.0	5.8 ^d	29.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	5.1 ^d	19.2 ^d	6.0 ^d	34.4 ^d
Crimes of theft	1,558,570	100.0	1.9	33.7	17.8	18.3	10.3	10.3	7.7
Completed	1,510,870	100.0	1.9	34.2	17.9	17.7	10.6	10.3	7.5
Attempted	47,690	100.0	4.5 ^d	18.2 ^d	16.1 ^d	36.4	0.0 ^d	10.9 ^d	13.9 ^d
Personal larceny with contact	119,330	100.0	0.0 ^d	44.9	12.7 ^d	12.4 ^d	12.1 ^d	2.9 ^d	14.9
Personal larceny without contact	1,439,230	100.0	2.1	32.8	18.2	18.8	10.1	10.9	7.1
All household crimes	2,245,160	100.0	2.7	23.5	12.1	14.2	9.7	23.6	14.2
Completed	1,977,760	100.0	2.0	23.9	12.3	14.4	10.1	26.4	10.9
Attempted	267,400	100.0	7.7	20.2	10.5	12.9	6.8	3.4 ^d	38.5
Burglary	814,460	100.0	4.2	15.2	8.7	11.7	12.3	27.3	20.5
Completed	663,360	100.0	2.1 ^d	13.3	8.2	13.5	14.8	33.3	15.0
Forcible entry	393,110	100.0	2.5 ^d	8.0	4.8	8.7	16.8	38.9	20.3
Unlawful entry without force	270,240	100.0	1.5 ^d	20.9	13.0	20.4	11.9	25.1	7.2
Attempted forcible entry	151,100	100.0	13.6	23.9	11.2	3.8 ^d	1.4 ^d	1.3 ^d	44.7
Household larceny	1,131,780	100.0	2.3	34.2	16.9	17.5	8.9	10.9	9.2
Completed	1,113,590	100.0	2.4	34.6	17.0	17.4	8.9	11.1	8.7
Attempted	18,180	100.0	0.0 ^d	12.0 ^d	10.9 ^d	25.2 ^d	10.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	42.0 ^d
Motor vehicle theft	298,910	100.0	0.0 ^d	5.3 ^d	3.1 ^d	8.7	5.6	61.5	15.9
Completed	200,800	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.9 ^d	1.2 ^d	88.0	9.9
Attempted	98,110	100.0	0.0 ^d	16.1 ^d	9.3 ^d	24.5	14.7 ^d	7.2 ^d	28.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Economic loss includes both theft and damage losses. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^dEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes "other" races, not shown separately.

^cIncludes rape, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 91.

Table 3.9

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15 (N=13,256,460)	16 to 19 (N=14,235,270)	20 to 24 (N=18,084,190)	25 to 34 (N=43,335,460)	35 to 49 (N=50,293,180)	50 to 64 (N=32,774,300)	65 and older (N=29,396,730)
Crimes of violence	62.9	73.8	57.8	34.9	20.8	7.9	3.9
Completed	22.3	28.7	21.3	13.8	7.4	3.0	1.3
Attempted	40.6	45.1	36.6	21.0	13.4	4.9	2.6
Rape	1.1 ^b	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b
Robbery	9.5	10.4	9.1	7.0	4.5	2.4	1.5
Completed	6.2	7.1	5.9	4.9	3.0	1.7	1.1
With injury	1.0 ^b	2.5	3.0	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.5 ^b
From serious assault	0.7 ^b	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
From minor assault	0.4 ^b	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
Without injury	5.2	4.6	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.6
Attempted	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.4 ^b
With injury	0.6 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b
From serious assault	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.4	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	0.2 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b
Assault	52.3	61.5	47.1	27.1	15.7	5.5	2.2
Aggravated	14.2	23.2	17.2	9.7	6.3	2.0	1.2
Completed with injury	6.3	8.6	6.1	3.8	1.7	0.6	0.1 ^b
Attempted with weapon	7.8	14.5	11.1	5.9	4.6	1.4	1.2
Simple	38.2	38.3	29.9	17.4	9.5	3.5	1.0
Completed with injury	9.5	12.1	9.0	4.8	2.5	0.7	0.1 ^b
Attempted without weapon	28.7	26.3	20.9	12.6	7.0	2.8	0.9
Crimes of theft	99.3	115.3	117.5	83.7	63.8	40.8	19.6
Completed	96.1	110.1	109.3	78.1	59.9	38.0	18.1
Attempted	3.1	5.2	8.2	5.6	3.9	2.7	1.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.9 ^b	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.8	1.9
Purse snatching	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^b	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8
Pocket picking	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	95.3	112.2	114.1	80.7	61.7	38.0	17.7
Completed	92.3	107.3	106.0	75.3	57.9	35.6	16.4
Less than \$50	65.2	50.1	36.6	26.8	21.4	13.6	6.8
\$50 or more	22.1	53.0	67.0	45.3	34.3	20.4	7.6
Amount not available	5.0	4.2	2.4	3.3	2.1	1.6	2.0
Attempted	3.0	5.0	8.0	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 4.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.10

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Both sexes (N=201,375,630)	Male (N=96,875,920)	Female (N=104,499,700)
Crimes of violence	29.1	37.0	21.8
Completed	10.9	13.3	8.7
Attempted	18.2	23.7	13.1
Rape	0.7	0.1 ^b	1.2
Completed	0.2	0.1 ^b	0.4
Attempted	0.4	0.1 ^b	0.8
Robbery	5.4	7.6	3.4
Completed	3.7	4.9	2.6
With injury	1.5	1.8	1.2
From serious assault	0.7	1.1	0.3
From minor assault	0.8	0.7	0.9
Without injury	2.2	3.1	1.4
Attempted	1.7	2.7	0.8
With injury	0.5	0.7	0.3
From serious assault	0.2	0.4	0.1 ^b
From minor assault	0.3	0.3	0.2
Without injury	1.3	2.0	0.6
Assault	23.0	29.3	17.2
Aggravated	8.3	11.9	4.9
Completed with injury	2.9	4.2	1.7
Attempted with weapon	5.4	7.6	3.2
Simple	14.7	17.4	12.3
Completed with injury	4.1	4.1	4.1
Attempted without weapon	10.7	13.3	8.2
Crimes of theft	68.7	72.6	65.0
Completed	64.5	67.5	61.8
Attempted	4.1	5.1	3.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.7	2.6	2.8
Purse snatching	0.8	0.1 ^b	1.5
Pocket picking	1.9	2.5	1.3
Personal larceny without contact	66.0	70.0	62.2
Completed	62.0	64.9	59.4
Less than \$50	25.5	24.7	26.1
\$50 or more	34.0	38.1	30.1
Amount not available	2.6	2.1	3.1
Attempted	4.0	5.1	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 3.

Table 3.11

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	White (N=172,071,010)	Black (N=23,378,200)	Other (N=5,926,410)
Crimes of violence	28.2	36.0	27.3
Completed	10.2	16.3	11.0
Attempted	18.1	19.7	16.3
Rape	0.6	1.0	0.0 ^b
Robbery	4.4	12.9	4.4
Completed	2.9	9.6	3.7
With injury	1.2	4.2	0.3 ^b
From serious assault	0.5	2.2	0.3 ^b
From minor assault	0.7	2.0	0.0 ^b
Without injury	1.7	5.4	3.4
Attempted	1.6	3.3	0.6 ^b
With injury	0.4	1.0	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	0.2	0.6 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	0.2	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	1.1	2.3	0.6 ^b
Assault	23.1	22.1	22.9
Aggravated	8.0	10.0	7.8
Completed with injury	2.8	3.5	2.7 ^b
Attempted with weapon	5.2	6.5	5.1
Simple	15.1	12.1	15.1
Completed with injury	4.2	2.8	4.6
Attempted without weapon	10.9	9.3	10.5
Crimes of theft	68.8	69.0	64.3
Completed	64.7	64.6	59.1
Attempted	4.1	4.4	5.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	5.3	3.7
Purse snatching	0.7	1.8	0.7 ^b
Pocket picking	1.6	3.5	3.0
Personal larceny without contact	66.5	63.7	60.7
Completed	62.6	59.6	55.4
Less than \$50	26.0	21.9	24.1
\$50 or more	34.1	34.3	28.9
Amount not available	2.5	3.5	2.4 ^b
Attempted	3.9	4.1	5.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The racial category "other" includes minority groups such as Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 6.

Table 3.12

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and age of victim, United States, 1989^a

Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Total	Completed	Attempted	Personal larceny	
						With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	With contact				Without contact	
White																
12 to 15 years	10,661,970	64.7	22.5	42.2	1.4 ^b	7.4	1.6	5.8	55.9	13.9	42.0	101.5	98.0	3.4	3.3	98.1
16 to 19 years	11,470,230	74.0	28.1	45.9	1.7	8.3	2.7	5.7	63.9	24.0	39.9	123.7	119.1	4.6	2.4	121.3
20 to 24 years	15,076,460	59.1	21.1	38.0	1.4	8.1	3.5	4.6	49.6	17.8	31.8	119.6	110.6	9.0	3.2	116.3
25 to 34 years	36,480,840	33.5	12.7	20.8	0.9	5.6	2.0	3.6	27.1	9.2	17.9	83.8	78.5	5.3	2.8	81.0
35 to 49 years	43,158,150	20.3	7.0	13.4	0.5	3.8	1.4	2.4	16.0	6.2	9.8	64.4	60.6	3.8	1.6	62.8
50 to 64 years	28,730,170	7.8	2.5	5.3	0.0 ^b	2.2	0.8	1.4	5.6	1.9	3.7	40.6	37.9	2.7	2.3	38.4
65 years and older	26,493,150	3.9	1.2	2.8	0.1 ^b	1.3	0.5 ^b	0.8	2.5	1.4	1.1	19.9	18.4	1.5	1.8	18.1
Black																
12 to 15 years	2,100,460	56.6	19.3	37.3	0.0 ^b	19.5	1.1 ^b	18.4	37.1	14.2	22.8	84.5	83.3	1.2 ^b	3.4 ^b	81.2
16 to 19 years	2,241,280	75.0	31.0	44.0	2.8 ^b	21.5	8.3	13.2	50.7	21.3	29.4	75.3	66.7	8.6	7.5	67.8
20 to 24 years	2,417,820	55.4	24.7	30.7	3.8 ^b	17.6	7.3	10.3	34.1	16.7	17.4	105.9	102.2	3.7 ^b	4.7 ^b	101.1
25 to 34 years	5,415,430	44.3	23.8	20.5	0.8 ^b	17.5	10.6	6.9	26.0	12.7	13.3	84.5	78.1	6.4	4.8	79.8
35 to 49 years	5,399,140	26.4	10.5	15.9	0.7 ^b	10.4	3.7	6.7	15.3	7.0	8.3	68.3	64.1	4.2	5.3	63.0
50 to 64 years	3,328,040	9.2	6.6	2.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	2.5 ^b	5.8	2.7 ^b	3.1 ^b	43.2	39.5	3.7 ^b	8.2	35.0
65 years and older	2,476,010	3.5 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.5 ^b	1.1 ^b	2.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	16.4	15.6	0.8 ^b	2.7 ^b	13.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 10.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.13

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Male		Female	
	White (N=83,357,970)	Black (N=10,682,440)	White (N=88,713,030)	Black (N=12,695,760)
Crimes of violence	35.3	49.7	21.5	24.5
Completed	12.2	20.9	8.3	12.5
Attempted	23.1	28.8	13.3	12.0
Rape	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b	1.1	1.7
Robbery	6.1	19.3	2.9	7.6
Completed	3.8	13.5	2.1	6.3
With injury	1.4	5.4	1.0	3.1
Without injury	2.4	8.2	1.1	3.2
Attempted	2.4	5.8	0.8	1.3 ^b
With injury	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.2 ^b
Without injury	1.8	3.7	0.5	1.1 ^b
Assault	29.1	30.2	17.5	15.3
Aggravated	11.3	16.2	5.0	4.8
Completed with injury	4.1	4.8	1.6	2.4
Attempted without weapon	7.2	11.4	3.4	2.4
Simple	17.8	14.1	12.5	10.4
Completed with injury	4.3	2.4	4.2	3.2
Attempted without weapon	13.5	11.7	8.4	7.2
Crimes of theft	70.9	85.2	66.8	55.4
Completed	66.0	79.1	63.5	52.4
Attempted	4.9	6.1	3.3	2.9
Personal larceny with contact	2.1	5.4	2.5	5.2
Personal larceny without contact	68.8	79.8	64.3	50.2
Completed	63.9	73.7	61.4	47.8
Attempted	4.9	6.1	2.9	2.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 7.

Table 3.14

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and age of victim, United States, 1989^a

Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Robbery			Assault		Total	Completed	Attempted	Personal larceny		
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated				Simple	With contact	Without contact
Male																
12 to 15 years	6,783,040	81.8	34.1	47.7	0.3 ^b	15.6	2.9	12.6	65.9	19.9	46.0	100.5	96.1	4.4	5.5	95.0
16 to 19 years	7,183,480	92.6	36.4	56.2	0.6 ^b	14.7	4.9	9.8	77.4	32.4	45.0	123.5	116.0	7.5	4.3	119.2
20 to 24 years	8,842,860	72.4	24.1	48.3	0.2 ^b	11.6	3.8	7.9	60.5	25.1	35.4	126.2	115.8	10.4	3.2	123.0
25 to 34 years	21,519,020	41.9	14.0	27.9	0.1 ^b	8.8	3.6	5.3	33.0	13.5	19.4	86.5	81.0	5.5	2.0	84.5
35 to 49 years	24,716,800	24.1	7.9	16.2	0.1 ^b	5.9	2.0	4.0	18.1	7.9	10.1	62.4	57.9	4.5	1.9	60.5
50 to 64 years	15,604,980	10.2	4.1	6.1	0.0 ^b	3.6	1.1	2.6	6.5	2.8	3.7	44.1	40.2	3.9	2.8	41.3
65 years and older	12,225,710	5.5	1.4	4.1	0.0 ^b	2.2	0.8 ^b	1.4	3.4	2.5	0.9 ^b	21.0	18.6	2.4	1.7	19.3
Female																
12 to 15 years	6,473,420	43.2	10.0	33.2	2.0 ^b	3.1	0.3 ^b	2.8	38.1	8.1	30.0	98.0	96.2	1.8 ^b	2.4 ^b	95.6
16 to 19 years	7,051,790	54.5	20.8	33.7	3.1	6.1	2.0 ^b	4.1	45.3	13.8	31.5	107.0	104.2	2.8	1.9 ^b	105.1
20 to 24 years	9,241,330	43.9	18.6	25.3	3.0	6.7	3.9	2.7	34.2	9.6	24.6	109.2	103.2	6.0	3.6	105.5
25 to 34 years	21,816,430	27.9	13.7	14.2	1.5	5.1	2.5	2.6	21.3	5.8	15.5	80.9	75.3	5.6	4.1	76.8
35 to 49 years	25,576,370	17.6	6.9	10.7	0.9	3.2	1.3	1.9	13.5	4.7	8.8	65.1	61.8	3.3	2.2	62.9
50 to 64 years	17,169,310	5.9	2.0	3.9	0.0 ^b	1.3	0.5 ^b	0.8 ^b	4.6	1.3	3.3	37.8	36.1	1.7	2.9	34.9
65 years and older	17,171,010	2.7	1.2	1.5	0.2 ^b	1.1	0.4 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.5	0.4 ^b	1.1	18.6	17.8	0.8 ^b	2.1	16.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 5.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.15

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, age, and race of victim, United States, 1989

Sex, age, and race of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White			
Male			
12 to 15 years	5,460,220	81.8	95.3
16 to 19 years	5,784,600	95.1	129.9
20 to 24 years	7,472,220	72.1	124.2
25 to 34 years	18,361,580	39.7	84.2
35 to 49 years	21,465,920	22.7	62.0
50 to 64 years	13,779,670	9.7	43.1
65 years and older	11,033,720	5.3	21.6
Female			
12 to 15 years	5,201,740	46.7	107.9
16 to 19 years	5,685,620	52.5	117.5
20 to 24 years	7,604,240	46.3	115.0
25 to 34 years	18,119,260	27.2	83.4
35 to 49 years	21,692,220	17.9	66.8
50 to 64 years	14,950,500	6.0	38.3
65 years and older	15,459,420	2.9	18.7
Black			
Male			
12 to 15 years	1,060,280	81.5	114.0
16 to 19 years	1,124,120	82.0	92.5
20 to 24 years	1,093,390	78.9	138.6
25 to 34 years	2,484,780	56.3	103.1
35 to 49 years	2,436,060	39.8	75.1
50 to 64 years	1,487,780	14.3	55.1
65 years and older	996,000	8.7 ^a	12.7 ^a
Female			
12 to 15 years	1,040,170	31.2	54.5
16 to 19 years	1,117,150	68.0	57.9
20 to 24 years	1,324,420	36.0	78.8
25 to 34 years	2,930,640	34.1	68.8
35 to 49 years	2,963,080	15.3	62.7
50 to 64 years	1,840,260	5.1 ^a	33.6
65 years and older	1,480,000	0.0 ^a	18.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 11.

Table 3.16

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Family income						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=20,425,690) ^b	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=8,374,160) ^b	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=19,790,200) ^b	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=35,690,810) ^b	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=15,302,260) ^b	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=45,673,340) ^b	\$50,000 or more (N=28,905,330) ^b
Crimes of violence	50.2	31.8	34.8	29.3	27.9	23.1	20.0
Completed	19.8	13.4	14.9	10.5	10.6	7.6	7.1
Attempted	30.5	18.4	19.9	18.8	17.3	15.5	12.9
Rape	1.6	0.9 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.8	0.3 ^c	0.4	0.1 ^c
Robbery	12.3	6.0	7.4	4.0	4.7	3.3	3.3
Completed	7.7	4.5	5.4	2.9	3.3	2.2	2.3
With injury	3.6	2.0	2.6	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
From serious assault	1.7	1.0 ^c	1.1	0.2 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.4	0.4 ^c
From minor assault	1.9	0.9 ^c	1.5	0.4 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.5	0.8
Without injury	4.0	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.1
Attempted	4.7	1.4 ^c	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0
With injury	1.2	0.4 ^c	1.0	0.2 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.2 ^c
From serious assault	0.5 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c
From minor assault	0.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c
Without injury	3.5	1.0 ^c	1.0	0.9	0.8 ^c	0.9	0.8
Assault	36.3	24.9	26.8	24.6	23.0	19.3	16.5
Aggravated	13.0	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.0	6.3	6.3
Completed with injury	4.2	3.4	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2
Attempted with weapon	8.8	5.9	5.3	6.1	5.6	4.0	4.1
Simple	23.2	15.7	17.9	15.8	15.0	13.0	10.2
Completed with injury	7.2	4.8	5.6	4.8	4.7	2.9	2.5
Attempted without weapon	16.0	10.9	12.3	11.0	10.3	10.1	7.8
Crimes of theft	71.2	51.8	61.5	65.6	69.9	68.4	78.1
Completed	67.1	50.8	58.0	61.5	64.9	63.7	73.3
Attempted	4.1	1.0 ^c	3.5	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.8
Personal larceny with contact	4.6	3.1	2.6	2.1	3.4	1.9	1.8
Purse snatching	1.7	0.7 ^c	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.5 ^c
Pocket picking	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.3
Personal larceny without contact	66.6	48.7	58.7	63.5	66.5	66.4	76.3
Completed	62.9	47.7	55.4	59.4	61.8	61.9	71.7
Less than \$50	26.0	18.8	21.6	25.9	26.4	27.7	25.5
\$50 or more	33.3	26.2	31.2	31.2	31.6	32.4	43.7
Amount not available	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	3.8	1.9	2.5
Attempted	3.7	1.0 ^c	3.3	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 15.

Table 3.17

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and family income of victim, United States, 1989^a

Race and family income of victim	Total population ^b	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Total	Completed	Attempted	Personal larceny	
						Total	With Injury	Without Injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
White																
Less than \$7,500	14,654,170	52.0	19.4	32.5	1.2	10.4	4.1	6.3	40.3	13.4	26.9	77.5	73.0	4.5	3.8	73.7
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6,560,550	30.1	11.6	18.5	0.9 ^c	4.0	1.8 ^c	2.2 ^c	25.2	9.0	16.2	53.0	51.7	1.3 ^c	3.3	49.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16,390,430	33.3	14.6	18.8	0.9 ^c	6.2	3.2	3.0	26.3	8.4	17.9	59.1	56.0	3.1	2.6	56.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30,811,500	29.7	10.9	18.8	0.9	3.7	0.6	3.1	25.1	9.2	15.9	64.8	60.8	4.0	1.4	63.4
\$25,000 to \$29,999	13,505,910	27.0	9.8	17.2	0.3 ^c	3.9	1.5	2.4	22.8	7.6	15.2	67.4	63.3	4.2	3.0	64.4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	41,063,750	23.5	7.2	16.2	0.4	3.3	1.0	2.3	19.8	6.3	13.5	67.7	63.2	4.5	1.9	65.8
\$50,000 or more	26,477,300	20.0	7.0	13.0	0.2 ^c	3.1	1.3	1.8	16.8	6.5	10.3	79.0	74.1	4.9	1.7	77.4
Black																
Less than \$7,500	5,182,090	44.9	20.0	24.8	3.0 ^c	18.8	7.2	11.6	23.0	11.4	11.6	50.4	48.3	2.1 ^c	6.6	43.8
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1,608,480	32.9	18.9	13.9	1.1 ^c	12.4	5.3 ^c	7.1 ^c	19.3	7.5 ^c	11.9	46.3	46.3	0.0 ^c	2.7 ^c	43.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,838,260	38.6	14.6	23.9	0.0 ^c	12.7	6.0	6.7	25.9	11.0	14.9	75.8	70.6	5.2 ^c	3.7 ^c	72.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,985,890	25.6	7.1	18.4	0.0 ^c	5.8	2.6 ^c	3.2 ^c	19.7	5.6	14.2	75.8	71.1	4.6	7.1	68.7
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,414,470	37.9	21.0	16.9	0.0 ^c	13.1	5.4 ^c	7.7 ^c	24.8	9.5 ^c	15.3	89.2	82.4	6.8 ^c	6.4 ^c	82.9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	3,369,400	24.2	12.1	12.1	0.8 ^c	5.5	2.6 ^c	2.9 ^c	17.9	8.9	9.0	81.6	74.0	7.6	1.4 ^c	80.2
\$50,000 or more	1,325,910	19.2	5.9 ^c	13.3	0.0 ^c	4.3 ^c	4.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.9	4.3 ^c	10.6 ^c	64.6	58.9	5.7 ^c	5.3 ^c	59.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 16.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bExcludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.18

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,516,100	17.5	2,344,940	11.6
Completed	1,264,630	6.3	931,360	4.6
Attempted	2,251,460	11.2	1,413,580	7.0
Rape	89,570	0.4	45,830	0.2
Completed	31,510	0.2	14,400	0.1 ^b
Attempted	58,060	0.3	31,430	0.2
Robbery	877,090	4.4	214,730	1.1
Completed	590,140	2.9	153,370	0.8
With injury	210,700	1.0	89,650	0.4
From serious assault	110,940	0.6	29,180	0.1
From minor assault	99,750	0.5	60,460	0.3
Without injury	379,440	1.9	63,720	0.3
Attempted	286,940	1.4	61,360	0.3
With injury	76,140	0.4	17,570	0.1
From serious assault	37,550	0.2	5,760	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	38,590	0.2	11,810	0.1 ^b
Without injury	210,800	1.0	43,790	0.2
Assault	2,549,430	12.7	2,084,370	10.4
Aggravated	1,046,880	5.2	617,820	3.1
Completed with injury	317,480	1.6	268,700	1.3
Attempted with weapon	729,390	3.6	349,120	1.7
Simple	1,502,540	7.5	1,466,540	7.3
Completed with injury	325,490	1.6	494,870	2.5
Attempted without weapon	1,177,050	5.8	971,660	4.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 37.

Table 3.19

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, victim-offender relationship, and selected victim characteristics, United States, 1989

Characteristics of victim	Total population	Type of victimization and victim-offender relationship											
		Crimes of violence ^a				Assault				Aggravated assault			
		Rela- tives	Well known offenders	Casual acquain- tances	Strangers	Rela- tives	Well known offenders	Casual acquain- tances	Strangers	Rela- tives	Well known offenders	Casual acquain- tances	Strangers
Sex of victim													
Male	96,875,920	0.9	6.0	4.4	23.9	0.8	5.2	4.2	17.7	0.3	2.2	1.2	7.4
Female	104,499,700	3.6	5.5	2.6	8.8	3.3	4.8	2.3	6.1	0.7	1.2	0.6	2.0
Race of victim													
White	172,071,010	2.4	5.5	3.5	15.5	2.2	4.9	3.2	11.8	0.5 ^b	1.6	0.9	4.5
Black	23,378,200	1.5 ^b	8.1	4.4	20.1	1.4 ^b	5.9	3.9 ^b	10.0	0.4 ^b	2.5 ^b	1.3 ^b	4.9
Other	5,926,410	2.3 ^b	4.5	1.0 ^b	18.4	2.3 ^b	4.5	0.7 ^b	14.3	0.4 ^b	1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	5.0
Age of victim													
12 to 15 years	13,256,460	2.4	17.8	13.1	26.8	2.1	15.6	11.3	21.0	0.5 ^b	4.4	1.6	6.5
16 to 19 years	14,235,270	2.4	17.2	9.8	40.3	2.4	15.7	9.7	30.5	0.6 ^b	4.9	2.6	13.3
20 to 24 years	18,084,190	5.3	10.2	6.7	33.2	5.0	8.7	5.8	25.5	1.1	3.1	1.8	9.9
25 to 34 years	43,335,460	3.7	6.0	3.7	20.3	3.3	5.1	3.3	14.7	0.7	1.7	1.2	5.6
35 to 49 years	50,293,180	2.4 ^b	3.5	1.7	11.8	2.1	3.2	1.6 ^b	8.0	0.8 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.5 ^b	3.5
50 to 64 years	32,774,300	0.5 ^b	1.1	0.4 ^b	5.5	0.5	1.1	0.4 ^b	3.3	0.1 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	1.2
65 years and older	29,396,730	0.2 ^b	0.7	0.4 ^b	2.0	0.2 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.9	0.0 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.6
Marital status of victim^c													
Married	110,124,950	1.2 ^b	2.0	1.5 ^b	8.3	1.1	1.9	1.5	6.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.8	0.5 ^b	2.7
Widowed	13,407,180	0.3 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	3.4	0.1 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.0	0.1 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^b
Divorced or separated	18,786,270	12.5	8.8	3.7	23.9	10.9	7.5	3.4	16.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	5.7
Never married	58,618,550	1.6	12.8	7.7	31.3	1.5	11.2	6.9	23.0	0.3	3.5	1.4	8.8
Family income of victim^d													
Less than \$7,500	20,425,690	5.1	12.8	5.7	23.4	4.5	10.5	4.7	14.5	0.7 ^b	3.8	1.6	5.5
\$7,500 to \$9,999	8,374,160	2.7	9.6	3.3	14.4	2.7	8.9	3.3	9.3	1.0 ^b	2.7	0.8 ^b	4.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19,790,200	4.2	6.6	4.0	18.3	3.8	5.5	3.5	12.8	0.6 ^b	1.8	1.0	4.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35,690,810	2.3	7.1	4.2	15.2	2.1	6.3	3.7	11.9	0.5	2.1	1.0	5.1
\$25,000 to \$29,999	15,302,260	2.0	5.4	3.4	16.0	1.7	5.2	3.3	11.8	0.4 ^b	1.4	1.1	4.5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	45,673,340	1.5	3.1	2.8	14.5	1.4	2.9	2.6	11.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	4.2
\$50,000 or more	28,905,330	1.1	2.9	2.7	12.3	0.9	2.4	2.7	9.8	0.3 ^b	1.1	0.6	3.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. This table combines victimizations committed by single and multiple offenders. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cExcludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

^dExcludes data on persons whose family income was not ascertained.

^aIncludes data on rape and robbery not shown separately.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table V.

Relatives	Simple assault		
	Well known offenders	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
0.5	3.1	3.0	10.3
2.6	3.6	1.7	4.1
1.7	3.4	2.3	7.3
1.0	3.4	2.5	5.1
2.0 ^b	2.9	0.7 ^b	9.3
1.7	11.2	9.7	14.4
1.8	10.7	7.0	17.2
3.9	5.6	4.1	15.7
2.6	3.4	2.1	9.1
1.5	1.9	1.1	4.6
0.4 ^b	0.7	0.3 ^b	2.1
0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.4 ^b
0.8	1.1	1.0	3.5
0.1 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b
8.6	5.0	1.4	10.4
1.2	7.7	5.5	14.2
3.8	6.7	3.1	9.0
1.7 ^b	6.2	2.5	5.3
3.2	3.7	2.5	8.0
1.6	4.2	2.7	6.8
1.3	3.8	2.2	7.3
1.0	2.2	2.0	7.4
0.6	1.3	2.1	5.9

Table 3.20

Estimated percent of personal victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1989

Type of victimization	Percent using self-protective measures		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	72.0 %	70.3 %	74.5 %
Completed	68.8	61.6	78.5
Attempted	73.9	75.2	71.9
Rape	80.6	79.7	82.2
Robbery	63.8	59.3	82.2
Completed	53.1	46.0	80.2
With injury	67.0	60.4	82.4
From serious assault	53.6	45.2	85.6
From minor assault	78.6	77.3	80.9
Without injury	43.7	38.1	77.1
Attempted	86.8	86.7	87.1
With injury	86.3	85.5	89.6 ^a
From serious assault	81.8	83.9	68.2 ^a
From minor assault	90.2	87.1	100.0 ^a
Without injury	87.0	87.2	86.1
Assault	73.7	73.7	73.6
Aggravated	73.9	71.8	77.4
Completed with injury	78.5	77.7	79.4
Attempted with weapon	71.4	69.2	75.9
Simple	73.5	75.0	72.0
Completed with injury	75.8	73.4	77.4
Attempted without weapon	72.6	75.5	69.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. This table reflects the proportion of victims who responded affirmatively when asked whether they used any self-protective measures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^a Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 73.

Table 3.21

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By type of victimization and type of measure, United States, 1989^a

Type of self-protective measure	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.8 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.5	2.6	0.8
Attacked offender without weapon	10.3	13.0	8.5	13.4	10.9	12.1	9.8	10.1	8.4	11.1
Threatened offender with weapon	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.9 ^b	2.1	1.1 ^b	3.1	1.3	2.3	0.8
Threatened offender without weapon	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.0 ^b	3.1	2.6 ^b	3.5	2.2	1.8	2.4
Resisted or captured offender	21.1	30.3	14.9	16.2	28.5	35.3	22.2	19.8	18.6	20.4
Scared or warned offender	8.5	8.6	8.3	10.6	7.9	10.1	5.9	8.5	8.2	8.7
Persuaded or appeased offender	14.7	11.3	17.0	14.2	12.0	6.4	17.3	15.3	13.3	16.5
Ran away or hid	16.3	11.6	19.5	11.2	11.8	7.9	15.3	17.5	20.8	15.5
Got help or gave alarm	10.7	9.4	11.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	9.2	11.0	11.6	10.6
Screamed from pain or fear	2.9	5.4	1.2	10.4	4.0	7.4	0.7 ^b	2.3	3.1	1.9
Employed another method	10.3	5.3	13.7	9.5	9.1	6.0	11.9	10.6	9.4	11.4
Total number of self-protective measures ^c	6,544,660	2,640,670	3,903,980	239,930	1,097,320	528,740	568,580	5,207,400	1,960,070	3,247,320

Note: See Note, table 3.1. These data represent those who responded affirmatively when asked whether they used any self-protective measures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cSome respondents may have reported more than one self-protective measure employed.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 75.

Table 3.22

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By sex and race of victim and type of measure, United States, 1989^a

Type of self-protective measure	Sex				
	Both sexes	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8 ^b
Attacked offender without weapon	10.3	12.9	7.1	10.2	10.7
Threatened offender with weapon	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.6	0.5 ^b
Threatened offender without weapon	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.1
Resisted or captured offender	21.1	24.5	16.7	20.4	25.2
Scared or warned offender	8.5	6.6	10.9	8.4	9.4
Persuaded or appeased offender	14.7	14.5	14.9	14.8	14.7
Ran away or hid	16.3	15.4	17.4	16.6	13.8
Got help or gave alarm	10.7	7.7	14.5	10.9	10.2
Screamed from pain or fear	2.9	0.9	5.5	3.0	2.4
Employed another method	10.3	11.1	9.4	10.5	9.2
Total number of self-protective measures ^c	6,544,660	3,663,370	2,881,290	5,547,430	857,360

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cSome respondents may have reported more than one self-protective measure employed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 76.

Table 3.23

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By person taking measure and outcome, United States, 1989^a

Person taking measure and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations					Don't know	Not available
			Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation			
Measure taken by victim									
Crimes of violence	4,219,100	100.0 %	59.6 %	6.7 % ^b	6.0 % ^b	13.1 % ^b	6.7 % ^b	7.9 %	
Rape	109,120	100.0	63.3	7.2 ^b	5.1	14.9 ^b	3.4 ^b	6.0	
Robbery	696,950	100.0	54.5	8.1	4.1	19.4	5.5	8.4	
Assault	3,413,020	100.0	60.5	6.4	6.4	11.7	7.0	7.9	
Aggravated	1,230,000	100.0	58.6	5.8	7.3	12.9	7.3	8.0	
Simple	2,183,020	100.0	61.6	6.7	5.9	11.1	6.9	7.8	
Measure taken by others									
Crimes of violence	4,016,340	100.0	34.6	11.4 ^b	1.9 ^b	43.8 ^b	6.8 ^b	1.6	
Rape	34,620	100.0	69.6	6.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	17.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.3 ^b	
Robbery	547,260	100.0	29.6	9.9	1.4 ^b	51.9	4.3	2.8 ^b	
Assault	3,434,450	100.0	35.0	11.7	1.9	42.7	7.2	1.4	
Aggravated	1,234,640	100.0	33.2	11.7	1.7	44.2	7.5	1.7	
Simple	2,199,800	100.0	36.0	11.7	2.1	41.9	7.1	1.2	

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 77.

Table 3.24

Victim-offender relationship in crimes of violence

By sex of victim, United States, 1979-87 (aggregate)^a

Victim-offender relationship	Percent of violent crimes	
	Female victims	Male victims
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Intimate	24.5	3.9
Spouse	2.2	0.2
Ex-spouse	8.5	0.6
Parent	0.8	0.3
Child	0.7	0.1
Brother/sister	1.3	0.5
Other relative	2.4	1.1
Boy/girlfriend	7.8	0.4
Unspecified	0.9	0.7
Other person whom victim knew	27.3	26.8
Stranger	44.4	65.3
Unknown relationship	3.7	4.0

Note: These data are based on victimizations reported to the National Crime Survey (NCS) from 1979 to 1987. The NCS is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and is an ongoing survey begun in 1973. Data for the National Crime Survey are drawn from a nationally-representative sample of the United States population. Sample size over the period 1973 to 1987 ranged from 49,000 to 62,000 households and 100,000 to 137,000 individuals age 12 and over interviewed from those housing units. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. References to women include female adolescents but not children under age 12. For victimizations with multiple offenders (4 percent of all victimizations by intimates), the victimization was classified as being committed by the closest relative involved -- first spouse or ex-spouse and then parent, child, brother or sister, other relatives, and boyfriends. Any group of offenders that had at least one related person was included. "Ex-spouse" includes separated and divorced spouses. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Female Victims of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-126826 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 3.25

Type of violent crime reported by female victims

By victim-offender relationship, United States, 1979-87 (aggregate)^a

Type of crime	Total	Violence by intimates			Violence by nonintimates		
		All	Spouse/ex-spouse	Other family	Boy-friend	All	Stranger
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Rape	6	3	2	4	5	7	7
Robbery	17	11	11	11	13	19	25
Assault	77	85	87	85	82	74	67
Aggravated	22	21	21	24	20	21	21
Simple	56	64	67	62	62	53	46

Note: See Note, table 3.24. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Female Victims of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-126826 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 2, Table 4.

Table 3.26

Average annual rate (per 1,000 women age 12 and older) of violent victimization of women

By selected victim characteristics and type of intimate victim-offender relationship, United States, 1979-87 (aggregate)

Victim characteristics	Intimate victim-offender relationship			
	Total for intimates	Spouse/ex-spouse	Other family	Boy-friend
Total	6.1	2.8	1.3	2.0
Race				
White	5.9	2.9	1.3	1.8
Black	7.8	2.2	1.6	4.1
Other	4.7	1.8	1.9	1.0
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	6.5	3.1	1.7	1.7
Non-Hispanic	6.3	2.7	1.3	2.0
Age				
12 to 15 years	2.8	0.0	2.0	0.8
16 to 19 years	10.6	1.8	3.0	5.7
20 to 24 years	15.6	6.8	2.4	6.5
25 to 34 years	10.3	5.9	1.5	2.9
35 to 49 years	4.9	2.7	1.1	1.0
50 years or older	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1
Marital status				
Married	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.2
Widowed	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.4
Separated/divorced	30.9	21.2	2.9	6.8
Never married	6.8	0.1	2.1	4.6
Family income^a				
Low	10.9	4.7	2.4	3.9
Middle	5.1	2.6	1.1	1.5
High	2.7	1.3	0.6	1.3
Unknown	4.2	1.8	1.1	1.3
Employment status^b				
Employed	6.6	3.4	1.0	2.2
Unemployed	22.2	8.4	5.5	8.3
Keeping house	4.1	2.0	1.1	1.1
School	5.6	1.7	1.9	2.0
Unable to work	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5
Retired	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1
Armed forces	12.7	2.8	3.2	6.7
Other	6.4	2.8	1.7	1.9

Note: See Note, table 3.24. Violent victimizations include rape, robbery, and assault, both aggravated and simple. The data in this table include only violent victimization of women in which the victim-offender relationship was intimate, 24.5 percent of violent victimizations of women. Cases in which the victim-offender relationship was not ascertained are omitted from this table. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aThe survey respondents with known family income in each year were distributed almost evenly to create the low, middle, and high family income categories.

^bData on employment status include persons 16 or older, 1979 through the fourth collection quarter 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Female Victims of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-126826 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 5.

Table 3.27

Average annual rate (per 1,000 women age 12 and older) of completed and attempted rape

By selected victim characteristics, United States, 1973-87 (aggregate)^a

Victim characteristics	Total	Completed	Attempted
Total	1.6	0.6	1.1
Race			
White	1.5	0.5	1.0
Black	2.7	1.2	1.5
Other	1.8	0.9	0.9
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	1.5	0.5	1.0
Non-Hispanic	1.6	0.6	1.1
Age			
12 to 15 years	2.3	0.7	1.6
16 to 19 years	4.8	1.7	3.1
20 to 24 years	4.1	1.3	2.7
25 to 34 years	2.3	0.8	1.4
35 to 49 years	0.6	0.2	0.4
50 years or older	0.2	0.1	0.1
Marital status			
Married	0.5	0.1	0.4
Widowed	0.4	0.1	0.3
Separated/divorced	4.3	1.7	2.6
Never married	3.5	1.2	2.3
Location of residence			
Central city	2.5	0.9	1.6
Suburbs	1.4	0.5	0.9
Nonmetropolitan area	1.1	0.3	0.8
Home ownership			
Owned	0.8	0.3	0.5
Rented	3.5	1.2	2.2
Number of housing units			
One	1.0	0.3	0.7
Two or three	2.4	0.8	1.6
Four or more	3.7	1.3	2.4
Mobile home	2.0	0.6	1.4
Other	8.4	3.5	5.0
Number in household			
One	2.2	0.8	1.4
Two	1.4	0.5	0.9
Three or more	1.6	0.6	1.1
Employment status^b			
Employed	1.7	0.6	1.2
Unemployed	6.2	2.3	3.9
Keeping house	0.8	0.3	0.6
School	3.8	1.4	2.4
Unable to work	1.3	0.3	1.0
Retired	0.2 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c
Armed forces	1.6 ^c	1.6 ^c	(d)
Other	7.6	3.0	4.7
Family income^a			
Low	2.7	1.1	1.7
Middle	1.2	0.4	0.8
High	0.8	0.2	0.6
Not reported	1.2	0.4	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.24. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEmployment status data are based on responses from persons age 16 or older, 1979 through the fourth collection quarter 1985.

^cToo few cases for statistically reliable estimate.

^dLess than 0.05 percent.

^eThe survey respondents with known family income in each year, 1979 through 1987, were distributed almost evenly to create the low, middle, and high family income categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Female Victims of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-126826 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 8, Tables 15 and 16.

Table 3.28

Female victims of completed and attempted rape

By time and place of occurrence, United States, 1979-87 (aggregate)^a

	Rape of women		
	Total (N=1,382,800)	Completed (N=495,900)	Attempted (N=886,800)
Time of occurrence			
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %
Dawn	1 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b
Day	31	25	34
Dusk	3	2 ^b	3
Night	65	72	61
Before midnight	34	33	34
After midnight	30	36	26
Don't know	1	3 ^b	1 ^b
Place of occurrence			
Total	100	100	100
At or in own home	35	41	31
Near own home	8	3 ^b	10
At or near friend's home	15	19	12
On the street	20	18	21
Inside commercial buildings	4	2 ^b	5
On public transit	0 ^b	0 ^b	1 ^b
In parking lot or garage	6	5	7
On school property	4	1 ^b	5
In a park	3	2 ^b	4
Other places	5	8	4

Note: See Note, table 3.24. "At or in own home" includes vacation homes. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding and omission of "don't know" and "not ascertained" categories.

^bToo few cases to obtain a statistically reliable estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Female Victims of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-126826 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 7, table 14.

Table 3.29

Female victims of completed and attempted rape

By self-protective measures taken, United States, 1973-87 (aggregate)

Self-protective measure	Number of victims	Rape of women		
		Total	Completed	Attempted
All victims	2,317,900	100 %	34 %	66 %
Victims who took self-protective measures	1,920,000	100	29	71
Victims who took no self-protective measures	397,800	100	60	40

Note: See Note, table 3.24. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Female Victims of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-126826 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 11, Table 26.

Table 3.30

Injuries sustained by female victims of rape

By self-protective measures taken, United States, 1973-87 (aggregate)^a

Self-protective measure	Number of victims	Rape of women		
		Total	Injured	Uninjured
All victims	1,625,200	100 %	56 %	44 %
Victims who took self-protective measures	1,340,900	100	58	42
Victims who took no self-protective measures	284,200	100	46	54

Note: See Note, table 3.24. Excludes 693,000 female victims of verbal threats of rape without a physical attack. Injury means injury in addition to the rape or the attempted rape itself. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Female Victims of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-126826 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 11, Table 27.

Table 3.31

Reports of rape to the police by female victims

By incident characteristics and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1973-87 (aggregate)

Incident characteristics	Rape of women by:	
	Nonstranger (N=881,300)	Stranger (N=1,348,700)
Percent of victims who reported rape to police:		
All victimizations	47 %	57 %
Weapon was present	67	71
Weapon was absent	43	51
Offender threatened only	47	43
Attack without injury	41	59
Attack with injury	52	67
Minor	47	61
Serious	64	82
Reasons for not reporting the rape to the police^a		
Private or personal matter or took care of it herself	41	13
Afraid of reprisal by offender or his family or friends	22	14
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	17	16
Lack of proof or no way to find offender	5	18
Reported to someone else	10	11
Police wouldn't think it important enough	6	7
Object was recovered or offender was unsuccessful	4	6
Did not think it important enough	1	8
Did not want to take the time or too inconvenient	1	2
Didn't realize it was a crime until later	0	1
Other reasons	28	29
Reasons for reporting the rape to the police		
To keep incident from happening again	60	62
To punish the offender	44	51
To stop incident from happening	34	29
To fulfill a victim's duty	14	21
To get help after incident	17	14
Because there was evidence or proof	8	8
To recover property	4	8
Because it was a crime	5	4
To collect insurance	2	2
Other	9	11

Note: See Note, table 3.24. Data for reasons for reporting or not reporting to the police are from 1979-87. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^a"Property difficult to recover" received less than 0.5 percent and is omitted.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Female Victims of Violent Crime*, Special Report NCJ-126826 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 13.

Table 3.32

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Age of head of household (in years)				
	12 to 19 (N=1,026,590)	20 to 34 (N=26,412,700)	35 to 49 (N=28,374,670)	50 to 64 (N=19,047,900)	65 years and older (N=20,037,200)
Household crimes	386.1	225.9	198.1	133.7	79.7
Completed	331.8	191.7	166.8	111.7	67.5
Attempted	54.3	34.2	31.2	22.0	12.2
Burglary	175.9	70.9	66.9	37.9	32.2
Completed	140.6	54.5	51.5	29.9	24.8
Forcible entry	43.9	26.1	21.4	13.7	10.4
Unlawful entry without force	96.7	28.3	30.1	16.2	14.4
Attempted forcible entry	35.3	16.4	15.4	9.8	7.4
Household larceny	181.1	128.1	110.0	75.6	41.1
Completed	173.4	120.2	101.4	69.9	38.3
Less than \$50	59.7	47.0	41.1	30.3	18.2
\$50 or more	110.8	68.7	55.0	34.9	16.5
Amount not available	2.9 ^b	4.4	5.3	4.7	3.7
Attempted	7.7 ^b	7.9	8.7	5.8	2.8
Motor vehicle theft	29.0	27.0	21.2	18.3	6.4
Completed	17.8	17.1	14.0	11.9	4.4
Attempted	11.2 ^b	9.9	7.2	6.4	2.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 25.

Table 3.33

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization, and race of head of household, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	All races (N=94,899,080)	White (N=81,770,800)	Black (N=10,837,100)	Other (N=2,291,170)
Household crimes	169.9	162.2	228.2	171.4
Completed	143.5	137.4	188.9	148.2
Attempted	26.4	24.8	39.3	23.2
Burglary	56.4	52.1	88.4	58.3
Completed	43.3	40.0	67.6	45.6
Forcible entry	19.1	16.4	38.3	24.1
Unlawful entry without force	24.2	23.6	29.3	21.4
Attempted forcible entry	13.1	12.1	20.8	12.7
Household larceny	94.4	92.7	109.0	84.2
Completed	87.8	86.0	102.8	80.3
Less than \$50	36.0	35.5	39.1	37.0
\$50 or more	47.2	46.1	57.2	41.7 ^b
Amount not available	4.6	4.4	6.5	1.6 ^b
Attempted	6.6	6.7	6.2	3.9 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	19.2	17.4	30.8	28.9
Completed	12.4	11.4	18.5	22.4
Attempted	6.7	6.0	12.3	6.5 ^b

Note: See Notes, table 3.1 and 3.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 22.

Table 3.34

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Family Income						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=12,605,720) ^b	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=4,618,390) ^b	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=10,200,850) ^b	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=17,076,470) ^b	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=6,874,170) ^b	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=19,032,790) ^b	\$50,000 or more (N=11,383,560) ^b
Household crimes	193.4	162.7	178.1	170.0	175.4	158.4	165.3
Completed	167.2	140.0	152.9	141.1	150.3	132.3	141.3
Attempted	26.2	22.8	25.2	28.9	25.1	26.0	24.0
Burglary	82.1	62.2	56.3	55.8	53.4	46.9	53.1
Completed	65.1	47.4	43.7	40.4	43.8	35.6	43.1
Forcible entry	30.5	23.6	22.5	17.5	18.7	13.7	17.3
Unlawful entry without force	34.6	23.9	21.2	22.9	25.1	21.9	25.9
Attempted forcible entry	17.0	14.8	12.6	15.4	9.6	11.3	9.9
Household larceny	98.0	88.5	103.1	93.9	103.0	91.3	89.2
Completed	92.1	84.8	96.3	87.8	94.5	84.1	82.2
Less than \$50	42.2	33.6	38.5	37.2	38.6	33.5	32.3
\$50 or more	44.2	46.9	53.8	46.9	51.9	46.4	45.8
Amount not available	5.8	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2
Attempted	5.9	3.6	6.8	6.1	8.5	7.2	7.0
Motor vehicle theft	13.2	12.1	18.7	20.3	19.0	20.2	23.1
Completed	10.0	7.7	12.9	12.9	12.0	12.7	15.9
Attempted	3.2	4.3	5.8	7.4	7.0	7.5	7.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 26.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes families whose family income level was not ascertained.

Table 3.35

Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-90^a

Question: "During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
National	8 %	92 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)	8 %	92 %	(b)	8 %	92 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)
Sex																					
Male	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	8	92	0 %	8	92	0 %	5	94	(b)	6	94	0 %
Female	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	93	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)
Race																					
White	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)
Black/other	16	84	1 %	9	91	0 %	8	92	0 %	15	85	0	14	86	(b)	12	87	(b)	9	90	1
Education																					
College	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	9	90	(b)	9	91	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	0 %	7	93	(b)
High school	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)
Grade school	8	92	0	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	4	95	1
Occupation																					
Professional/business	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	0	5	95	0	7	93	0
Clerical	5	94	1	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	(b)
Manual	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)
Farmer	7	93	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0	10	90	0	9	91	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	9	90	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	14	86	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	9	91	0	5	94	1	6	94	0	10	90	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	90	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	94	0	12	88	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	15	85	0	5	95	0	6	94	0
Under \$3,000	12	88	0	10	90	0	4	96	0	15	85	0	5	95	0	8	90	2	5	95	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	11	89	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	18	82	0	8	92	0	13	87	0	8	92	0
21 to 29 years	8	91	1	10	90	(b)	8	92	(b)	12	88	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	11	89	0
30 to 49 years	8	92	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0
50 years and older	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	4	96	(b)
Region																					
Northeast	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	9	91	0
Midwest	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0
South	8	92	(b)	5	95	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	1
West	10	90	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	12	88	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0
Religion																					
Protestant	9	91	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	5	94	(b)
Catholic	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	7	93	0	7	93	0
Jewish	2	98	0	11	89	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	6	94	0
None	8	92	0	14	85	1	6	94	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	12	88	0	16	84	0
Politics																					
Republican	8	92	0	6	94	0	5	95	(b)	7	93	1	6	94	0	5	94	(b)	6	94	0
Democrat	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	5	94	(b)
Independent	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	10	89	(b)	7	93	0	9	91	(b)

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1987			1988			1989			1990		
Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
6 %	93 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	0 %	6 %	94 %	0 %	6 %	94 %	(b)
5	94	(b)	7	93	0	7	93	0	6	94	0 %
8	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	93	1
6	94	(b)	6	94	0	5	95	0	5	95	(b)
8	91	(b)	9	91	0	10	90	0	11	88	1
6	93	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)
7	93	0 %	7	93	0	4	96	0	6	94	(b)
5	94	1	8	92	0	11	89	0	6	92	1
4	96	(b)	6	94	0	6	94	0	6	94	(b)
9	91	0	9	91	0	6	94	0	3	96	1
8	92	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	0	7	93	0
0	100	0	6	94	0	7	93	0	11	89	0
5	95	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0	5	95	0
6	94	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	10	90	0
10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0
8	92	0	8	92	0	19	81	0	0	97	3
15	85	0	7	93	0	3	97	0	6	94	0
12	85	2	14	86	0	12	88	0	24	76	0
12	88	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	9	91	0
10	90	0	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	91	1
6	94	(b)	10	90	0	5	95	0	7	92	(b)
5	95	(b)	4	96	0	6	94	0	4	96	0
4	95	1	5	95	0	5	95	0	4	95	(b)
4	96	0	7	93	0	4	96	0	3	96	(b)
8	91	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	0	6	93	(b)
9	91	0	8	92	0	9	91	0	11	89	0
8	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	93	(b)
3	96	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	6	94	0
5	95	0	0	100	0	12	88	0	0	100	0
6	94	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	5	95	0
6	94	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	6	94	(b)
7	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0
6	93	(b)	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	1

Table 3.36

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households and per 1,000 vehicles owned) of motor vehicle theft

By age, race of head of household, and form of tenure, United States, 1989

	Household			Vehicles owned		
	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	94,899,080	1,820,120	19.2	171,381,950	1,867,090	10.9
White	81,770,800	1,419,940	17.4	153,927,920	1,461,820	9.5
Black	10,837,100	334,050	30.8	13,571,740	339,140	25.0
Other	2,291,170	66,120	28.9	3,882,280	66,120	17.0
Age of head of household						
12 to 19 years	1,026,590	29,820	29.0	1,185,460	29,820	25.2
20 to 34 years	26,412,700	712,090	27.0	46,135,890	734,460	15.9
35 to 49 years	28,374,670	601,210	21.2	59,689,200	608,680	10.2
50 to 64 years	19,047,900	349,150	18.3	39,259,260	364,380	9.3
65 years and older	20,037,200	127,820	6.4	25,112,130	129,730	5.2
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	61,031,410	898,720	14.7	126,998,870	924,090	7.3
Rented	33,867,670	921,390	27.2	44,383,070	942,990	21.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 24.

Table 3.37

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived age of offender, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)							Not known and not available
			Under 12	12 to 20			21 to 29	30 and older		
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17			18 to 20	
Crimes of violence	4,166,040	100.0 %	1.0 %	29.8 %	6.7 %	9.8 %	13.3 %	34.5 %	31.2 %	3.5 %
Completed	1,422,110	100.0	1.3	30.0	6.3	9.8	13.9	37.3	27.8	3.5
Attempted	2,743,930	100.0	0.9	29.7	6.9	9.8	13.0	33.0	32.9	3.5
Rape	115,260	100.0	0.0 ^b	18.2	0.0 ^b	6.4 ^b	11.8 ^b	40.0	31.2	10.6 ^b
Robbery	578,080	100.0	0.3 ^b	27.5	3.1	11.0	13.4	43.7	21.9	6.6
Completed	355,120	100.0	0.5 ^b	26.8	2.4 ^b	9.8	14.6	42.1	22.1	8.5
With injury	130,700	100.0	0.0 ^b	23.3	0.0 ^b	7.5 ^b	15.9	38.9	32.8	5.0 ^b
Without injury	224,420	100.0	0.3 ^b	28.8	3.9 ^b	11.1	13.9	44.0	15.9	10.5
Attempted	222,960	100.0	0.0 ^b	28.6	4.1 ^b	13.0	11.5	46.3	21.5	3.7 ^b
With injury	54,390	100.0	0.0 ^b	23.5 ^b	3.7 ^b	4.2 ^b	15.6 ^b	59.9	13.4 ^b	3.3 ^b
Without injury	168,570	100.0	0.0 ^b	30.2	4.2 ^b	15.8	10.2	41.9	24.1	3.8 ^b
Assault	3,472,690	100.0	1.2	30.6	7.5	9.8	13.3	32.8	32.7	2.7
Aggravated	1,088,150	100.0	1.8	27.7	4.3	6.5	17.0	33.7	32.7	4.0
Simple	2,384,540	100.0	0.9	31.9	8.9	11.3	11.7	32.4	32.7	2.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 44.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.38

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations
By type of victimization and perceived sex of offender, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived sex of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	Male	Female		
Crimes of violence	4,166,040	100.0 %	87.4 %	11.6 %	1.0 %	
Completed	1,422,110	100.0	87.2	11.9	0.9 ^b	
Attempted	2,743,930	100.0	87.5	11.5	1.0	
Rape	115,260	100.0	96.5	3.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Robbery	578,080	100.0	93.1	5.7	1.3 ^b	
Completed	355,120	100.0	92.1	6.4	1.5 ^b	
With injury	130,700	100.0	93.8	6.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Without injury	224,420	100.0	91.1	6.6 ^b	2.4 ^b	
Attempted	222,960	100.0	94.6	4.4 ^b	1.0 ^b	
With injury	54,390	100.0	95.9	4.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Without injury	168,570	100.0	94.2	4.5 ^b	1.3 ^b	
Assault	3,472,690	100.0	86.2	12.9	1.0	
Aggravated	1,088,150	100.0	87.5	10.8	1.7 ^b	
Simple	2,384,540	100.0	85.6	13.8	0.6 ^b	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 43.

Table 3.39

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations
By type of victimization and perceived race of offender, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	4,166,040	100.0 %	67.3 %	25.1 %	5.9 %	1.7 %
Completed	1,422,110	100.0	64.9	28.6	5.4	1.2
Attempted	2,743,930	100.0	68.6	23.3	6.1	2.0
Rape	115,260	100.0	54.2	34.2	6.5 ^b	5.1 ^b
Robbery	578,080	100.0	40.3	49.6	7.5	2.6 ^b
Completed	355,120	100.0	38.5	52.6	6.8	2.0 ^b
With injury	130,700	100.0	44.0	51.0	5.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	224,420	100.0	35.3	53.6	7.9	3.2 ^b
Attempted	222,960	100.0	43.1	44.8	8.7	3.4 ^b
With injury	54,390	100.0	56.0	40.1	3.9 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	168,570	100.0	39.0	46.3	10.2	4.5 ^b
Assault	3,472,690	100.0	72.2	20.7	5.6	1.5
Aggravated	1,088,150	100.0	69.1	22.3	6.4	2.2
Simple	2,384,540	100.0	73.7	20.0	5.2	1.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 45.

Table 3.40

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived race of offender, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence						
White	3,519,210	100.0 %	75.1 %	17.3 %	5.7 %	1.8 %
Black	553,050	100.0	18.0	76.3	4.2	1.5 ^b
Completed						
White	1,154,290	100.0	76.8	16.6	5.3	1.3 ^b
Black	234,370	100.0	7.8	86.9	4.5 ^b	0.8 ^b
Attempted						
White	2,364,910	100.0	74.3	17.7	6.0	2.1
Black	318,670	100.0	25.5	68.5	3.9 ^b	2.1 ^b
Rape						
White	93,990	100.0	64.6	23.4	5.7 ^b	6.3 ^b
Black	21,260	100.0	8.0 ^b	82.0	10.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery						
White	413,970	100.0	52.6	36.1	8.2	3.1 ^b
Black	160,350	100.0	8.2 ^b	84.4	6.1 ^b	1.3 ^b
Completed						
White	232,670	100.0	53.3	35.1	8.5	3.1 ^b
Black	118,690	100.0	9.1 ^b	87.1	3.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury						
White	79,340	100.0	64.4	33.1	2.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Black	49,560	100.0	9.3 ^b	81.6	9.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury						
White	153,320	100.0	47.6	36.1	11.6	4.7 ^b
Black	69,120	100.0	9.0 ^b	91.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted						
White	181,290	100.0	51.8	37.5	7.8 ^b	3.0 ^b
Black	41,660	100.0	5.6 ^b	76.8	12.5 ^b	5.1 ^b
With injury						
White	44,320	100.0	63.4	31.7 ^b	4.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Black	10,060	100.0 ^b	23.1 ^b	76.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury						
White	136,970	100.0	48.0	39.3	8.7 ^b	4.0 ^b
Black	31,590	100.0	0.0 ^b	76.8	16.4 ^b	6.7 ^b
Assault						
White	3,011,240	100.0	78.6	14.6	5.4	1.5
Black	371,420	100.0	22.8	72.5	3.0 ^b	1.7 ^b
Aggravated						
White	919,690	100.0	75.2	16.5	6.4	1.9
Black	137,080	100.0	26.7	63.3	5.4 ^b	4.6 ^b
Simple						
White	2,091,550	100.0	80.0	13.7	5.0	1.3
Black	234,340	100.0	20.5	77.9	1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 47.

Table 3.41

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offender's relationship to victim							Well-known, not related ^b	Casual acquaintance
			Total related	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative		
Crimes of violence	1,972,440	100.0 %	23.0 %	9.8 %	4.3 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	2.9 %	3.4 %	41.9 %	35.1 %
Completed	760,840	100.0	32.8	16.2	5.5	1.4 ^c	2.4	4.7	2.6	43.3	23.8
Attempted	1,211,590	100.0	16.8	5.7	3.6	1.5	0.4 ^c	1.8	3.9	41.0	42.1
Rape	43,430	100.0	9.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.7 ^c	27.5 ^c	63.3
Robbery	164,270	100.0	23.9	8.4 ^c	5.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.7 ^c	4.3 ^c	3.9 ^c	54.5	21.6
Completed	109,700	100.0	21.3	7.2 ^c	4.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.5 ^c	4.4 ^c	2.2 ^c	51.7	27.1
Attempted	54,560	100.0	29.2 ^c	10.8 ^c	6.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.1 ^c	7.5 ^c	60.1	10.7 ^c
Assault	1,764,730	100.0	23.3	10.1	4.2	1.6	1.2	2.8	3.3	41.1	35.6
Aggravated	477,660	100.0	18.9	8.8	2.2 ^c	1.3 ^c	0.7 ^c	2.9 ^c	3.0 ^c	44.9	36.2
Simple	1,287,070	100.0	24.9	10.6	4.9	1.7	1.3	2.8	3.4	39.7	35.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 49.

Table 3.42

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived ages of offenders, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)					Not known and not available
			All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	1,608,350	100.0 %	0.2 % ^b	36.9 %	16.1 %	6.7 %	30.0 %	10.2 %
Completed	738,710	100.0	0.0 ^b	29.1	18.4	8.0	32.1	12.5
Attempted	869,640	100.0	0.4 ^b	43.4	14.1	5.7	28.2	8.2
Rape	20,140	100.0	0.0 ^b	21.6 ^b	12.2 ^b	39.4 ^b	8.7 ^b	18.1 ^b
Robbery	490,720	100.0	0.3 ^b	31.6	22.4	7.2	25.0	13.4
Completed	368,960	100.0	0.0	24.8	25.0	8.4	26.3	15.4
With injury	161,170	100.0	0.0 ^b	25.7	25.7	8.0 ^b	23.9	16.6
Without injury	207,790	100.0	0.0 ^b	24.1	24.4	8.7	28.2	14.5
Attempted	121,750	100.0	1.4 ^b	52.1	14.7	3.6 ^b	21.0	7.1 ^b
With injury	39,320	100.0	0.0 ^b	35.3 ^b	24.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	30.0 ^b	10.5 ^b
Without injury	82,420	100.0	2.1 ^b	60.1	10.1 ^b	5.3 ^b	16.8 ^b	5.5 ^b
Assault	1,097,480	100.0	0.2 ^b	39.5	13.3	5.9	32.6	8.6
Aggravated	524,510	100.0	0.0 ^b	35.9	13.7	6.4	32.5	11.5
Simple	572,970	100.0	0.4 ^b	42.8	12.8	5.5	32.6	5.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 51.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.43

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offenders, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived sex of multiple offenders				
		Total	All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,608,350	100.0 %	79.7 %	7.7 %	10.2 %	2.4 %
Completed	738,710	100.0	82.0	7.2	8.7	2.2 ^b
Attempted	869,640	100.0	77.8	8.1	11.4	2.6
Rape	20,140	100.0	88.1	11.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	490,720	100.0	90.0	3.1 ^b	5.3	1.6 ^b
Completed	368,960	100.0	89.9	3.6 ^b	4.9	1.6 ^b
With Injury	161,170	100.0	92.2	1.4 ^b	6.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without Injury	207,790	100.0	88.2	5.3 ^b	3.7 ^b	2.8 ^b
Attempted	121,750	100.0	90.2	1.8 ^b	6.4 ^b	1.6 ^b
With Injury	39,320	100.0	85.1	5.6 ^b	4.4 ^b	4.9 ^b
Without Injury	82,420	100.0	92.6	0.0 ^b	7.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	1,097,480	100.0	75.0	9.6	12.5	2.8
Aggravated	524,510	100.0	78.2	5.7	12.5	3.6
Simple	572,970	100.0	72.1	13.2	12.5	2.1 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 50.

Table 3.44

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived races of multiple offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,608,350	100.0 %	39.5 %	37.3 %	7.5 %	12.5 %	3.3 %
Completed	738,710	100.0	32.7	44.2	6.2	12.8	4.2
Attempted	869,640	100.0	45.3	31.4	8.6	12.2	2.5
Rape	20,140	100.0	7.9 ^b	62.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	21.6 ^b	8.1 ^b
Robbery	490,720	100.0	19.5	59.9	5.6	11.6	3.4
Completed	368,960	100.0	19.0	59.0	6.4	11.6	4.0 ^b
With Injury	161,170	100.0	24.9	60.6	7.2 ^b	3.1 ^b	4.2 ^b
Without Injury	207,790	100.0	14.5	57.8	5.7 ^b	18.2	3.8 ^b
Attempted	121,750	100.0	20.8	62.6	3.4 ^b	11.6 ^b	1.6 ^b
With Injury	39,320	100.0	18.7 ^b	55.5	10.6 ^b	10.4 ^b	4.9 ^b
Without Injury	82,420	100.0	21.8	66.0	0.0 ^b	12.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	1,097,480	100.0	49.0	26.7	8.4	12.7	3.2
Aggravated	524,510	100.0	46.7	29.3	7.1	13.7	3.2
Simple	572,970	100.0	51.1	24.3	9.6	11.8	3.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 52.

Table 3.45

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Perceived races of multiple offenders					
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence^b							
White	1,267,540	100.0 %	47.2 %	29.1 %	7.8 %	12.4 %	3.5 %
Black	275,170	100.0	9.1	76.6	1.1 ^c	11.4	1.7 ^c
Robbery							
White	333,860	100.0	25.7	49.2	7.3	13.5	4.3 ^c
Black	134,720	100.0	4.0 ^c	89.3	2.3 ^c	4.3 ^c	0.0 ^c
Assault							
White	915,930	100.0	55.8	21.0	8.1	12.0	3.1
Black	138,040	100.0	14.1	65.6	0.0 ^c	16.9	3.5 ^c

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 54.

Table 3.46

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1989^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offenders' relationship to victim						Some or all well-known, not related ^b	Some or all casual acquaintances
			Total related	Spouses, ex-spouses	Parents	Children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives		
Crimes of violence										
	318,680	100.0 %	5.6 %	0.6 % ^c	0.7 % ^c	0.0 % ^c	0.0 % ^c	4.3 % ^c	45.7 %	48.6 %
Completed	143,410	100.0	12.5	1.4 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.6 ^c	34.8	52.7
Attempted	175,260	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	54.7	45.3
Rape										
	2,400	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	100.0 ^c
Robbery										
Completed	36,560	100.0	10.5 ^c	5.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.1 ^c	32.5 ^c	57.0
Attempted	29,760	100.0	12.9 ^c	6.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.2 ^c	34.1 ^c	53.0 ^c
	6,800	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	25.4 ^c	74.6 ^c
Assault										
Aggravated	279,700	100.0	5.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.3 ^c	47.9	47.1
Simple	122,580	100.0	6.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.0 ^c	50.3	43.0
	157,120	100.0	3.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.7 ^c	45.9	50.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 55.

Table 3.47

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and time of occurrence, United States, 1989^a

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Daytime 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
				Total	6 p.m. to midnight	Midnight to 6 a.m.		
Crimes of violence	5,212,060	100.0 %	47.4 %	52.0 %	38.3 %	13.4 %	0.3 % ^b	0.6 %
Completed	1,972,030	100.0	43.0	56.4	39.3	16.7	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b
Attempted	3,240,030	100.0	50.0	49.3	37.7	11.3	0.2 ^b	0.7
Rape	133,110	100.0	25.8	71.4	47.2	24.2	0.0 ^b	2.8 ^b
Robbery	1,009,530	100.0	44.8	55.0	40.4	14.4	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b
Completed	687,450	100.0	41.6	58.4	44.3	13.7	0.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury	286,430	100.0	35.6	64.4	48.3	15.3	0.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	133,330	100.0	28.6	71.4	54.5	15.3	1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	153,090	100.0	41.8	58.2	42.9	15.3	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	401,020	100.0	45.9	54.1	41.5	12.6	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted	322,070	100.0	51.7	47.7	31.9	15.7	0.0 ^b	0.7 ^b
With injury	86,580	100.0	38.8	61.2	36.9	24.3	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	39,210	100.0	33.5	66.5	25.3	41.3	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	47,370	100.0	43.2	56.8	46.5	10.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	235,490	100.0	56.4	42.7	30.1	12.6	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b
Assault	4,069,420	100.0	48.7	50.6	37.5	12.8	0.3 ^b	0.7
Aggravated	1,386,740	100.0	44.0	55.5	40.3	15.1	0.1 ^b	0.4 ^b
Completed with injury	500,500	100.0	44.8	54.0	35.2	18.8	0.0 ^b	1.2 ^b
Attempted with weapon	886,240	100.0	43.6	56.4	43.2	13.0	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Simple	2,682,670	100.0	51.2	48.0	36.1	11.5	0.4 ^b	0.8
Completed with injury	739,440	100.0	44.4	54.9	36.9	17.2	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b
Attempted without weapon	1,943,230	100.0	53.7	45.4	35.8	9.4	0.2 ^b	0.9
Crimes of theft	13,811,730	100.0	45.5	37.0	18.5	10.7	7.8	17.5
Completed	12,982,280	100.0	46.0	36.0	18.3	10.4	7.3	18.0
Attempted	829,440	100.0	36.5	53.0	21.9	15.8	15.3	10.6
Personal larceny with contact	529,350	100.0	60.7	38.9	29.7	8.1	1.2 ^b	0.4 ^b
Purse snatching	156,150	100.0	60.9	39.1	36.7	2.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Pocket picking	373,200	100.0	60.6	38.9	26.7	10.5	1.7 ^b	0.5 ^b
Personal larceny without contact	13,282,370	100.0	44.9	36.9	18.1	10.8	8.0	18.2
Completed	12,488,410	100.0	45.5	35.9	17.9	10.4	7.5	18.7
Less than \$50	5,126,330	100.0	53.0	27.7	14.6	6.7	6.4	19.3
\$50 or more	6,835,060	100.0	39.9	42.6	20.9	13.4	8.3	17.5
Amount not available	527,010	100.0	44.9	27.3	11.1	7.9	8.2	27.8
Attempted	793,950	100.0	35.2	53.8	21.3	16.5	16.0	11.0
Household crimes	16,127,910	100.0	26.8	45.8	14.3	18.9	12.7	27.4
Completed	13,618,740	100.0	27.7	44.2	13.7	17.9	12.6	28.2
Attempted	2,509,170	100.0	22.0	54.8	17.4	24.6	12.8	23.2
Burglary	5,352,310	100.0	34.8	33.1	15.2	11.2	6.6	32.2
Completed	4,110,910	100.0	37.6	31.8	14.7	10.5	6.6	30.6
Forcible entry	1,812,700	100.0	38.3	36.3	16.2	12.4	7.7	25.4
Unlawful entry without force	2,298,210	100.0	37.1	28.3	13.6	9.0	5.8	34.6
Attempted forcible entry	1,241,400	100.0	25.4	37.0	17.0	13.6	6.5	37.6
Household larceny	8,955,470	100.0	22.6	49.4	12.3	21.0	16.1	28.0
Completed	8,327,430	100.0	23.1	47.6	12.0	19.8	15.8	29.3
Less than \$50	3,413,000	100.0	23.4	43.7	11.6	16.0	16.0	33.0
\$50 or more	4,482,130	100.0	22.9	51.5	12.4	23.6	15.6	25.6
Amount not available	432,290	100.0	23.8	37.9	10.6	11.3	16.0	38.3
Attempted	628,040	100.0	16.4	73.0	16.6	36.0	20.5	10.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,820,120	100.0	23.7	65.9	21.0	31.3	13.5	10.4
Completed	1,180,390	100.0	25.3	62.8	22.1	29.4	11.3	11.9
Attempted	639,720	100.0	20.8	71.6	19.1	34.8	17.7	7.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The number of incidents of personal crime is lower than the number of victimizations because some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 59.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 3.48

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and place of occurrence, United States, 1989^a

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence							
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	On street near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial buildings	Parking lot or garage
Crimes of violence	5,212,060	100.0 %	13.6 %	8.4 %	3.6 %	6.7 %	1.7 %	4.8 %	6.7 %	10.4 %
Completed	1,972,030	100.0	20.4	5.9	3.0	8.5	1.4	4.0	4.6	9.7
Attempted	3,240,030	100.0	9.5	9.8	3.9	5.6	1.9	5.3	7.9	10.9
Rape	133,110	100.0	26.8	9.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	12.1	0.0 ^b	3.0 ^b	10.8 ^b	6.8 ^b
Robbery	1,009,530	100.0	10.9	6.3	3.3	3.7	2.2	1.6	5.0	10.0
Completed	687,450	100.0	11.7	5.9	4.3	4.3	1.8 ^b	1.5 ^b	5.6	9.1
With injury	286,430	100.0	17.2	4.0 ^b	3.2 ^b	6.0	1.0 ^b	1.1 ^b	4.8 ^b	11.0
Without injury	401,020	100.0	7.8	7.1	5.1	3.1 ^b	2.4 ^b	1.8 ^b	6.1	7.7
Attempted	322,070	100.0	9.2 ^b	7.1	1.3 ^b	2.9 ^b	2.8 ^b	1.9 ^b	3.8 ^b	11.9 ^b
With injury	86,580	100.0	8.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.1 ^b	8.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	7.5 ^b	17.9 ^b
Without injury	235,490	100.0	9.5	9.6	1.7 ^b	2.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	2.5 ^b	2.4 ^b	9.7
Assault	4,069,420	100.0	13.8	8.9	3.7	7.3	1.6	5.6	6.9	10.7
Aggravated	1,386,740	100.0	10.7	10.0	5.4	8.5	1.8	3.8	6.8	12.4
Simple	2,682,670	100.0	15.5	8.3	2.9	6.7	1.5	6.6	7.0	9.8
Personal larceny with contact	529,360	100.0	2.3 ^b	2.4 ^b	3.7	3.0	0.8	5.3	21.9	5.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,820,120	100.0	1.0	22.8	17.4	4.4	3.6	X	0.1 ^b	34.7
Completed	1,180,390	100.0	1.4	22.1	17.4	5.6	4.3	X	0.2 ^b	31.9
Attempted	639,720	100.0	0.4 ^b	23.9	17.5	2.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	X	0.0 ^b	40.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.47. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 62.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street not near own, friend's home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
5.8 %	4.8 %	3.3 %	22.6 %	1.3 %	6.4 %
4.3	4.2	3.6	24.6	1.5	4.3
6.7	5.1	3.1	21.4	1.3	7.7
0.0 ^b	3.6 ^b	4.3 ^b	14.2	0.0 ^b	9.2 ^b
2.1	2.7	4.0	39.1	3.5	5.8
1.5 ^b	2.9	3.6	39.2	3.6	5.0
0.0	3.9 ^b	4.0 ^b	36.4	3.7 ^b	3.6 ^b
2.5 ^b	2.3 ^b	3.3 ^b	41.3	3.6 ^b	6.0
3.6 ^b	2.2 ^b	4.7 ^b	38.7	3.1 ^b	7.4
2.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	2.7 ^b	41.3	0.0 ^b	8.2 ^b
4.0 ^b	2.9 ^b	5.5 ^b	37.7	4.3 ^b	7.2
6.9	5.3	3.1	18.8	0.9	6.5
2.9	4.1	3.7	22.9	0.8 ^b	6.2
8.9	5.9	2.8	16.6	0.9	6.7
4.1	3.4	0.7	28.5	10.9	7.7
X	1.2	0.5 ^b	12.4	0.0 ^b	1.8
X	1.1 ^b	0.3 ^b	14.2	0.0 ^b	1.6
X	1.5 ^b	0.9 ^b	9.2	0.0 ^b	2.3 ^b

Table 3.49

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used in personal incidents by armed offenders

By type of incident, victim-offender relationship, and type of weapon, United States, 1989^a

Relationship and type of incident	Number of weapons used ^b	Total	Firearm					Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other	Type unknown
			Total	Hand-gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown						
All Incidents												
Crimes of violence	1,875,880	100.0 %	31.7 %	26.6 %	5.0 %	0.2 % ^c	26.7 %	3.3 %	17.7 %	15.0 %	5.4 %	
Completed	787,900	100.0	27.1	24.7	2.2	0.3 ^c	26.9	4.9	17.6	18.5	5.0	
Attempted	1,087,970	100.0	35.1	27.9	7.0	0.2 ^c	26.6	2.2	17.9	12.5	5.7	
Rape	28,470	100.0	26.4 ^c	26.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	39.7 ^c	6.3 ^c	14.0 ^c	13.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Robbery	497,130	100.0	39.7	38.2	1.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	32.8	3.8	12.1	8.8	2.8 ^c	
Completed	353,900	100.0	44.6	43.0	1.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	31.9	3.7 ^c	9.8	7.8	2.3 ^c	
With Injury	128,090	100.0	28.9	26.5	2.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	39.1	1.9 ^c	18.9 ^c	8.0 ^c	3.1 ^c	
Without Injury	225,810	100.0	53.5	52.3	1.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	27.8	4.7 ^c	4.6 ^c	7.6	1.8 ^c	
Attempted	143,230	100.0	27.7	26.5	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	35.1	4.0 ^c	17.7	11.3	4.2 ^c	
With Injury	34,700	100.0	33.0 ^c	33.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	40.3 ^c	6.0 ^c	7.3 ^c	1.8 ^c	11.6 ^c	
Without injury	108,520	100.0	26.0	24.4	1.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	33.4	3.3 ^c	21.0	14.3 ^c	1.9	
Aggravated assault	1,350,260	100.0	28.9	22.3	6.3	0.3 ^c	24.2	3.1	19.9	17.4	6.5	
Completed with Injury	422,140	100.0	12.2	9.1	2.7 ^c	0.5 ^c	22.7	6.0	24.6	27.1	7.4	
Attempted with weapon	928,110	100.0	36.5	28.3	8.0	0.2 ^c	24.9	1.8	17.8	13.0	6.1	
Involving strangers												
Crimes of violence	1,301,160	100.0	35.5	29.9	5.4	0.1 ^c	25.4	3.7	15.9	13.8	5.7	
Rape	26,070	100.0	19.6 ^c	19.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	43.4 ^c	6.8 ^c	15.3 ^c	14.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Robbery	430,950	100.0	42.3	41.1	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	31.2	4.4	12.2	6.6	3.3 ^c	
Aggravated assault	844,130	100.0	32.5	24.6	7.7	0.2 ^c	21.9	3.3	17.8	17.4	7.1	
Involving nonstrangers												
Crimes of violence	574,720	100.0	23.3	18.9	4.0	0.4 ^c	29.7	2.4 ^c	21.9	17.8	4.9	
Rape	2,400	100.0 ^c	100.0 ^c	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Robbery	66,180	100.0	22.8 ^c	19.6 ^c	3.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	43.0	0.0 ^c	11.1 ^c	23.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Aggravated assault	506,130	100.0	23.0	18.4	4.1	0.4 ^c	28.1	2.8 ^c	23.4	17.2	5.5	

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.47. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^c Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b Some respondents may have cited more than one weapon present.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Table 72.

Table 3.50

Handgun victimizations^a

By number of offenders, type of weapon, victim-offender relationship, and place of occurrence, United States, 1979-87 (aggregate)

Characteristic	Average annual number of handgun crimes, 1979-87	
	Number	Percent
Total	629,700	100.0 %
Number of offenders		
One	368,100	58.5
Two	131,000	20.8
Three or four	79,800	12.7
Five or more	29,900	4.8
Number unknown or not reported	20,800	3.3
Type of weapon		
Handgun only	561,800	89.2
Handgun and other gun	13,400	2.1
Handgun and knife	35,800	5.7
Handgun and other weapon	18,700	3.0
Victim-offender relationship		
Relative	32,100	5.1
Acquaintance	107,400	17.1
Stranger	453,100	72.0
Unknown or unreported relationship	37,000	5.9
Place of occurrence		
At home, in a vacation home, hotel, or motel	80,000	12.7
Near home	67,100	10.7
At a business	127,300	20.2
In an office	B	1.3
On the street	263,000	41.8
In school	B	0.3
Other locations	82,300	13.1

Note: These data are based on victimizations involving handguns reported to the National Crime Survey (NCS) from 1979 to 1987. The NCS, conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is an ongoing survey of approximately 114,000 persons age 12 and older, interviewed twice a year in about 52,000 households. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. The crimes measured are those in which the victim reported that the offender used a handgun to threaten, to shoot at, or to shoot the victim. To threaten includes displaying the gun, waving or pointing it, and verbally threatening to use the weapon. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aNumbers do not include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Handgun Crime Victims*, Special Report NCJ-123559 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 3.51

Average annual rate of handgun victimization^a

By race, sex, age, and place of residence of victim, United States, 1979-87 (aggregate)

(Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older in each specified category of the population)

Place of residence and age of victim	Total		Male victims		Female victims	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Central city						
12 to 15 years	3.5	7.0	4.0	9.7	3.1	4.2
16 to 19 years	9.8	23.1	14.2	33.9	5.7	13.2
20 to 24 years	9.4	20.1	14.5	29.7	4.6	12.2
25 to 34 years	5.8	13.9	7.6	19.9	4.0	9.2
35 to 49 years	6.4	7.2	4.3	11.9	2.5	3.6
50 to 64 years	2.3	6.1	3.2	9.1	1.5	3.7
65 years and older	0.6	2.6	0.9	5.6	0.5	(b)
Suburbs						
12 to 15 years	0.8	(b)	0.9	(b)	0.6	(b)
16 to 19 years	5.0	10.6	6.7	18.8	3.2	(b)
20 to 24 years	5.7	9.1	8.5	17.4	3.0	(b)
25 to 34 years	3.6	6.8	5.3	11.2	1.8	2.9
35 to 49 years	1.7	4.0	2.5	4.2	1.0	3.7
50 to 64 years	1.3	(b)	1.6	(b)	1.0	(b)
65 years and older	0.6	(b)	1.0	(b)	0.3	(b)
Nonmetropolitan area						
12 to 15 years	0.7	(b)	0.9	(b)	(b)	(b)
16 to 19 years	2.6	4.7	3.3	8.1	1.9	(b)
20 to 24 years	4.9	6.8	6.8	7.8	2.9	(b)
25 to 34 years	2.4	4.5	3.0	6.2	1.7	(b)
35 to 49 years	1.5	(b)	2.1	(b)	0.9	(b)
50 to 64 years	0.6	(b)	0.6	(b)	0.6	(b)
65 years and older	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

Note: See Note, table 3.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aRates do not include murders and nonnegligent manslaughters committed with handguns.
^bLess than 0.5 crimes per 1,000 persons or too few cases to obtain a statistically reliable estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Handgun Crime Victims*, Special Report NCJ-123559 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 3.52

Crimes of violence involving handguns and crimes of violence without handguns

By selected characteristics, United States, 1979-87 (aggregate)

Characteristics	Crimes of violence	
	Involving handguns	No handguns present
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Injuries from crime		
No physical injury	85.3	68.5
Injury	14.5	31.1
Serious injury	4.5	4.9
Injury from rape	0.3	0.4
Minor injury	9.7	25.8
Extent of injury unknown	0.1	0.4
Outcome of robberies		
Completed	79.9	61.2
Attempted	20.1	38.8
Victims' measures for self-protection		
No self-protective measure taken	44.6	23.9
Self-protective measures	54.9	75.6
Active self-defense ^a	13.4	25.9
Passive self-defense ^b	41.5	49.7
Amount or kind of self-protection unknown	0.5	0.6
Reporting to police		
Crime was reported	68.8	46.0
Crime was unreported	30.1	52.7
Reporting unknown	1.1	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes fighting back and using a weapon.

^bIncludes running away and trying to dissuade the offender.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Handgun Crime Victims*, Special Report NCJ-123559 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 6, Table 9.

Table 3.53

Actions of offenders armed with handguns

United States, 1979-87 (aggregate)

Action of armed offender(s)	Crimes committed with handguns, 1979-87	
	Number	Percent
Total	5,667,400	100.0 %
Shot at victim	713,100	12.6
Hit victim	135,400	2.4
Missed victim ^a	577,700	10.2
Non-gunshot injury	28,100	0.5
No physical injury	549,600	9.7
Did not shoot at victim	4,954,300	87.4
Other attack ^b	996,000	17.6
Verbal threat of attack	445,600	7.9
Weapon present	3,389,200	59.8
Other threat	30,800	0.5
Unknown action	92,600	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.50. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aMay include a few cases in which the offender tried to attack the victim in ways other than by shooting.

^bIncludes assault with a knife or objects, hitting, kicking, knocking down, and rape.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Handgun Crime Victims*, Special Report NCJ-123559 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 3.54

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-90^a

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			1986		
	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	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	32 %	68 %	0 %	28 %	72 %	0 %	35 %	65 %	(b)	33 %	67 %	0 %	46 %	54 %	(b)	40 %	60 %	(b)	36 %	64 %	0 %
Sex																					
Male	51	49	0	46	54	0	55	45	0 %	51	49	0	68	32	0 %	60	40	0 %	55	45	0
Female	16	84	0	14	86	0	21	79	(b)	20	80	0	28	71	(b)	26	74	(b)	23	77	0
Race																					
White	32	68	0	28	72	0	34	66	(b)	33	67	0	45	55	(b)	40	60	(b)	37	63	0
Black/other	31	69	0	31	69	0	40	60	0	35	65	0	48	52	0	38	62	0	32	68	0
Education																					
College	39	61	0	35	65	0	38	62	0	39	61	0	47	53	(b)	42	58	(b)	39	61	0
High school	30	70	0	27	73	0	36	64	(b)	33	67	0	47	53	0	40	60	0	37	63	0
Grade school	25	75	0	22	78	0	27	72	(b)	23	77	0	35	65	0	28	72	0	24	76	0
Occupation																					
Professional/business	36	64	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	34	66	0	48	52	0	39	61	0	38	62	0
Clerical	23	77	0	14	86	0	22	78	0	21	79	0	33	67	0	35	64	(b)	26	74	0
Manual	36	64	0	35	65	0	41	59	(b)	39	61	0	53	47	0	44	56	0	41	59	0
Farmer	33	67	0	30	70	0	32	68	0	24	76	0	49	51	0	29	71	0	31	69	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	34	66	0	31	69	0	36	64	(b)	35	65	0	49	51	0	40	60	(b)	38	62	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	32	68	0	27	73	0	39	61	0	35	65	0	45	55	0	36	64	0	32	68	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	35	65	0	26	74	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	38	62	0	38	62	0	32	68	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	32	68	0	26	74	0	34	66	1	30	70	0	46	54	0	49	51	0	31	69	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	28	72	0	31	69	0	28	72	0	31	69	0	39	61	0	51	49	0	41	59	0
Under \$3,000	26	74	0	27	73	0	32	68	0	34	66	0	46	52	2	43	57	0	38	62	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	31	69	0	47	53	0	47	53	0	41	59	0	58	42	0	64	36	0	45	55	0
21 to 29 years	41	59	0	42	58	0	48	52	0	45	55	0	54	46	0	49	51	0	45	55	0
30 to 49 years	39	61	0	30	70	0	38	62	(b)	40	60	0	52	48	(b)	45	55	(b)	43	57	0
50 years and older	20	80	0	18	82	0	23	77	(b)	21	79	0	34	66	0	26	74	0	24	76	0
Region																					
Northeast	33	67	0	26	74	0	39	61	(b)	32	68	0	44	56	(b)	41	59	0	36	64	0
Midwest	32	68	0	28	72	0	32	68	0	36	64	0	46	54	0	40	60	0	37	63	0
South	27	73	0	25	75	0	32	68	(b)	27	73	0	42	58	0	36	64	0	30	70	0
West	39	61	0	39	61	0	42	58	0	43	57	0	54	46	0	44	55	(b)	47	53	0
Religion																					
Protestant	28	72	0	26	74	0	32	67	(b)	31	69	0	44	56	0	38	62	(b)	34	66	0
Catholic	36	64	0	26	74	0	34	66	(b)	32	68	0	45	55	(b)	40	60	0	38	62	0
Jewish	13	87	0	22	78	0	45	55	0	41	59	0	42	58	0	48	52	0	47	53	0
None	51	49	0	50	50	0	56	44	0	47	53	0	62	38	0	57	43	0	51	49	0
Politics																					
Republican	22	78	0	22	78	0	28	72	0	23	77	0	38	62	0	37	63	0	30	70	0
Democrat	31	69	0	26	74	0	35	65	(b)	31	69	0	44	56	(b)	36	64	0	31	69	0
Independent	39	61	0	34	66	0	40	60	(b)	42	58	0	53	47	0	45	55	(b)	48	52	0

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^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.

1987			1988			1989			1990		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
36 %	64 %	0 %	35 %	64 %	(b)	36 %	64 %	0 %	37 %	63 %	(b)
54	46	0	52	48	(b)	54	46	0	54	46	(b)
21	79	0	22	77	(b)	23	77	0	23	77	0 %
36	64	0	35	64	(b)	38	62	0	35	64	(b)
37	63	0	36	64	0 %	30	70	0	42	58	0
38	62	0	38	62	(b)	39	61	0	38	62	0
35	65	0	36	64	(b)	37	63	0	38	61	(b)
29	71	0	22	78	0	23	77	0	18	80	1
36	64	0	36	64	(b)	41	59	0	38	62	0
19	81	0	27	73	0	28	72	0	26	74	0
44	56	0	39	61	(b)	40	60	0	44	56	1
32	68	0	25	75	0	25	75	0	24	76	0
36	64	0	36	64	(b)	38	62	0	37	63	(b)
35	65	0	35	64	1	42	58	0	36	64	0
38	62	0	30	70	0	29	71	0	33	67	0
33	67	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	38	62	0
38	62	0	36	64	0	19	81	0	36	64	0
42	58	0	42	58	0	30	70	0	56	44	0
50	50	0	61	39	0	36	64	0	44	56	0
47	53	0	46	54	0	53	47	0	47	53	0
43	57	0	43	57	(b)	43	57	0	44	55	(b)
21	79	0	20	80	(b)	21	79	0	22	78	(b)
36	64	0	37	62	(b)	36	64	0	34	66	0
35	65	0	35	65	(b)	38	62	0	38	62	0
34	66	0	33	67	0	33	67	0	34	66	(b)
40	60	0	38	62	0	42	58	0	42	58	1
33	67	0	33	67	0	33	67	0	36	63	(b)
37	63	0	36	64	(b)	38	62	0	31	69	(b)
55	45	0	30	65	4	53	47	0	33	67	0
52	48	0	53	47	(b)	51	49	0	52	48	0
33	67	0	30	70	0	35	65	0	34	66	0
32	68	0	34	66	0	31	69	0	31	69	1
44	56	0	41	58	1	43	57	0	46	54	0

Table 3.55

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-90^a

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
National	4 %	96 %	1 %	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)
Sex																					
Male	3	96	1	1	98	1 %	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0 %
Female	4	95	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Race																					
White	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Black/other	9	88	3	1	99	1	3	97	0 %	4	96	0 %	3	97	0 %	2	98	(b)	5	94	1
Education																					
College	3	96	(b)	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	98	0 %	3	97	(b)
High school	3	96	1	2	97	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	1	98	(b)
Grade school	5	94	(b)	2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	2	97	1
Occupation																					
Professional/business	2	98	(b)	2	98	1	1	99	(b)	2	97	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	3	97	0
Clerical	4	95	1	1	99	0	3	96	1	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	(b)
Manual	4	95	1	2	98	(b)	2	97	(b)	3	97	0	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Farmer	7	93	0	0	98	2	0	100	0	0	100	0	4	96	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	2	97	1	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2	98	0	1	98	1	2	98	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	0	(b)	100	0	2	98	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	4	96	0	2	98	(b)	2	97	1	4	96	0	5	95	0	2	98	0	2	98	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	2	96	2	1	99	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	1	99	0	3	97	0	2	95	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	3	97	0
Under \$3,000	6	94	0	2	98	1	4	96	0	4	96	0	2	98	0	6	92	2	10	90	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	4	96	0	3	97	0	6	94	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	4	96	0	2	98	0
21 to 29 years	4	95	1	3	97	0	4	96	(b)	3	97	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	4	96	0
30 to 49 years	4	95	1	1	98	1	(b)	100	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
50 years and older	3	96	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)	(b)	100	0	2	98	(b)
Region																					
Northeast	5	95	1	2	96	1	2	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	97	(b)	5	95	0
Midwest	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	1	99	0	1	99	0
South	4	94	2	1	98	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	3	97	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	98	1
West	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	0
Religion																					
Protestant	4	96	1	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Catholic	4	96	0	2	97	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	3	97	0
Jewish	4	93	2	0	96	4	0	100	0	0	100	0	8	92	0	0	100	0	9	91	0
None	5	95	0	4	95	1	0	100	0	0	100	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	1	99	0
Politics																					
Republican	5	95	(b)	1	98	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	99	(b)	2	98	0
Democrat	3	97	1	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	97	(b)
Independent	4	95	1	2	97	1	2	98	0	3	97	(b)	3	97	0	2	99	0	2	98	(b)

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercentages 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.

1987			1988			1989			1990		
Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	1 %	98 %	1 %	1 %	98 %	(b)
2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	99	0 %
2	98	(b)	1	99	0 %	1	98	1	2	98	1
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	1	1	98	(b)
4	96	1 %	1	98	1	2	98	0	3	97	0
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	97	1	2	98	0
2	98	0	1	99	(b)	(b)	99	(b)	1	99	(b)
3	96	1	4	96	0	2	98	0	2	96	1
1	99	0	1	99	0	1	98	1	2	98	0
1	98	1	2	98	0	2	97	1	1	99	1
2	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	98	(b)
5	95	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	6	94	0
1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	98	1	1	99	(b)
2	98	0	0	100	0	1	99	0	2	98	0
3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	0	100	0
3	97	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	0	97	3
6	94	0	0	100	0	3	97	0	3	97	0
5	95	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	12	88	0
5	95	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	6	91	3
3	96	(b)	0	100	0	2	97	1	3	97	1
1	99	(b)	3	97	(b)	1	98	1	1	99	(b)
2	98	(b)	1	99	0	1	98	1	1	99	0
2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)
2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	98	1	1	99	(b)
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	1	98	(b)
2	98	0	2	98	0	(b)	98	2	3	97	0
2	98	(b)	(b)	99	(b)	1	98	1	1	98	(b)
2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	99	(b)	1	99	0
0	100	0	12	88	0	0	100	0	6	94	0
1	99	0	0	100	0	1	99	0	2	98	0
1	99	0	1	99	0	1	98	1	1	98	1
3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	1	1	99	(b)

Table 3.56

Number and percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-89

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Households, total (in thousands)	73,123	74,528	75,904	77,578	78,964	80,622	82,797	85,178	86,146	87,791	88,852	90,014	91,391	92,892	94,549
Households touched by crime (in thousands)	23,377	23,504	23,741	24,277	24,730	24,222	24,863	24,989	23,621	22,806	22,191	22,201	22,404	22,844	23,520
Percent of households touched by^a															
Any NCS crime	32.0 %	31.5 %	31.3 %	31.3 %	31.3 %	30.0 %	30.0 %	29.3 %	27.4 %	26.0 %	25.0 %	24.7 %	24.5 %	24.6 %	24.9 %
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Robbery	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Assault	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9
Personal theft	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.3	11.5	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.3
Burglary	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.1
Household theft	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.4	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.1
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6

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 the years 1982-89 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures. Households experiencing 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 7.

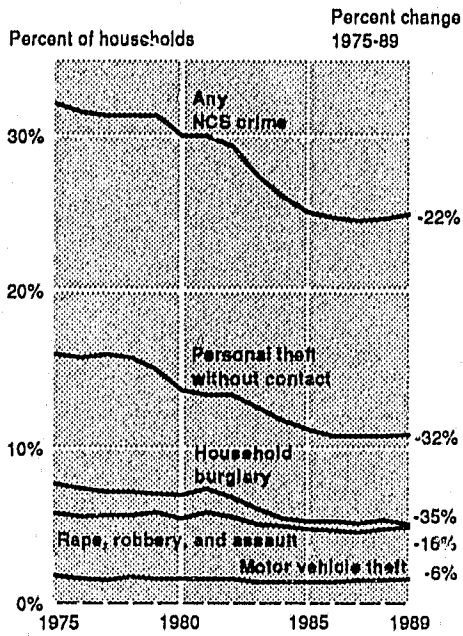
^aDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households experiencing different crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-124544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990), p. 3, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.1

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-89



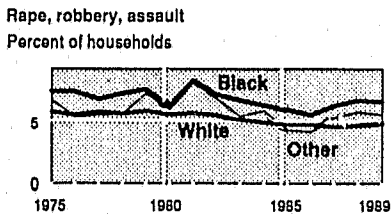
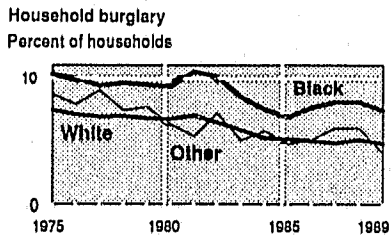
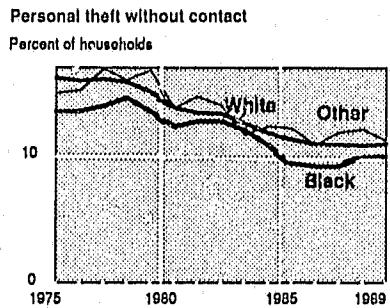
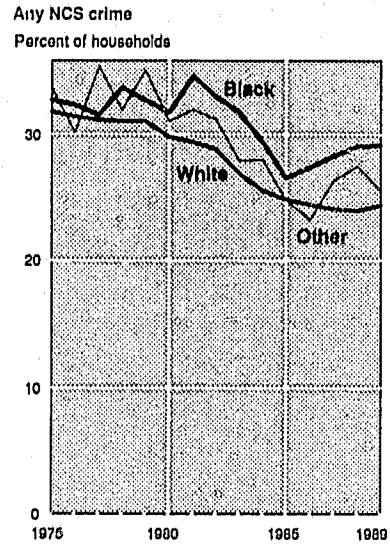
Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.56. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-124544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990), p. 1.

Figure 3.2

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1975-89



Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.56. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-124544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990), p. 2.

Table 3.57

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, race of head of household, family income, and place of residence, United States, 1989^a

	Race of head of household			Annual family income				Place of residence ^b		
	White	Black	Other	Under \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Any crime	24.3%	29.1%	25.5%	23.6%	23.5%	23.8%	27.0%	31.2%	24.2%	17.2%
Violent crime	4.7	6.4	5.4	6.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	6.2	4.7	3.3
Rape	0.1	0.2	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	NA	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.9	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.4
Assault	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.0	2.9
Aggravated	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.1
Simple	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0
Total theft	17.7	18.7	17.9	15.2	16.5	16.7	20.3	22.1	17.6	12.0
Personal	11.3	10.9	11.9	8.9	9.2	10.4	13.7	13.5	11.7	7.3
Household	8.0	9.4	7.6	7.7	8.8	7.8	8.4	11.0	7.4	5.5
Burglary	4.8	7.4	4.0	6.8	5.4	4.6	4.6	6.5	4.6	3.9
Motor vehicle theft	1.5	2.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.7	1.5	0.6
Serious violent crime ^c	2.4	4.3	2.9	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.2	3.6	2.4	1.5
Crimes of high concern ^d	7.1	10.2	7.2	9.7	7.6	7.1	7.0	9.8	7.0	5.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.56. The entries for white households experiencing crime are computed as a percent of the total number of white households, the entries for black households experiencing crime are computed as a percent of the total number of black households, and the entries for other households experiencing crime are computed as a percent of the total number of other households. "Other" households refer to those headed by an individual whose racial identification is other than white or black. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households experiencing different crimes.

^bEstimates of households in urban, suburban, and rural areas for 1986-89 are not comparable to those of previous years. Geographic codes for 1986 through 1989 estimates are based upon 1980 U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions, and estimates for earlier years are based upon 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

^cRape, robbery, or aggravated assault.

^dRape, robbery, assault by stranger, or burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-124544 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990), p. 3, Table 3, and p. 4, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.58

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1978-90

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	57.1 %	55.6 %	56.1 %	56.3 %	54.8 %	52.4 %	56.0 %	55.6 %	52.7 %	52.2 %	52.5 %	56.3 %	54.6 %
Once	24.4	24.8	24.4	24.9	27.4	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8
Twice	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.2	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2
3 or 4 times	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0
5 or more times	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	86.7	84.8	84.7	83.3	83.8	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9
Once	10.5	11.6	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2
Twice	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	67.9	65.1	64.7	65.8	66.4	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3
Once	19.1	21.4	20.9	21.2	21.1	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5
Twice	8.3	8.6	9.6	8.7	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9
3 or 4 times	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0
5 or more times	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.4	95.1	95.4	95.1	95.2	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4
Once	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7
Twice	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	83.7	83.7	83.4	82.1	83.7	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9
Once	10.0	11.1	10.6	12.1	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4
Twice	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0
5 or more times	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	84.6	86.2	84.8	85.7	84.9	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3
Once	9.5	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1
Twice	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0
5 or more times	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	72.9	71.9	72.3	72.4	71.7	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8
Once	12.5	14.3	12.7	13.0	14.5	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3
Twice	5.8	5.4	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0
3 or 4 times	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7
5 or more times	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1990 by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 101, 102; *1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.59

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1979-90

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	51.4 %	60.0 %	49.6 %	62.6 %	50.4 %	62.0 %	50.8 %	59.1 %	47.9 %	56.8 %
Once	24.9	24.7	26.7	21.7	26.8	23.3	28.3	26.3	27.3	27.1
Twice	13.4	9.4	13.5	10.5	13.3	9.5	13.4	9.0	14.4	10.1
3 or 4 times	6.9	4.6	6.5	4.1	6.4	3.9	4.8	4.1	8.1	4.6
5 or more times	3.3	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.4
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	79.9	90.5	80.6	89.2	80.3	87.1	80.5	87.5	79.8	88.0
Once	15.3	7.3	15.2	8.9	14.0	10.3	14.8	10.4	14.9	9.5
Twice	3.7	1.2	2.9	1.5	4.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.5	2.0
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	56.4	73.6	57.3	72.3	57.9	73.5	59.3	73.5	58.1	76.1
Once	25.4	17.8	23.4	18.4	26.6	16.0	25.0	17.0	24.9	14.9
Twice	11.0	6.1	12.7	6.5	10.5	6.9	9.8	5.8	11.6	6.0
3 or 4 times	5.6	1.4	4.7	1.6	3.0	2.7	4.2	2.7	4.2	1.9
5 or more times	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	92.1	98.3	92.9	98.3	92.8	97.6	93.0	97.8	92.2	97.8
Once	5.9	1.5	5.5	1.3	5.5	1.8	5.1	1.6	4.8	1.2
Twice	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	77.5	90.3	76.8	90.5	74.8	89.9	78.5	89.1	77.1	89.4
Once	14.9	7.0	14.1	6.6	16.5	7.2	13.4	7.3	14.0	7.5
Twice	3.8	1.6	4.7	1.8	4.8	1.8	4.9	1.8	4.2	2.0
3 or 4 times	2.6	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.6
5 or more times	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	84.6	87.7	83.0	86.6	84.4	87.1	82.7	87.4	82.5	85.3
Once	9.9	6.8	10.1	7.2	9.9	7.6	10.8	7.4	10.6	8.2
Twice	3.1	3.0	4.0	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.8
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4
5 or more times	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	63.9	80.2	63.4	81.2	64.8	79.7	63.9	79.4	63.4	78.6
Once	17.3	11.2	15.6	9.8	14.9	11.2	17.3	11.5	17.1	12.0
Twice	6.6	4.2	9.1	3.7	8.8	4.2	7.3	3.8	7.5	3.4
3 or 4 times	5.8	2.3	4.8	2.5	5.3	2.7	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.1
5 or more times	6.4	2.2	7.0	2.9	6.3	2.2	6.5	2.9	7.0	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,682)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)
51.7 %	61.0 %	50.7 %	60.7 %	47.7 %	57.4 %	47.0 %	57.1 %	46.5 %	58.8 %	53.2 %	59.8 %	52.8 %	57.3 %
25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9
12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5
7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1
2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2
79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2
14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6
3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9
1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0
0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3
62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2
22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1
8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3
4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8
2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6
92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3
5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3
1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2
0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1
0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2
77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7
13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0
4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1
2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8
1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4
81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1
9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5
4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5
2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5
1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4
65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3
14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1
6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2
6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7
6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8

Table 3.60

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1979-90

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	56.3 %	54.2 %	55.8 %	58.7 %	56.2 %	55.4 %	55.1 %	53.9 %	52.2 %	51.9 %
Once	24.5	26.4	24.4	22.6	25.1	26.0	26.9	27.8	27.5	25.0
Twice	11.4	10.9	12.4	10.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	8.4	12.2	13.1
3 or 4 times	5.5	7.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.5	6.8
5 or more times	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	85.8	83.4	86.1	80.8	85.1	76.6	85.7	79.3	85.3	78.1
Once	11.3	10.0	11.2	14.8	11.2	18.6	11.4	15.7	11.1	15.0
Twice	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.2
3 or 4 times	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	64.3	74.5	65.1	65.9	65.4	68.7	66.2	68.5	66.0	71.3
Once	21.9	16.9	21.0	18.8	21.5	17.8	21.5	19.7	20.7	16.0
Twice	8.7	5.7	9.6	7.4	8.7	8.9	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.4
3 or 4 times	3.8	2.0	3.1	4.9	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3
5 or more times	1.4	0.9	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.0
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	95.5	94.8	96.0	94.7	95.6	93.9	95.8	94.8	95.3	93.2
Once	3.4	4.3	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.0	4.1	2.8	4.4
Twice	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
5 or more times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	84.8	80.8	83.9	82.7	83.8	75.6	85.2	76.6	84.1	76.5
Once	10.2	14.0	10.1	11.8	10.6	16.8	9.4	16.1	10.2	15.1
Twice	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.4	2.9	5.3	2.9	4.7
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.5
5 or more times	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	86.2	87.6	84.2	89.1	85.8	87.4	85.2	85.7	83.0	86.1
Once	8.2	9.8	8.9	6.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	9.9	8.2
Twice	3.2	1.4	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.6
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0
5 or more times	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	71.7	76.8	71.5	77.6	71.0	75.8	70.7	74.2	70.2	71.8
Once	14.4	13.2	12.6	11.3	13.1	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.6	17.5
Twice	5.6	3.4	6.6	6.0	7.1	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.5
3 or 4 times	4.2	3.7	4.1	1.4	4.3	3.1	4.1	0.9	4.5	1.9
5 or more times	4.1	3.2	5.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)
57.6 %	47.5 %	56.8 %	52.6 %	53.0 %	53.8 %	52.1 %	54.8 %	53.7 %	47.8 %	57.9 %	51.1 %	54.1 %	54.0 %
24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6
10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7
5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4
1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3
86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4
10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9
2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6
1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8
69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4
18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3
6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6
3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6
1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0
95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4
3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3
0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7
9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4
3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1
1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4
1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4
83.4	85.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9
9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4
3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8
2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8
1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2
72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4
13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2
5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6
4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4
4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4

Table 3.61

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1978-90

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	64.2 %	68.2 %	67.8 %	64.1 %	64.6 %	63.7 %	64.8 %	64.0 %	63.0 %	60.5 %	61.7 %	63.7 %	61.6 %
Once	23.3	21.8	21.6	24.5	24.1	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5
Twice	8.9	6.5	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2
5 or more times	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	91.9	92.0	90.9	87.4	89.0	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4
Once	6.5	6.1	6.6	10.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5
Twice	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	74.8	75.8	74.9	69.5	74.3	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6
Once	16.6	16.0	17.1	20.7	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2
Twice	6.0	5.5	4.6	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6
5 or more times	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.4	95.2	95.6	93.4	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2
Once	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8
Twice	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	88.4	88.1	89.1	85.2	88.1	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8
Once	6.8	7.7	6.8	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0
Twice	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	87.8	87.9	88.9	85.4	87.9	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4
Once	7.5	7.7	6.8	8.9	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7
Twice	2.8	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5
5 or more times	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	80.0	79.8	80.7	76.3	78.9	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9
Once	10.4	11.4	11.1	12.0	12.0	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8
Twice	4.2	3.3	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2
5 or more times	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 137, 138; *1980*, pp. 198, 199; *1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 194, 195; *1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.62

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1979-90

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	Male (N=1,538)	Female (N=1,650)	Male (N=1,519)	Female (N=1,626)	Male (N=1,803)	Female (N=1,741)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,751)	Male (N=1,575)	Female (N=1,660)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	64.4 %	71.8 %	64.1 %	71.0 %	60.8 %	67.2 %	60.4 %	69.1 %	60.7 %	66.7 %
Once	22.8	21.0	22.5	20.7	26.3	22.8	26.8	21.2	27.2	23.6
Twice	7.8	5.0	8.3	5.4	8.5	7.1	9.0	6.2	7.5	7.1
3 or 4 times	3.8	1.7	3.1	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1
5 or more times	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	88.6	95.2	88.6	93.0	83.8	90.9	86.1	92.1	86.5	90.3
Once	8.5	4.0	7.9	5.3	12.6	7.7	10.3	6.3	9.8	7.3
Twice	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.6	2.6	0.9	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	67.2	83.3	67.4	81.8	59.6	79.1	67.9	80.9	67.2	81.7
Once	21.6	11.6	21.0	13.7	27.1	14.4	20.7	13.5	23.1	13.1
Twice	7.2	3.8	7.1	2.5	8.9	4.0	8.2	4.1	6.7	3.8
3 or 4 times	2.7	1.0	3.4	1.4	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.0
5 or more times	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	92.5	97.8	92.8	97.9	90.5	96.6	93.2	97.7	92.9	97.6
Once	4.5	1.7	4.2	1.7	7.1	2.0	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.5
Twice	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
5 or more times	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	82.6	93.1	83.3	94.4	79.7	90.6	83.9	92.4	82.8	91.8
Once	10.2	5.4	10.0	4.0	12.9	6.1	10.7	5.7	11.2	5.7
Twice	3.6	0.9	3.6	0.9	3.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.6
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.2
5 or more times	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	84.4	91.3	85.4	91.8	81.6	89.3	84.7	91.2	83.0	89.0
Once	9.4	6.0	8.7	5.1	11.5	6.1	10.5	5.5	10.8	7.3
Twice	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.0	4.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8
5 or more times	1.8	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	71.6	87.1	72.3	86.1	67.7	84.8	71.7	85.8	68.6	82.3
Once	14.1	8.9	14.5	8.4	16.1	7.9	14.5	9.3	14.9	11.0
Twice	4.8	1.9	6.1	1.7	6.5	3.4	6.6	2.8	7.3	3.5
3 or 4 times	4.4	1.4	3.2	0.9	4.6	1.7	3.8	1.2	4.3	1.9
5 or more times	5.1	0.8	3.7	0.9	5.0	2.2	3.5	0.9	4.7	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 194, 195; *1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 198, 199; *1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)
61.4 %	68.1 %	62.8 %	65.6 %	59.9 %	65.8 %	58.0 %	63.1 %	58.8 %	64.1 %	62.4 %	64.5 %	56.6 %	66.7 %
27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2
6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6
3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6
1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9
86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7
9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2
2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8
0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0
0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7
19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5
7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0
3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4
1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4
93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3
4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9
0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5
0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2
0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0
82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9
10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4
4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6
2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7
0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4
84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7
9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5
3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3
1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3
0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1
68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5
15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4
5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0
3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8
5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3

Table 3.63

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1979-90

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	White (N=2,605)	Black (N=351)	White (N=2,549)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,820)	Black (N=459)	White (N=2,837)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,571)	Black (N=403)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	67.1 %	74.7 %	67.4 %	70.0 %	63.7 %	64.2 %	64.9 %	60.3 %	63.1 %	64.8 %
Once	23.3	13.4	22.3	17.1	24.9	21.6	24.4	21.7	26.3	24.5
Twice	6.5	7.5	6.4	10.0	7.5	10.9	7.0	12.2	7.2	7.4
3 or 4 times	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.3
5 or more times	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	92.7	89.7	92.3	83.1	88.1	84.4	90.1	84.7	89.4	81.1
Once	5.8	6.3	5.9	10.1	9.7	12.1	7.6	11.2	8.3	13.1
Twice	0.9	2.0	1.4	4.7	1.5	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5
3 or 4 times	0.5	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	75.5	79.4	74.7	78.3	69.6	70.3	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.9
Once	16.6	15.0	17.5	13.9	9.9	19.2	17.3	15.1	18.1	14.6
Twice	5.4	3.6	4.8	3.9	2	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.2	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	5.4	1.2	3.2
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	96.0	91.7	96.5	89.9	94.9	86.6	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.4
Once	2.5	4.7	2.5	6.2	3.5	11.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2
Twice	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6
3 or 4 times	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
5 or more times	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	88.9	83.8	90.6	82.0	86.6	76.4	88.9	84.1	88.1	85.2
Once	7.3	11.1	6.4	7.8	8.5	15.8	7.7	11.7	8.0	10.2
Twice	2.2	2.8	1.9	5.1	2.7	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.3
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.2	0.7	3.0	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9
5 or more times	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	88.3	90.1	89.7	85.2	86.2	81.0	88.2	88.3	86.6	86.8
Once	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.4	8.1	13.4	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.8
Twice	2.0	0.8	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.2	1.0	4.5	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7
5 or more times	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	79.7	82.1	81.0	80.1	76.4	75.1	78.7	80.5	76.1	75.5
Once	11.2	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	14.5	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.9
Twice	3.4	1.2	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.9
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6
5 or more times	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 194, 195; *1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 198, 199; *1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
White (N=2,482)	Black (N=442)	White (N=2,464)	Black (N=407)	White (N=2,348)	Black (N=342)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,055)	Black (N=350)	White (N=1,899)	Black (N=281)
64.0 %	69.9 %	63.8 %	66.5 %	61.8 %	68.3 %	60.6 %	61.2 %	62.3 %	58.0 %	64.3 %	60.5 %	61.5 %	61.2 %
26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7
6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4
2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2
0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6
89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1
7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0
1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7
0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2
0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9
15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8
5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8
2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7
0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8
96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0
2.4	3.7	3.2	5.8	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0
0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9
0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1
0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0
89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0
7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4
2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1
0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0
0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5
87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0
7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3
2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5
1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2
0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0
77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3
12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3
4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1
2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3
3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1

Table 3.64

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1978-90

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	12.9 %	13.1 %	13.8 %	13.7 %	12.5 %	11.3 %	12.5 %	11.1 %	11.1 %	8.8 %	9.7 %	9.6 %	9.3 %
Once	10.5	9.2	10.5	10.0	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8
Twice	13.1	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8
3 or 4 times	23.8	25.0	23.6	22.7	24.6	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2
5 or more times	39.7	41.2	40.6	41.8	40.7	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	96.9	96.9	96.8	97.0	97.3	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4
Once	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5
Twice	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	85.9	84.8	84.2	84.6	82.7	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1
Once	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	11.2	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4
Twice	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
5 or more times	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	85.0	82.8	82.4	83.2	81.9	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8
Once	9.2	10.3	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4
Twice	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3
5 or more times	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?													
Not at all	90.3	90.3	88.3	90.4	88.6	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1
Once	6.1	6.2	7.6	6.0	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6
Twice	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3
5 or more times	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	97.2	97.4	97.1	97.5	97.7	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5
Once	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9
Twice	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	69.2	66.6	66.9	69.0	68.7	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7
Once	13.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.9	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5
Twice	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8
3 or 4 times	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7
5 or more times	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	94.4	93.1	93.4	92.9	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9
Once	2.6	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8
Twice	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2
5 or more times	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1

See note at end of table.

Table 3.64

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1978-90--Continued

Delinquency activity	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	69.9 %	68.2 %	69.2 %	71.4 %	71.2 %	73.9 %	73.2 %	73.5 %	72.1 %	70.3 %	69.6 %	70.8 %	68.1 %
Once	12.0	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2
Twice	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6
3 or 4 times	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2
5 or more times	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.1	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	95.7	95.7	95.2	96.1	95.9	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4
Once	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4
Twice	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.0	93.2	92.9	94.7	94.3	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1
Once	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8
Twice	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6
5 or more times	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	75.9	75.9	74.9	77.1	75.5	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4
Once	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6
Twice	5.9	6.7	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8
3 or 4 times	3.2	3.0	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3
5 or more times	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.3	98.8	98.5	98.3	98.8	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8
Once	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2
Twice	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	87.7	85.8	86.8	86.7	87.6	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6
Once	6.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4
Twice	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7
5 or more times	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	93.8	91.9	93.0	93.5	94.2	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4
Once	2.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0
Twice	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7
5 or more times	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?													
Not at all	80.7	79.2	77.6	78.2	78.2	78.7	79.5	77.7	78.6	75.9	77.5	76.6	75.8
Once	11.0	12.3	13.4	12.9	13.7	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.2	15.3	12.8	13.7	13.2
Twice	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.5	6.2	5.5	6.0
3 or 4 times	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.4
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 99-101; *1980*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, pp. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D.

Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.65

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1978-90

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you..."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	14.9 %	10.1 %	15.5 %	10.0 %	14.3 %	12.4 %	16.6 %	10.4 %	14.5 %	10.2 %	13.3 %	8.8 %
Once	11.6	9.1	9.9	8.4	11.9	8.9	10.3	9.2	11.3	7.7	11.2	10.4
Twice	13.5	13.0	12.0	10.6	12.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	14.4	11.2	10.7	12.5
3 or 4 times	24.6	23.4	26.0	24.6	24.5	23.1	23.0	22.1	24.9	23.8	26.2	22.9
5 or more times	35.5	44.4	36.5	46.4	37.2	44.7	37.1	47.5	34.9	47.1	38.6	45.3
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	94.6	99.1	95.5	98.6	94.5	99.0	95.1	99.0	95.6	99.1	94.6	98.7
Once	3.5	0.5	2.6	1.1	3.4	0.6	3.3	0.6	2.8	0.5	2.9	0.7
Twice	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	80.6	91.3	80.6	89.1	78.9	89.5	79.1	90.1	79.2	87.0	75.3	89.6
Once	11.6	5.7	10.8	7.1	11.0	7.6	12.6	6.5	13.0	8.9	14.0	7.2
Twice	3.9	1.7	4.1	2.7	6.1	1.8	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.2	5.1	1.6
3 or 4 times	2.7	1.0	3.3	0.9	2.4	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.3
5 or more times	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.4
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	82.0	88.1	78.1	87.4	75.8	89.4	77.9	88.7	77.6	86.5	78.5	86.1
Once	10.3	8.0	11.3	9.5	13.4	7.4	11.6	7.3	12.0	8.2	11.1	9.0
Twice	3.7	2.1	5.6	2.1	5.4	1.8	4.8	2.5	4.9	3.2	5.3	3.1
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.7	3.2	0.5	3.0	0.9	3.3	1.1	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.3
5 or more times	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.2	0.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	83.3	97.6	83.8	97.3	79.4	97.2	83.6	97.4	82.1	95.6	81.4	96.7
Once	10.4	1.6	10.3	1.6	13.3	2.1	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.4	11.7	2.5
Twice	3.1	0.7	3.3	0.6	4.1	0.6	3.9	0.5	3.9	0.4	2.9	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.3	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7	(a)	2.5	(a)
5 or more times	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.2
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	99.1	95.6	99.2	94.8	93.1	96.2	99.1	96.8	98.7	95.2	99.0	99.0
Once	0.4	2.8	0.6	2.8	0.8	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	0.7
Twice	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
5 or more times	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	60.6	77.7	58.1	74.9	57.5	75.6	60.2	77.7	60.4	77.0	61.5	77.2
Once	16.2	10.9	17.3	11.5	17.8	11.8	17.0	11.7	15.7	12.1	16.6	13.3
Twice	9.3	4.8	10.3	5.9	9.4	5.3	7.3	4.8	9.2	4.5	8.8	4.3
3 or 4 times	6.6	3.5	6.4	4.6	6.7	4.3	7.1	3.5	6.7	4.1	6.3	2.9
5 or more times	7.2	3.1	7.8	3.0	8.5	2.9	8.3	2.2	8.1	2.3	6.8	2.3
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	90.4	98.5	89.2	97.3	88.3	98.3	88.8	97.2	89.3	97.2	89.9	97.8
Once	4.4	0.7	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.2	6.0	1.7	5.4	1.9	5.7	1.0
Twice	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.4
5 or more times	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)
14.9%	9.7%	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%
11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0
12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8
23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8
38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9
94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6
3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2
0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1
0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)
78.3	86.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9
11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6
4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4
3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0
2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1
76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0
12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5
4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7
3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6
2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1
82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9
9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3
3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7
2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1
1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)
95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2
2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5
0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)
0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1
1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1
62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0
15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5
9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9
6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8
6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8
89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8
6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6
1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0
1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2
1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5

Table 3.65

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1978-90--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,595)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	65.2 %	74.5 %	62.7 %	73.8 %	61.8 %	76.6 %	64.6 %	78.7 %	65.2 %	77.2 %	68.4 %	79.5 %
Once	11.9	11.9	14.3	12.3	14.6	11.1	14.7	10.5	13.4	11.5	13.9	11.9
Twice	7.3	5.9	7.8	5.4	7.6	4.9	7.0	5.1	7.1	4.5	6.7	3.4
3 or 4 times	7.3	5.0	7.7	4.6	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.7	6.2	3.1	5.6	2.6
5 or more times	8.2	2.7	7.5	3.9	8.8	3.8	8.3	2.1	8.1	3.7	5.3	2.6
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	93.8	97.5	94.2	97.5	92.7	97.9	94.5	97.8	94.6	97.2	92.3	97.0
Once	3.5	1.5	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.1	3.1	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.3
Twice	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1
5 or more times	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	89.4	98.2	88.6	98.0	87.3	98.6	90.3	99.0	90.6	98.2	90.9	98.0
Once	5.6	1.2	5.9	1.3	6.9	0.7	5.2	0.8	5.5	1.3	4.7	1.2
Twice	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.4	2.8	0.6	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.6
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2
5 or more times	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	(a)
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	68.3	83.1	69.0	82.6	66.5	83.1	69.7	84.6	69.4	81.9	69.3	84.2
Once	14.6	9.0	14.6	9.3	14.8	9.7	13.4	9.5	14.2	10.9	13.6	9.1
Twice	8.0	4.2	8.9	4.4	7.4	3.6	8.8	3.6	8.7	4.3	9.5	4.2
3 or 4 times	4.7	1.7	4.1	1.8	6.8	2.4	4.2	1.2	4.2	1.5	4.5	1.6
5 or more times	4.4	2.1	3.5	1.9	4.5	1.2	3.9	1.1	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	96.9	99.6	98.1	99.6	97.3	99.7	96.9	99.7	98.3	99.3	97.7	99.9
Once	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.1
Twice	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
5 or more times	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	(a)
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	82.5	92.9	78.8	93.1	81.1	92.4	79.7	93.6	82.3	93.0	78.5	93.3
Once	9.5	4.5	11.3	4.8	9.5	5.3	10.8	3.7	9.9	3.7	9.9	4.2
Twice	3.5	1.4	5.2	1.3	4.4	1.4	5.2	1.9	4.1	2.3	4.8	1.6
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.8	2.6	0.6	2.9	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	4.1	0.5
5 or more times	2.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.7	0.5
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	89.2	98.5	86.4	97.7	87.8	98.4	89.1	97.9	90.6	98.1	90.1	98.9
Once	4.9	0.8	6.4	1.6	5.8	1.1	4.9	1.1	4.6	1.3	4.3	0.8
Twice	2.9	0.4	3.3	0.2	3.2	0.1	2.9	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.6	0.1	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.0	(a)	1.8	0.0
5 or more times	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	(a)
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?												
Not at all	70.7	91.0	67.8	90.7	67.2	88.7	67.7	88.5	68.4	68.1	69.6	88.5
Once	15.0	6.8	17.3	7.3	17.9	8.8	17.2	8.5	18.7	8.9	18.1	9.0
Twice	7.5	1.7	8.5	1.1	7.2	1.7	8.9	1.7	8.7	2.1	7.4	1.3
3 or 4 times	4.5	0.6	4.0	0.6	4.8	0.8	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0
5 or more times	2.3	0.3	2.4	0.3	3.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 99-101; *1980*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, p. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,500)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)
69.3 %	78.6 %	68.2 %	79.2 %	67.2 %	76.8 %	64.0 %	76.4 %	63.2 %	76.2 %	65.3 %	76.8 %	63.1 %	73.9 %
12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9
5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1
5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1
6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9
92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6
4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3
2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8
0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1
0.5	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2
80.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	83.8	97.6	91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3
6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0
1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4
1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1
1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2
68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8
13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8
8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1
5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3
4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0
96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3
1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5
0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1
0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1
79.3	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3
9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6
4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0
2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6
3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5
91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1
3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7
2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7
1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1
1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3
72.1	87.2	68.6	87.1	69.5	86.9	65.1	86.3	67.0	87.8	66.1	86.7	67.4	86.2
15.8	10.7	18.2	10.1	16.8	10.1	20.5	10.4	16.9	8.4	17.7	10.0	15.4	10.5
6.4	1.6	6.8	1.7	9.0	2.2	7.1	2.0	10.3	2.7	8.3	2.6	9.0	2.6
3.8	0.4	4.0	1.1	3.7	0.6	4.8	0.8	4.1	0.6	4.8	0.4	5.7	0.6
2.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	3.0	0.2	2.6	0.1

Table 3.66

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1979-90

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you..."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	9.3 %	36.3 %	8.6 %	38.9 %	7.6 %	41.8 %	8.4 %	34.0 %	7.1 %	32.0 %	7.4 %	33.2 %
Once	8.1	14.6	9.2	15.4	8.9	13.6	7.7	15.3	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9
Twice	11.6	11.7	11.2	11.0	12.4	9.3	13.0	12.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1
3 or 4 times	26.6	16.0	26.1	14.2	24.3	16.4	25.9	15.4	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7
5 or more times	44.4	21.1	44.8	20.5	46.8	18.8	44.9	22.4	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	97.3	98.0	96.8	97.9	97.5	97.0	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1
Once	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4
Twice	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	85.0	88.7	84.2	87.1	84.8	86.2	83.6	83.8	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4
Once	9.1	6.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.6	10.2	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8
Twice	3.3	2.5	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1
5 or more times	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	82.7	89.8	82.3	87.5	83.0	87.1	82.4	82.0	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9
Once	10.4	7.6	10.8	7.2	9.6	7.1	9.9	10.2	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8
Twice	4.0	1.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2
5 or more times	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	91.3	89.8	88.2	90.5	90.7	90.3	89.8	86.8	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2
Once	5.4	8.8	7.4	7.4	6.1	5.0	6.8	9.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0
Twice	1.9	1.1	2.7	0.7	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.4	97.2	97.3	97.5	98.1	95.9	98.2	97.8	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1
Once	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0
Twice	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	65.8	76.3	64.8	76.9	67.1	80.4	67.7	77.2	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8
Once	14.4	12.9	15.4	10.7	15.1	9.5	14.6	11.2	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5
Twice	8.5	5.4	8.0	4.7	6.5	4.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5
3 or 4 times	5.6	4.0	5.8	3.3	5.8	2.6	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7
5 or more times	5.8	1.7	5.9	4.7	5.5	3.4	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	93.4	94.2	93.4	96.0	93.0	93.9	94.1	92.7	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2
Once	3.8	4.0	3.8	1.4	3.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5
Twice	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5
5 or more times	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)
7.5 %	30.1 %	7.1 %	30.4 %	5.3 %	25.6 %	6.0 %	25.4 %	5.8 %	27.9 %	6.3 %	21.7 %
7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4
12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7
24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8
47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4
96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9
2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7
0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4
0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2
11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4
3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2
2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3
1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9
79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1
11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8
4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8
2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7
1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6
88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3
6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3
2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6
1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0
0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9
97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0
1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0
0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7
0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4
0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9
68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7
14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6
7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7
4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5
4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5
93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4
3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7
1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8
0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3
1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9

Table 3.66

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1979-90--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=343)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	68.8 %	69.5 %	68.4 %	74.9 %	72.1 %	74.0 %	71.5 %	74.7 %	73.7 %	75.8 %	74.2 %	74.3 %
Once	12.7	14.5	13.1	11.1	12.1	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4
Twice	6.5	7.4	6.8	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7
3 or 4 times	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0
5 or more times	5.9	3.1	6.4	4.4	5.2	4.4	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	96.0	95.5	95.5	94.9	96.3	95.9	96.3	95.2	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8
Once	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5
Twice	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	93.1	96.5	92.6	94.5	94.2	97.2	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0
Once	3.8	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3
Twice	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	75.4	84.1	73.5	81.9	76.1	84.0	75.1	80.3	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1
Once	11.8	8.8	12.5	10.2	11.9	9.1	12.7	9.3	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5
Twice	7.2	2.3	5.8	3.0	6.5	3.9	6.6	6.7	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.0	5.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5
5 or more times	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	0.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.1	98.3	98.9	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8
Once	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6
Twice	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	85.3	91.7	85.8	91.4	86.0	90.3	87.4	89.5	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2
Once	8.4	4.0	7.8	4.4	7.3	5.4	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3
Twice	3.6	2.3	3.1	1.6	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3
5 or more times	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	91.5	94.9	92.8	94.4	92.8	96.1	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5
Once	4.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6
Twice	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?												
Not at all	78.1	88.6	75.8	89.1	75.9	90.9	76.3	90.1	77.1	89.9	77.7	89.3
Once	12.9	8.2	14.4	7.6	14.4	6.3	15.5	6.3	15.1	5.7	14.5	7.6
Twice	5.1	2.0	5.0	1.4	5.6	2.2	5.7	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.2	1.5
3 or 4 times	2.5	0.0	3.1	1.2	2.4	0.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp.100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, pp. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)
73.5 %	79.2 %	71.2 %	80.8 %	70.1 %	76.8 %	69.1 %	75.3 %	69.5 %	80.2 %	66.9 %	74.3 %
11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0
6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9
3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6
4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2
94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7
3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4
0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4
0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1
0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4
93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8
3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0
1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3
0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4
72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7
13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1
6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3
3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1
3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8
98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2
1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3
0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8
86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9
6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7
3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7
1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2
1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6
94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1
2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2
1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3
0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0
0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4
76.5	86.4	77.4	89.9	74.4	84.4	75.1	88.5	74.1	89.5	73.2	85.3
14.5	10.6	13.9	7.0	16.4	10.6	13.9	8.5	15.4	6.7	15.0	8.3
4.7	2.2	5.3	1.6	5.0	2.1	7.2	1.7	6.3	1.2	6.5	4.4
3.0	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.5	2.6	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.9	1.2
1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.8

Table 3.67

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1978-90

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1978 (N=18,916)	Class of 1979 (N=16,654)	Class of 1980 (N=16,524)	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)
None	73.2 %	71.5 %	72.0 %	73.3 %	75.1 %	72.8 %	73.5 %	72.3 %	69.6 %	68.1 %	68.8 %	68.1 %	67.7 %
One	16.6	17.4	17.2	16.6	15.6	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4
Two	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7
Three	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
Four or more	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 22; *1980*, p. 22; *1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 22; *1981*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.68

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1979-90

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	Male (N=7,775)	Female (N=8,228)	Male (N=7,744)	Female (N=8,078)	Male (N=8,725)	Female (N=8,865)	Male (N=8,828)	Female (N=8,788)	Male (N=8,074)	Female (N=8,227)	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)
None	59.3 %	82.7 %	60.3 %	82.8 %	63.7 %	82.7 %	65.6 %	84.6 %	63.0 %	82.3 %	63.5 %	83.1 %
One	22.8	12.5	22.1	12.7	20.1	13.1	19.6	11.5	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4
Two	9.5	2.9	9.4	3.1	8.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2
Three	4.5	1.2	4.3	1.0	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8
Four or more	3.9	0.7	3.3	0.5	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 22; *1981*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, p. 22; *1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.69

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1979-90

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	White (N=13,293)	Black (N=1,742)	White (N=12,846)	Black (N=2,098)	White (N=13,985)	Black (N=2,265)	White (N=13,887)	Black (N=2,080)	White (N=12,806)	Black (N=2,066)	White (N=12,337)	Black (N=2,244)
None	69.9 %	85.3 %	70.1 %	84.1 %	71.4 %	83.2 %	72.5 %	88.7 %	70.0 %	87.8 %	70.7 %	89.2 %
One	18.2	10.2	18.2	11.1	17.6	12.3	17.1	8.3	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9
Two	6.4	3.0	6.6	3.2	6.2	2.9	5.9	2.3	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0
Three	3.0	0.6	2.8	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6
Four or more	2.4	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.60. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 22; *1981*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, p. 22; *1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)	Male (N=8,156)	Female (N=8,471)	Male (N=7,852)	Female (N=7,241)
62.6 %	81.5 %	59.2 %	79.0 %	58.3 %	77.5 %	59.7 %	77.2 %	59.1 %	76.6 %	59.3 %	76.7 %
21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8
9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4
4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4
2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,709)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)	White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,614)
69.8 %	86.7 %	66.5 %	84.6 %	64.9 %	85.3 %	65.5 %	82.3 %	64.6 %	84.7 %	64.3 %	82.9 %
19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2
6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8
2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9
1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2

Table 3.70

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation
in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1979-90

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were . . .?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	81.4 %	81.1 %	80.3 %	80.0 %	81.1 %	83.1 %	84.2 %	85.9 %	85.6 %	86.2 %	88.4 %	89.8 %
One	13.4	13.9	14.5	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1
Two	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6
Three	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Four or more	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	89.8	90.3	91.3	91.3	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9
One	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2
Two	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6
Three	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Four or more	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9
One	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7
Two	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Three	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.58. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.67 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 22, 23; *1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 22, 23; *1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.71

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation
in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1979-90

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?										
None	79.0 %	86.5 %	78.2 %	87.6 %	76.5 %	87.3 %	77.5 %	85.3 %	79.0 %	85.8 %
One	14.9	10.3	15.7	10.2	16.6	10.7	16.2	12.1	15.9	12.5
Two	4.1	2.4	4.3	1.5	5.1	1.4	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.3
Three	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5
Four or more	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1
Smoking marihuana or hashish?										
None	88.6	92.5	89.3	92.9	89.7	94.7	89.9	94.3	92.6	95.5
One	8.0	5.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	4.3	7.0	4.2	5.1	3.9
Two	2.3	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6
Three	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0
Four or more	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?										
None	97.8	97.9	97.3	98.3	96.5	98.8	96.9	97.9	97.4	99.1
One	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.6
Two	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Three	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0

Note: See Note, table 3.58. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.68 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 22, 23; *1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Table 3.72

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation
in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and race, United States, 1979-90

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?										
None	80.7 %	93.7 %	80.0 %	93.6 %	79.1 %	92.6 %	79.6 %	92.6 %	80.4 %	93.1 %
One	14.2	3.9	14.8	3.9	15.7	4.9	15.4	6.6	15.4	4.6
Two	3.5	1.0	3.6	1.1	4.0	1.5	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.8
Three	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6
Four or more	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0
Smoking marihuana or hashish?										
None	89.8	91.1	90.1	95.2	91.0	94.6	91.5	95.2	93.3	95.0
One	7.2	5.4	6.9	2.6	6.3	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.6
Two	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.4
Three	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0
Four or more	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?										
None	97.9	98.5	97.6	98.9	97.3	98.1	97.5	99.2	97.9	98.0
One	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4
Two	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Three	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	(a)	0.6
Four or more	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.60. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.69 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 22, 23; *1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
80.7 %	87.9 %	82.2 %	87.7 %	84.1 %	88.8 %	83.7 %	89.1 %	83.5 %	90.7 %	86.8 %	91.4 %	88.4 %	92.9 %
14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8
3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0
1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3
4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2
1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4
0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)
97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7
1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0
0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
82.6 %	92.5 %	83.2 %	94.3 %	85.2 %	96.1 %	84.9 %	96.8 %	85.5 %	93.0 %	88.2 %	92.2 %	89.4 %	91.6 %
13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0
2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9
0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0
0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5
94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8
4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0
0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9
0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3
98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0
1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6
0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0
0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3

Table 3.73

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1978-90

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1978 (N=18,916)	Class of 1979 (N=16,654)	Class of 1980 (N=16,524)	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)
None	73.6 %	72.5 %	74.8 %	76.6 %	77.8 %	77.8 %	77.3 %	75.6 %	74.9 %	74.4 %	73.9 %	74.0 %	73.9 %
One	19.8	20.0	19.4	18.3	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4
Two	4.9	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9
Three	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Four or more	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.58. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, 1982, p. 22). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 23; *1980*, p. 23; *1982*, p. 23; *1984*, p. 23; *1986*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 23; *1981*, p. 23; *1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.74

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1979-90

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	86.4 %	84.6 %	84.4 %	85.3 %	86.2 %	87.8 %	89.0 %	91.2 %	90.2 %	91.6 %	91.9 %	92.2 %
One	11.0	13.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7
Two	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Three	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Smoking marihuana or hashish?												
None	91.8	91.8	93.2	93.8	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9
One	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7
Two	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Three	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	98.3	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4
One	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4
Two	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Three	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)
Four or more	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)

Note: See Notes, tables 3.58 and 3.73. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.73 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 23, 24; *1981*, pp. 23, 24; *1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 23, 24; *1982*, p. 23; *1984*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.75

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1989 and 1990

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?"

	1989					1990				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
All seniors	9.3 %	90.7 %	60.0 %	22.7 %	8.0 %	10.5 %	89.5 %	57.1 %	23.5 %	8.9 %
Sex										
Male	8.6	91.4	65.1	18.8	7.5	10.0	90.0	61.3	20.6	8.1
Female	10.0	90.0	54.9	26.5	8.6	10.9	89.1	52.3	27.1	9.7
Region										
Northeast	6.4	93.6	61.7	25.2	6.7	5.8	94.2	65.3	23.6	5.3
North Central	7.2	92.8	65.9	20.5	6.4	7.7	92.3	61.5	23.2	7.6
South	12.4	87.6	55.1	22.8	9.7	14.1	85.9	51.0	23.4	11.5
West	9.6	90.4	59.3	22.6	8.5	14.1	85.9	51.6	24.2	10.1
Population density										
Large SMSA	10.2	89.8	56.9	24.6	8.3	9.3	90.7	59.2	23.4	8.1
Other SMSA	9.0	91.0	60.7	22.5	7.8	9.5	90.5	57.4	24.6	8.5
Non-SMSA	9.3	90.7	61.7	21.1	7.9	13.8	86.2	54.4	21.3	10.5
College plans										
None or under 4 years	8.8	91.2	61.6	21.3	8.3	9.6	90.4	58.7	22.5	9.2
Complete 4 years	9.6	90.4	59.1	23.4	7.9	10.6	89.4	56.4	24.1	8.9

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse from 1975 through 1990. 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 84 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 also refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to

the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 1989 was approximately 16,700 and for 1990, 15,200 excluding cases with missing data. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators.

Table 3.76

Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1989 and 1990

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marijuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marijuana					Cocaine ^a					Heroin					
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	
1989																
All seniors (N=16,700)	56.3 %	43.7 %	16.7 %	12.9 %	14.1 %	89.7 %	10.3 %	2.8 %	3.7 %	3.8 %	98.7 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.7 %	
Sex																
Male	53.4	46.6	19.5	13.3	13.8	87.9	12.1	3.6	4.5	4.0	98.1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	
Female	59.6	40.4	13.8	12.5	14.1	91.6	8.4	2.0	2.9	3.5	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	
Region																
Northeast	54.6	45.4	18.6	12.7	14.1	88.1	11.9	3.3	4.0	4.6	98.3	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	
North Central	53.2	46.8	19.2	13.8	13.8	91.5	8.5	2.5	2.8	3.2	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	
South	61.8	38.2	14.0	11.0	13.2	91.2	8.8	2.7	3.3	2.8	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	
West	51.6	48.4	16.8	15.5	16.1	85.3	14.7	3.2	5.3	6.2	98.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	
Population density																
Large SMSA	58.6	41.4	15.2	12.6	13.6	90.1	9.9	2.7	3.7	3.5	99.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	
Other SMSA	55.0	45.0	17.5	12.8	14.7	88.9	11.1	3.1	4.0	4.0	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	
Non-SMSA	56.8	43.2	16.7	13.3	13.2	91.1	8.9	2.3	3.1	3.5	98.5	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	
College plans																
None or under 4 years	48.5	51.5	21.0	13.4	17.1	85.4	14.6	4.3	5.0	5.3	98.0	2.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	
Complete 4 years	60.3	39.7	14.6	12.7	12.4	91.7	8.3	2.1	3.2	3.0	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	
1990																
All seniors (N=15,200)	59.3	40.7	14.0	13.0	13.7	90.6	9.4	1.9	3.4	4.1	98.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	
Sex																
Male	56.4	43.6	16.1	13.3	14.2	88.5	11.5	2.3	4.3	4.9	98.5	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	
Female	62.7	37.3	11.5	12.7	13.1	92.8	7.2	1.3	2.5	3.4	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	
Region																
Northeast	55.5	44.5	17.6	14.6	12.3	89.1	10.9	2.4	4.1	4.4	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	
North Central	57.4	42.6	13.7	15.0	13.9	92.8	7.2	1.1	3.0	3.1	99.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	
South	64.6	35.4	11.5	9.9	14.0	91.8	8.2	1.8	3.0	3.4	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	
West	57.0	43.0	14.7	13.6	14.7	86.6	13.4	2.6	4.0	6.8	98.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.2	
Population density																
Large SMSA	59.2	40.8	14.1	13.6	13.1	90.3	9.7	2.4	3.2	4.1	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	
Other SMSA	57.5	42.5	14.6	13.7	14.2	90.2	9.8	1.9	3.5	4.4	98.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	
Non-SMSA	63.1	36.9	12.6	10.9	13.4	91.5	8.5	1.3	3.5	3.7	98.7	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	
College plans																
None or under 4 years	52.0	48.0	17.6	13.5	16.9	86.4	13.6	2.6	5.2	5.8	98.1	1.9	0.2	0.4	1.3	
Complete 4 years	62.8	37.2	11.9	12.8	12.5	92.6	7.4	1.4	2.7	3.3	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	

Note: See Note, table 3.75. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators.

^aBased on six questionnaire forms.

Table 3.77

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1978-90

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 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)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)
Marihuana/hashish	50.2 %	50.8 %	48.8 %	46.1 %	44.3 %	42.3 %	40.0 %	40.6 %	38.8 %	36.3 %	33.1 %	29.6 %	27.0 %
Inhalants ^a	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9
Adjusted	NA	8.9	7.9	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{b,c}	NA	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4
Hallucinogens	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9
Adjusted	NA	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0
LSD	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4
PCP ^{b,c}	NA	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2
Cocaine	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3
"Crack" ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9
Other cocaine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6
Heroin	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other opiates ^f	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5
Stimulants ^f	17.1	18.3	20.8	26.0	26.1	24.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1
Crystal methamphetamine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3
Sedatives ^{f,h}	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6
Barbiturates ^f	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4
Melhaqualone ^{f,h}	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7
Tranquillizers ^f	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5
Alcohol	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6
Steroids ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.75. 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. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88. N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989 and 1990; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989 and 1990.

^cQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^dData based on a single questionnaire form in 1986 (N is one-fifth of N indicated). Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990.

^eData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987 and 1988 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^fOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^gData based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated.

^hData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990. N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1978-90

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 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)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)
Marihuana/hashish	37.1 %	36.5 %	33.7 %	31.6 %	28.5 %	27.0 %	25.2 %	25.7 %	23.4 %	21.0 %	18.0 %	16.7 %	14.0 %
Inhalants ^a	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7
Adjusted	NA	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9
Amyl and butyl nitrates ^{b,c}	NA	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hallucinogens	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
Adjusted	NA	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3
LSD	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
PCP ^{b,c}	NA	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4
Cocaine	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9
"Crack" ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7
Other cocaine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other opiates ^f	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Stimulants ^f	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	13.7	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7
Crystal methamphetamine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6
Sedatives ^{f,h}	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4
Barbiturates ^f	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
Methaqualone ^{f,h}	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
Tranquillizers ^f	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2
Alcohol	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1
Steroids ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0
Cigarettes	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.75 and 3.77. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1978-88. N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989 and 1990; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989 and 1990.

^cQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^dData based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89. N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990.

^eData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^fOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^gData based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated.

^hData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990. N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-90

Type of drug	Within last 30 days											Most recent use						
												Within last 12 months						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Marihuana	34.0 %	33.2 %	26.8 %	26.2 %	23.0 %	23.6 %	22.3 %	20.3 %	16.8 %	16.3 %	14.0 %	51.2 %	51.3 %	44.7 %	45.2 %	40.7 %	41.7 %	40.9 %
Inhalants ^a	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9
Cocaine "Crack" ^b	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other opiates ^c	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1
Stimulants ^c	13.1	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^c	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sedatives ^c	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6
Barbiturates ^c	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0
Methaqualone ^c	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2
Tranquillizers ^c	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4
Alcohol	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3

Note: See Note, table 3.75. These data are from a follow-up survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a two- or four-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1980, 1,040; 1981, 1,130; 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Stimulants adjusted" is based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990.

^bThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990.

^cOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^dThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. N is two-sixths of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1987	1988	1989	1990
37.0 %	34.6 %	33.6 %	29.4 %
3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9
5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4
4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3
13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6
2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9
NA	NA	NA	NA
7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5
NA	NA	NA	0.1
1.7	1.5	1.0	NA
1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4
0.8	0.5	0.2	NA
3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0
90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0
38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5

Table 3.80

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-90

	Percent who used daily in last thirty days										
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Marihuana	7.2 %	5.6 %	4.2 %	3.8 %	3.6 %	3.1 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	2.6 %	1.7 %
Cocaine	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Stimulants ^a	0.5	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, adjusted ^a	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Alcohol</u>											
Daily	6.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	43.9	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0
<u>Cigarettes</u>											
Daily	18.3	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1
Half-pack or more per day	12.7	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.75 and 3.79. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.5 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^a Only drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991).

Table 3.8f

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-90

Type of drug	Most recent use									
	Within last 30 days					Within last 12 months				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Marihuana	22.0 %	20.7 %	17.9 %	15.5 %	13.9 %	36.5 %	34.8 %	31.8 %	29.0 %	26.1 %
Inhalants ^a	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
Adjusted ^a	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1
Nitrites ^b	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1
Adjusted	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3
PCP ^b	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6
"Crack" ^c	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6
Other cocaine ^d	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other opiates ^e	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7
Stimulants, adjusted ^{e,f}	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2
Crystal methamphetamine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4
Sedatives ^e	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA
Barbiturates ^e	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9
Methaqualone ^e	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA
Tranquillizers ^e	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7
Alcohol	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4
Steroids ^b	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.75 and 3.79. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89 (N was four-fifths of N indicated), and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990 (N is five-sixths of N indicated).

^bThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated for 1986-89, and one-sixth of N indicated for 1990.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990.

^dThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990.

^eOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^fBased on the data from the revised question, which attempts to exclude the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription stimulants.

^gThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1989, and in two of the six questionnaire forms in 1990.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-90

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last thirty days				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Marihuana	4.1 %	4.2 %	3.3 %	3.2 %	2.5 %
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Stimulants, adjusted ^a	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>					
Daily	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3
<u>Cigarettes</u>					
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.75, 3.79, and 3.81. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.3 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991).

Table 3.83

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-88

(Percent reporting ever used)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)
Marihuana and hashish	14.0 %	23.0 %	22.4 %	28.0 %	30.9 %	26.7 %	23.6 %	17.4 %
Inhalants	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	NA	9.2	8.8
Hallucinogens	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3	3.5
Cocaine	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	3.4
Heroin	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	(a)	(a)	0.6
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	10.3	12.1	7.7
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6	4.2
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.1	2.3
Tranquillizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	2.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.1
Alcohol ^d	NA	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5	50.2
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)
Marihuana and hashish	47.9 %	52.7 %	52.9 %	59.9 %	68.2 %	64.1 %	60.3 %	56.4 %
Inhalants	NA	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	NA	12.4	12.5
Hallucinogens	NA	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3	13.8
Cocaine	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2	19.7
Heroin	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.5	28.4	26.0	17.6
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1	11.3
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0	5.5
Tranquillizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0	7.8
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.8	12.1	11.3	9.4
Alcohol ^d	NA	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6	90.3
26 years and older	(N=1,613)	(N=2,221)	(N=1,708)	(N=1,822)	(N=3,015)	(N=2,760)	(N=3,979)	(N=4,214)
Marihuana and hashish	7.4 %	9.9 %	12.9 %	15.3 %	19.6 %	23.0 %	27.2 %	30.7 %
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	NA	5.0	3.9
Hallucinogens	NA	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	6.4	6.2	6.6
Cocaine	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	8.5	9.5	9.9
Heroin	(a)	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	8.8	13.8	11.3
Stimulants	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	7.9	6.6
Sedatives	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.3
Tranquillizers	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	7.2	4.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7	3.2	5.6	4.5
Alcohol ^d	NA	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	88.2	89.4	88.6

Note: These data are from the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the U.S. Department of Education. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the contiguous United States from September to February 1988. The 1988 Survey is the ninth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. For survey methodology see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^bNonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.
^cEstimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in the methodology.
^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 20-22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.84

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-88

(Percent reporting use during last year)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)
Marihuana and hashish	NA	18.5 %	18.4 %	22.3 %	24.1 %	20.6 %	19.7 %	12.6 %
Inhalants	2.9 %	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	NA	5.1	3.9
Hallucinogens	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.8
Cocaine	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.4
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	8.3	8.5	5.4
Stimulants	NA	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	2.8
Sedatives	NA	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.7
Tranquilizers	NA	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0
Alcohol ^d	NA	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51.7	44.6
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)
Marihuana and hashish	NA	34.2 %	35.0 %	38.7 %	46.9 %	40.4 %	36.9 %	27.9 %
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	NA	2.1	4.1
Hallucinogens	NA	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6
Cocaine	NA	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1
Heroin	NA	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	(a)	0.6	0.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.3	16.1	15.6	11.3
Stimulants	NA	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9	6.4
Sedatives	NA	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.3
Tranquilizers	NA	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.5
Alcohol ^d	NA	77.7	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2	81.7
26 years and older	(N=1,613)	(N=2,221)	(N=1,708)	(N=1,822)	(N=3,015)	(N=2,760)	(N=3,979)	(N=4,214)
Marihuana and hashish	NA	3.8 %	5.4 %	6.4 %	9.0 %	10.6 %	9.5 %	6.9 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.0	NA	0.8	0.4
Hallucinogens	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6
Cocaine	NA	(a)	0.6	0.9	2.0	3.8	4.2	2.7
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.1	6.2	4.7
Stimulants	NA	(a)	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.7
Sedatives	NA	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.2
Tranquilizers	NA	(a)	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.8	1.8
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	1.0	2.9	2.1
Alcohol ^d	NA	62.7	64.2	65.8	72.4	72.0	73.6	68.6

Note: See Note, table 3.83. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^bNonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cEstimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 24-26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.85

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-88

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)
Marihuana and hashish	7.0 %	12.0 %	12.3 %	16.6 %	16.7 %	11.5 %	12.0 %	6.4 %
Inhalants	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	NA	3.4	2.0
Hallucinogens	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.8
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.4
Stimulants	NA	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2
Sedatives	NA	1.0	(a)	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6
Tranquillizers	NA	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9
Alcohol ^d	NA	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0	25.2
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)
Marihuana and hashish	27.8 %	25.2 %	25.0 %	27.4 %	35.4 %	27.4 %	21.8 %	15.5 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	1.2	NA	0.8	1.7
Hallucinogens	NA	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.9
Cocaine	NA	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.8
Stimulants	NA	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4
Sedatives	NA	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9
Tranquillizers	NA	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5
Alcohol ^d	NA	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	71.4	65.3
26 years and older	(N=1,613)	(N=2,221)	(N=1,708)	(N=1,822)	(N=3,015)	(N=2,760)	(N=3,979)	(N=4,214)
Marihuana and hashish	2.5 %	2.0 %	3.5 %	3.3 %	6.0 %	6.6 %	6.1 %	3.9 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.5	NA	0.5	0.2
Hallucinogens	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Cocaine	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.9
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.2
Stimulants	NA	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Sedatives	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.3
Tranquillizers	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.0	0.6
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	0.9	0.4
Alcohol ^d	NA	54.5	56.0	54.9	61.3	59.8	60.6	54.8

Note: See Note, table 3.83. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^bNonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cEstimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics, may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 28-30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

	Alcohol					Marihuana					Cocaine					
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	
Total (N=8,814)	15.0 %	85.0 %	53.4 %	14.7 %	16.9 %	66.9 %	33.1 %	5.9 %	4.7 %	22.5 %	89.3 %	10.7 %	1.5 %	2.6 %	6.6 %	
Sex																
Male	10.5	89.5	60.6	12.7	16.2	63.1	36.9	7.9	5.5	23.5	86.9	13.1	2.0	3.6	7.5	
Female	19.2	80.8	46.7	16.6	17.5	70.3	29.7	4.0	4.1	21.6	91.5	8.5	1.0	1.8	5.7	
Race/ethnicity																
White	13.2	86.8	55.1	15.2	16.5	66.3	33.7	5.6	4.7	23.4	89.2	10.8	1.3	2.7	6.8	
Black	23.0	77.0	44.3	11.7	21.0	66.7	33.3	6.3	4.4	22.6	90.7	9.3	2.0	2.4	4.9	
Hispanic	20.7	79.3	49.2	14.2	15.9	72.1	27.9	6.0	4.8	17.1	89.1	10.9	2.6	3.1	5.2	
Age																
12 to 17 years	49.8	50.2	25.2	19.4	5.6	82.6	17.4	6.4	6.2	4.8	96.6	3.4	1.1	1.8	0.5	
18 to 25 years	9.7	90.3	65.3	16.4	8.6	43.6	56.4	15.5	12.4	28.5	80.3	19.7	4.5	7.6	7.6	
26 to 34 years	6.7	93.3	64.2	16.3	12.8	37.9	62.1	10.8	6.8	44.5	73.5	26.5	2.6	5.4	18.5	
35 years and older	13.0	87.0	51.5	12.9	22.6	80.4	19.6	1.4	1.8	16.4	96.0	4.0	0.3	0.6	3.1	
Population density																
Large metro	12.6	87.4	60.2	13.0	14.2	63.2	36.8	6.9	5.0	24.9	86.4	13.6	1.6	3.5	8.5	
Small metro	15.0	85.0	52.3	15.2	17.5	67.6	32.4	5.6	4.8	22.0	89.6	10.4	1.8	2.2	6.4	
Nonmetro	19.1	80.9	43.2	17.0	20.7	72.1	27.9	4.5	4.2	19.2	93.8	6.2	0.9	1.9	3.4	
Region																
Northeast	11.8	88.2	59.2	12.1	16.9	66.6	33.4	5.5	4.2	23.7	86.2	11.8	2.1	2.1	7.6	
North Central	14.1	85.9	55.7	16.3	13.9	65.8	34.2	6.7	6.0	21.5	89.1	10.9	1.5	3.4	6.0	
South	18.7	81.3	45.1	15.7	20.5	70.5	29.5	4.8	3.5	21.2	92.9	7.1	0.9	1.7	4.5	
West	12.7	87.3	60.3	13.6	13.4	61.4	38.6	7.3	6.4	24.9	83.8	16.2	1.7	4.4	10.1	
Education																
Less than high school	19.3	80.7	41.1	13.9	25.7	74.2	25.8	4.8	4.2	16.8	92.4	7.6	1.4	2.4	3.8	
High school graduate	10.8	89.2	56.7	14.9	17.6	65.7	34.3	7.1	4.4	22.8	88.8	11.2	1.9	3.1	6.2	
Some college	5.7	94.3	65.5	15.6	13.2	58.5	41.5	5.5	6.6	29.4	86.9	13.1	1.4	2.4	9.3	
College graduate	5.5	94.5	69.1	11.7	13.7	57.5	42.5	5.0	3.6	33.9	83.9	16.1	1.0	3.1	12.0	
Current employment																
Full-time	7.0	93.0	64.8	14.6	13.6	56.1	43.9	6.8	5.7	31.4	85.1	14.9	1.8	3.8	9.3	
Part-time	8.0	92.0	61.7	15.6	14.7	59.8	40.2	7.1	5.5	27.6	88.2	11.8	1.8	2.7	7.3	
Unemployed	19.0	81.0	49.4	16.0	15.6	55.4	44.6	14.3	7.6	22.7	80.7	19.3	4.8	4.4	10.1	
Other ^a	18.1	81.9	41.6	12.8	27.5	83.8	16.2	2.4	2.0	11.8	95.6	4.4	0.5	0.6	3.3	

Note: See Note, table 3.83. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 39-41, 51-53, 87-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Table 3.87

Estimated prevalence of Inhalant and hallucinogen use

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

(Percent reporting ever used)

	Inhalants					Hallucinogens				
	Total all ages	Age group				Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Total (N=8,814)	5.7 %	8.8 %	12.5 %	9.8 %	1.8 %	7.4 %	3.5 %	13.8 %	17.7 %	2.7 %
Sex										
Male	7.8	9.2	16.7	13.9	2.6	9.0	3.0	17.9	21.0	3.2
Female	3.8	8.3	8.4	5.7	1.2	5.9	4.0	9.9	14.6	2.3
Race/ethnicity										
White	6.0	9.9	14.7	10.6	1.7	8.1	4.3	16.2	20.5	2.8
Black	3.6	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.3	2.9	(a)	3.9	5.5	2.1
Hispanic	5.7	7.1	7.2	11.3	(a)	6.0	3.3	8.2	11.2	3.0
Population density										
Large metro	6.1	8.1	13.6	10.9	2.1	8.9	4.7	16.7	20.2	3.5
Small metro	5.6	8.2	12.9	9.7	1.5	7.7	3.8	14.1	18.3	2.7
Nonmetro	5.0	10.4	9.7	7.9	1.8	4.4	1.4	8.1	12.4	(a)
Region										
Northeast	5.9	8.7	11.9	11.8	(a)	8.1	3.3	12.9	22.8	3.4
North Central	6.6	9.7	16.9	9.9	2.1	9.3	4.6	20.3	21.3	3.1
South	4.4	8.2	9.1	7.1	1.4	4.3	2.2	8.2	10.0	1.5
West	6.7	8.6	14.5	12.7	1.9	10.1	4.9	18.0	23.4	3.6
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	4.8	NA	13.3	11.9	1.9	5.0	NA	14.3	14.4	1.5
High school graduate	5.3	NA	11.4	8.5	1.7	7.8	NA	13.1	17.7	1.4
Some college	4.9	NA	11.3	10.3	(a)	8.8	NA	12.0	19.4	3.8
College graduate	6.7	NA	19.3	10.4	3.1	11.0	NA	20.9	18.8	5.9
Current employment^c										
Full-time	6.7	NA	13.4	11.1	2.4	9.7	NA	15.4	17.3	4.0
Part-time	6.5	NA	14.2	8.5	(a)	10.3	NA	13.7	19.8	5.1
Unemployed	8.3	NA	11.3	10.8	(a)	9.8	NA	11.3	20.2	(a)
Other ^d	2.1	NA	8.7	4.5	(a)	3.2	NA	9.6	17.4	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.83. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^a Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^b Data on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18 to 25 years old, 6 persons 26 to 34 years old, and 13 persons 35 years and older. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^c Data on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18 to 25 years old, 3 persons 26 to 34 years old, and 5 persons 35 years and older. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^d Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 64, 66. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.88

Estimated prevalence of PCP and heroin use

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

(Percent reporting ever used)

	PCP					Heroin				
	Total all ages	Age group				Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Total (N=8,814)	3.1 %	1.2 %	4.4 %	8.3 %	1.3 %	1.0 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	2.1 %	0.8 %
Sex										
Male	3.7	1.1	5.0	10.0	1.5	1.3	0.6	(a)	3.1	1.1
Female	2.6	1.2	3.8	6.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	(a)	1.1	0.6
Race/ethnicity										
White	3.3	1.3	4.9	9.6	1.2	0.8	0.7	(a)	2.3	0.4
Black	1.6	(a)	2.2	2.8	(a)	2.3	(a)	(a)	1.7	3.9
Hispanic	3.0	1.6	3.9	5.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	(a)	1.0	(a)
Population density										
Large metro	3.7	1.4	5.6	10.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	(a)	2.9	1.1
Small metro	3.5	0.9	4.4	9.0	1.6	0.9	(a)	(a)	2.1	(a)
Nonmetro	1.6	1.1	(a)	4.2	(a)	(a)	0.5	(a)	(a)	(a)
Region										
Northeast	4.3	1.1	3.8	12.2	2.6	1.4	(a)	(a)	4.2	1.1
North Central	3.8	1.9	6.6	8.8	(a)	0.9	0.8	(a)	1.4	(a)
South	1.7	0.6	3.0	4.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	(a)	1.8	0.7
West	3.7	1.4	5.2	10.5	1.1	0.8	1.2	(a)	1.5	(a)
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	2.5	NA	5.9	8.1	0.8	1.3	NA	(a)	2.2	1.2
High school graduate	3.4	NA	4.3	8.8	0.7	1.0	NA	(a)	2.5	0.7
Some college	4.2	NA	3.9	9.7	2.2	1.2	NA	(a)	2.5	1.2
College graduate	3.4	NA	(a)	6.3	2.2	0.3	NA	(a)	1.0	(a)
Current employment^c										
Full-time	3.7	NA	3.7	8.3	1.4	1.1	NA	(a)	2.4	0.7
Part-time	5.1	NA	5.3	8.1	3.8	1.6	NA	(a)	1.5	(a)
Unemployed	4.1	NA	6.4	5.9	(a)	1.6	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other ^d	1.8	NA	4.8	9.2	(a)	0.5	NA	(a)	1.3	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.83. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^bData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds and are missing for 10 persons 18 to 25 years old, 6 persons 26 to 34 years old, and 13 persons 35 years and older. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^cData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds and are missing for 6 persons 18 to 25 years old, 3 persons 26 to 34 years old, and 5 persons 35 years and older. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 68, 69. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.89

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1990

	Alcohol					Marihuana				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=9,259)	16.8 %	83.2 %	51.2 %	14.8 %	17.2 %	68.9 %	33.1 %	5.1 %	5.1 %	22.9 %
Sex										
Male	11.9	88.1	58.9	12.1	17.1	61.7	35.3	6.4	5.7	26.2
Female	21.3	78.7	44.1	17.4	17.2	71.8	28.2	3.9	4.5	19.8
Race, ethnicity										
White	14.8	85.2	53.1	15.2	16.9	65.8	34.2	5.0	5.1	24.1
Black	23.4	76.6	43.7	11.9	21.0	68.3	31.7	6.7	4.5	20.5
Hispanic	21.4	78.6	47.1	17.4	14.1	70.4	29.6	4.7	6.2	18.7
Age										
12 to 17 years	51.8	48.2	24.5	16.5	7.2	85.2	14.8	5.2	6.1	3.5
18 to 25 years	11.8	88.2	63.3	16.9	8.0	47.8	52.2	12.7	11.9	27.6
26 to 34 years	8.0	92.0	63.3	15.5	13.2	39.2	60.8	8.6	9.4	42.8
35 years and older	15.0	85.0	48.6	13.9	22.5	78.1	21.9	1.9	1.7	18.3
Region										
Northeast	15.4	84.6	59.5	14.6	10.5	70.1	29.9	5.5	4.1	20.3
North Central	12.1	87.9	55.0	15.9	17.0	64.6	35.4	5.7	4.9	24.8
South	22.3	77.7	42.4	13.9	21.4	71.0	29.0	4.0	5.2	19.8
West	14.2	85.8	53.5	15.6	16.7	59.8	40.2	5.7	6.1	28.4

Note: These data are from the 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the contiguous United States from Mar. 12 to June 30, 1990. The 1990 Survey is the tenth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 23-27, 83-87. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1990

	Cocaine					Crack				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=9,259)	88.7 %	11.3 %	0.8 %	2.3 %	8.2 %	98.6 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.9 %
Sex										
Male	86.2	13.8	1.1	3.2	9.5	98.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	1.2
Female	91.0	9.0	0.5	1.5	7.0	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
Race, ethnicity										
White	88.3	11.7	0.6	2.2	8.9	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
Black	90.0	10.0	1.7	2.3	6.0	96.9	3.1	0.9	0.8	1.4
Hispanic	88.5	11.5	1.9	3.3	6.3	98.4	1.6	B	NA	NA
Age										
12 to 17 years	97.4	2.6	0.6	1.6	0.4	99.0	1.0	B	NA	0.3
18 to 25 years	80.6	19.4	2.2	5.3	11.9	97.2	2.8	0.7	0.7	1.4
26 to 34 years	74.4	25.6	1.7	5.1	18.8	96.9	3.1	0.6	0.4	2.1
35 years and older	94.1	5.9	0.2	0.7	5.0	99.5	0.5	B	NA	NA
Region										
Northeast	88.9	11.1	0.9	1.8	8.4	98.8	1.2	B	NA	0.8
North Central	90.1	9.9	0.7	2.3	6.9	99.3	0.7	B	NA	0.3
South	91.1	8.9	0.7	2.1	6.1	98.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.9
West	83.0	17.0	0.9	3.2	12.9	97.9	2.1	0.2	0.4	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.89. Cocaine includes crack. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 29-33, 35-39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.91

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of Inhalants, hallucinogens, and stimulants

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1990

	Inhalants					Hallucinogens					Stimulants				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=9,259)	94.9 %	5.1 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	3.9 %	92.4 %	7.6 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	6.5 %	93.1 %	6.9 %	0.5 %	1.0 %	5.4 %
Sex															
Male	93.0	7.0	0.9	0.8	5.3	89.8	10.2	0.4	1.3	8.5	91.6	8.4	0.5	1.2	6.7
Female	96.6	3.4	0.3	0.4	2.7	94.7	5.3	0.2	0.4	4.7	94.4	5.6	0.5	0.9	4.2
Race, ethnicity															
White	94.4	5.6	0.6	0.7	4.3	91.3	8.7	0.3	1.0	7.4	92.0	8.0	0.5	1.2	6.3
Black	96.4	3.6	0.6	0.3	2.7	97.0	3.0	B	NA	2.7	97.4	2.6	B	NA	1.7
Hispanic	96.3	3.7	0.5	0.6	2.6	94.8	5.2	B	NA	4.1	95.9	4.1	0.5	0.8	2.8
Age															
12 to 17 years	92.2	7.8	2.2	1.8	3.8	96.7	3.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	95.5	4.5	1.0	2.0	1.5
18 to 25 years	89.6	10.4	1.2	1.8	7.4	88.0	12.0	0.8	3.1	8.1	91.0	9.0	1.2	2.2	5.6
26 to 34 years	92.8	7.2	B	NA	6.6	84.3	15.7	B	NA	14.7	86.6	13.4	0.7	2.0	10.7
35 years and older	97.4	2.6	B	NA	2.2	95.5	4.5	B	NA	4.3	95.4	4.6	B	NA	4.2
Region															
Northeast	95.1	4.9	0.4	0.6	3.9	92.7	7.3	0.3	0.9	6.1	95.4	4.6	B	NA	4.0
North Central	94.9	5.1	0.7	0.6	3.8	92.7	7.3	0.3	0.6	6.4	93.6	6.4	0.7	0.9	4.8
South	95.1	4.9	0.8	0.5	3.6	93.8	6.2	0.3	0.7	5.2	93.7	6.3	0.5	1.4	4.4
West	94.3	5.7	0.4	0.7	4.6	89.4	10.6	B	NA	9.1	89.2	10.8	0.5	1.2	9.1

Note: See Note, table 3.89. Hallucinogens include LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 41-45, 47-51, 59-63. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

Estimated prevalence of PCP, heroin, and needle use

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1990

(Percent reporting ever used)

	PCP	Heroin	Needle use
Total (N=9,259)	3.0 %	0.8 %	1.7 %
Sex			
Male	3.8	1.1	2.3
Female	2.2	0.5	1.0
Race, ethnicity			
White	3.3	0.7	1.6
Black	1.6	1.7	1.8
Hispanic	2.2	1.2	1.7
Age			
12 to 17 years	1.0	0.7	1.6
18 to 25 years	3.9	0.6	2.3
26 to 34 years	6.6	1.4	3.1
35 years and older	1.8	0.7	1.0
Region			
Northeast	3.1	1.1	2.2
North Central	2.7	0.7	1.2
South	2.0	0.6	1.5
West	4.7	1.1	1.8

Note: See Note, table 3.89. Needle use is derived from specific questions about use of cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines with a needle, and from general questions about needle use with other drugs. 1990 estimates of needle use are not comparable to those published in the 1988 *Population Estimates* because the 1990 estimates are based upon a more extensive set of questions about needle use. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 101-103. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Respondents reporting problems resulting from alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1988

Type of problem	Total all ages ^a (N=5,326)	Age group			
		12 to 17 years (N=1,300)	18 to 25 years (N=1,161)	26 to 34 years (N=1,555)	35 years and older (N=1,310)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	14.2 %	19.1 %	25.9 %	18.8 %	7.5 %
Heated argument while drinking	9.4	12.7	19.8	11.4	4.6
Stayed away from work or school	4.4	4.5	12.2	5.0	1.4
High or tight on job or at school	4.9	9.5	12.4	5.3	1.6
Lost or nearly lost job	1.2	(b)	2.2	1.4	0.8
Partner told me I should cut down	9.3	10.6	12.5	10.3	7.5
Relative told me I should cut down	5.8	7.4	9.8	5.5	4.3
Friend told me I should cut down	3.7	8.4	5.5	3.9	2.3
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	11.0	25.0	24.6	12.1	4.1
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	8.0	15.5	11.0	8.0	5.9
Stayed drunk for more than one day	3.2	4.6	6.4	3.7	1.6
Difficult for me to stop drinking	5.6	10.1	9.0	7.8	3.0
Unable to remember what happened	11.8	23.9	23.9	13.6	5.3
Quick drink when no one was looking	4.4	16.6	5.9	3.1	2.8
Drink first thing in morning	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.8
Hands shook after drinking day before	3.4	3.7	5.8	4.2	2.2
Got high or tight while drinking alone	12.4	12.2	16.9	16.8	9.0
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	6.0	10.7	9.1	7.5	3.7

Note: See Note, table 3.83. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of alcohol as not having problems, the figures are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aOnly respondents who report having had at least one drink in the past 12 months are included.

^bEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 124. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

Respondents reporting problems resulting from alcohol use during the past year

By type of alcohol use and type of problem, United States, 1988^a

Type of problem	Type of alcohol use		
	Drunk more than twice a month (N=470)	Drunk about twice a month or less often (N=1,775)	Not drunk in past year (N=2,834)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	53.5 %	24.6 %	4.9 %
Heated argument while drinking	44.5	16.4	2.0
Stayed away from work or school	23.6	7.0	0.9
High or tight on job or at school	30.7	7.6	0.9
Lost or nearly lost job	9.1	0.9	0.3
Partner told me I should cut down	42.4	14.5	3.1
Relative told me I should cut down	32.1	7.4	2.1
Friend told me I should cut down	23.9	4.4	1.0
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	47.7	19.8	2.7
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	31.8	11.1	4.1
Stayed drunk for more than one day	27.9	3.3	0.3
Difficult for me to stop drinking	35.6	7.6	1.2
Unable to remember what happened	53.5	21.3	2.4
Quick drink when no one was looking	20.0	5.0	2.4
Drink first thing in morning	13.7	1.3	0.6
Hands shook after drinking day before	20.5	5.1	0.5
Got high or tight while drinking alone	47.9	22.7	3.3
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	30.4	8.5	2.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.83 and 3.93. "Drunk more than twice a month" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol 25 or more days in the past 12 months. "Drunk twice a month or less often" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol at least once but no more than 24 days in the past 12 months. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aOnly respondents who reported having at least one drink in the past 12 months and who reported their frequency of being drunk in the past year are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 125. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Respondents reporting problems resulting from alcohol, drug, or cigarette use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1988

Type of problem	Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Became depressed or lost interest in things	4.0 %	5.4%	7.4 %	6.1 %	2.0 %
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	4.9	6.1	9.8	8.4	2.1
Felt completely alone and isolated	2.3	3.3	4.5	3.4	1.2
Felt very nervous and anxious	4.9	6.0	7.9	7.8	2.8
Had health problems	3.1	2.5	3.4	4.3	2.7
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.8	7.1	11.3	7.0	1.8
Felt irritable and upset	4.6	4.2	8.6	6.8	2.9
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.4	3.3	5.9	4.0	0.8
Felt suspicious/mistrustful of people	2.0	3.2	4.9	2.8	0.8
Found it harder to handle my problems	2.0	2.6	3.8	2.9	1.0
Had to get emergency medical help	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.83. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of these substances as not having problems while leaving the missing data for other users, the figures reported in this table are underestimates of the prevalence of perceived problems. The differences are small for most individual problems, less than 1 percent. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 118. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

Respondents reporting problems resulting from use of alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine during the past year

By type of problem, United States, 1988

Type of problem	Drug used in past year		
	Alcohol (N=5,326)	Marijuana (N=1,173)	Cocaine (N=452)
Became depressed or lost interest in things	3.3 %	6.1 %	9.2 %
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	5.2	3.1	7.2
Felt completely alone and isolated	1.9	2.4	5.1
Felt very nervous and anxious	2.0	4.8	13.9
Had health problems	1.2	1.4	3.1
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.6	8.3	3.4
Felt irritable and upset	3.8	2.3	7.1
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.1	5.0	2.7
Felt suspicious/mistrustful of people	1.6	3.7	6.5
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.7	2.2	4.1
Had to get emergency medical help	0.3	(a)	1.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.83 and 3.95. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 119. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Respondents reporting problems resulting from use of marijuana and cocaine during the past year

By type of use, age group, and type of problem, United States, 1988

Questions: "Have you ever tried to cut down on your use of any of these drugs? Circle the number next to each drug for which you need larger amounts to get the same effect or for which you can no longer get high on the amount you used to use before. Circle the number next to each drug you have ever used every day or almost daily for two or more weeks in a row. Circle the number next to each drug you felt you needed or were dependent on. Circle the number next to each drug for which you've had withdrawal symptoms, that is, you felt sick because you stopped or cut down on your use of it."

Type of use and age group	Tried to cut down	Needed larger amounts	Used every day	Needed; dependent	Withdrawal symptoms
Used marijuana at least once in past year					
Total all ages (N=1,173)	34.1 %	10.8 %	21.2 %	9.0 %	3.9 %
12 to 17 years	35.2	18.9	20.0	12.4	6.1
18 to 25 years	38.0	12.1	22.1	9.5	5.1
26 to 34 years	34.0	7.9	22.9	9.5	3.1
35 years and older	24.4	7.3	16.8	(a)	(a)
Used marijuana once a month or more often in past year					
Total all ages (N=1,612)	44.1	18.6	38.7	15.6	6.0
12 to 17 years	52.6	33.6	38.1	22.2	10.1
18 to 25 years	48.3	20.1	39.6	16.0	7.6
26 to 34 years	44.5	12.7	39.7	15.4	4.0
35 years and older	23.9	16.0	33.9	(a)	(a)
Used cocaine at least once in past year					
Total all ages (N=452)	30.7	11.8	7.3	5.9	6.3
12 to 17 years	31.1	22.2	12.8	14.7	12.1
18 to 25 years	30.4	10.8	5.5	5.2	5.6
26 to 34 years	33.7	13.7	9.3	5.8	5.5
35 years and older	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Used cocaine once a month or more often in past year					
Total all ages (N=1,662)	48.4	31.2	22.0	17.5	13.9
12 to 17 years	51.6	47.7	34.0	32.3	26.1
18 to 25 years	48.3	29.4	14.0	14.7	15.5
26 to 34 years	47.3	31.0	29.1	17.2	7.2
35 years and older	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.83. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of marijuana as not having problems, the figures are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 120, 121. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Drug thefts

By type of drug and region, 1976-88

(In thousands of dosage units)

Type of drug and region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 ^a	1984	1985 ^a	1986	1987	1988
Total	66,441	44,269	46,717	44,914	35,191	39,773	20,344	7,292	NA	239	15,289	15,564	8,983
Narcotics ^b	10,614	10,072	11,732	12,210	10,881	10,770	8,530	4,678	NA	88	6,437	5,352	4,388
Northeast	3,891	2,572	3,222	2,587	1,463	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,731	1,251	1,258
Southeast	2,147	2,400	2,708	2,988	2,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,294	1,163	1,003
North Central	2,446	2,675	3,157	2,867	2,762	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,961	1,675	1,070
South Central	791	979	1,025	1,497	1,498	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	608	501	352
West	1,339	1,446	1,626	2,271	2,447	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	843	762	705
Stimulants	12,315	9,596	11,636	11,268	5,555	6,639	2,883	1,447	NA	79	2,945	1,205	1,047
Northeast	5,731	2,863	5,011	5,784	1,013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	834	228	267
Southeast	1,697	1,826	1,567	1,343	1,198	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	331	267	222
North Central	2,942	1,980	2,592	1,814	1,489	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	583	374	309
South Central	838	960	1,191	1,028	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	171	158	129
West	1,107	1,967	1,275	1,299	1,149	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,026	178	121
Depressants	43,512	24,601	23,349	21,436	18,755	22,363	8,931	1,167	NA	72	5,907	9,007	3,547
Northeast	27,809	7,920	5,490	5,436	3,720	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,116	6,784	1,469
Southeast	4,454	5,293	4,747	4,967	4,746	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,361	728	900
North Central	6,515	5,658	7,537	5,635	5,368	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,513	700	594
South Central	1,965	2,500	2,398	2,359	2,276	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	476	446	246
West	2,769	3,230	3,177	3,039	2,645	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	441	349	338

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 1981-85 are not available by geographic area.

^aThe drug theft data for 1983 are for January through June; the data for 1985 are for April through December.

^bIncludes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1979* (Washington, DC: 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 3.99

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-90

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting that they used alcoholic beverages)

Year	National	Male	Female
1939	58 %	70 %	45 %
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288, p. 14; and *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303, p. 4 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.100

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Do you have an occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer	No opinion/refused
National	57 %	43 %	(a)
Sex			
Male	64	35	1 %
Female	51	49	(a)
Age			
18 to 29 years	61	39	0
30 to 49 years	64	35	1
50 years and older	47	53	(a)
Region			
East	64	36	0
Midwest	54	46	0
South	50	50	0
West	62	36	2
Race			
White	60	40	(a)
Black	42	58	0
Other	43	57	0
Education			
College graduate	68	31	1
College incomplete	65	35	(a)
High school graduate	57	43	0
Less than high school graduate	33	66	1
Politics			
Republican	58	42	0
Democrat	55	44	1
Independent	59	40	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	76	24	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	38	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	58	42	0
Under \$20,000	44	56	(a)
Religion			
Protestant	52	48	(a)
Catholic	65	35	0
None	73	26	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1990), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.101

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	23 %	76 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	28	71	1
Female	18	82	0
Age			
18 to 29 years	31	69	0
30 to 49 years	25	74	1
50 years and older	14	85	1
Region			
East	20	79	1
Midwest	31	68	1
South	20	80	(a)
West	22	77	1
Race			
White	23	76	1
Black	20	78	2
Other	23	77	0
Education			
College graduate	22	77	1
College incomplete	21	78	1
High school graduate	24	75	1
Less than high school graduate	28	72	0
Politics			
Republican	26	74	0
Democrat	24	75	1
Independent	19	80	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	25	74	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	21	77	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21	79	0
Under \$20,000	26	74	0
Religion			
Protestant	23	77	(a)
Catholic	22	77	1
None	25	73	2

Note: This question was presented to a 57 percent subsample of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" asked in December 1990. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1990), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.102

Respondents reporting whether they plan to cut down or quit drinking

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Do you plan to cut down or quit drinking within the next year?"

	Yes, cut down	Yes, quit	No	No opinion/refused
National	12 %	8 %	78 %	2 %
Sex				
Male	15	6	78	1
Female	7	12	78	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	20	11	67	2
30 to 49 years	9	6	84	1
50 years and older	8	7	82	3
Region				
East	10	11	78	1
Midwest	14	8	75	3
South	9	7	83	1
West	15	7	75	3
Race				
White	12	6	80	2
Black	10	37	49	4
Other	14	20	66	0
Education				
College graduate	9	3	86	2
College incomplete	15	7	76	2
High school graduate	11	11	77	1
Less than high school graduate	17	15	64	4
Politics				
Republican	13	6	81	(a)
Democrat	12	13	73	2
Independent	10	6	81	3
Income				
\$50,000 and over	13	6	79	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	10	5	84	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	10	7	83	0
Under \$20,000	13	15	68	4
Religion				
Protestant	12	10	75	3
Catholic	13	6	81	0
None	6	10	82	2

Note: This question was presented to a 57 percent subsample of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" asked in December 1990. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1990), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.103

 Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

 Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No	No opinion/ refused
National	23 %	76 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	18	81	1
Female	28	82	(a)
Age			
18 to 29 years	19	80	1
30 to 49 years	26	73	1
50 years and older	24	76	(a)
Region			
East	20	80	0
Midwest	23	76	1
South	23	77	(a)
West	27	71	2
Race			
White	24	76	(a)
Black	19	81	0
Other	22	76	2
Education			
College graduate	19	79	2
College incomplete	23	77	(a)
High school graduate	25	75	(a)
Less than high school graduate	25	74	1
Politics			
Republican	21	79	(a)
Democrat	25	74	1
Independent	22	77	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	19	80	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	24	74	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	77	0
Under \$20,000	28	72	0
Religion			
Protestant	27	73	(a)
Catholic	20	79	1
None	17	82	1

 Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

 Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1990), p. 4. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.104

Estimated percent distribution of fatally-injured and surviving motor vehicle drivers

By level of blood alcohol concentration, United States, 1982-89

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 ^a	1989	Percent change 1982-89
Fatally-injured drivers									
None (0.00%)	46.9 %	48.6 %	50.6 %	52.2 %	51.8 %	53.4 %	53.2 %	54.4 %	16.0 %
Some and Impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.4	-9.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	43.8	42.4	40.2	38.7	38.8	37.7	38.0	37.2	-15.1
Total number	24,690	24,138	25,589	25,337	26,630	26,833	27,253	26,379	6.8
Surviving drivers									
None (0.00%)	72.4	73.5	74.8	77.2	76.7	77.2	78.0	79.0	9.1
Some and Impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.8	-20.9
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	19.0	18.3	17.1	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.7	14.2	-25.3
Total number	31,339	30,518	31,923	32,546	33,705	34,609	35,000	34,019	8.6

Note: These data are based on information submitted by all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to the National Center for Statistics and Analysis maintained by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration uses an estimation procedure to derive national statistics on blood alcohol levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal accidents, who were not tested or for whom blood alcohol concentration (BAC) test results are unknown. The probability of alcohol involvement of each driver for whom there is no BAC data is calculated based on known test results for people in similar accidents using specific driver and crash parameters. This procedure allows national estimates of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities.

^aData have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Fatal Accident Reporting System 1989: A Decade of Progress* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 2-2, Table 2-2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.105

Estimated percent distribution of blood alcohol concentration levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1982-89

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 ^a	1989	Percent change 1982-89
Ages under 18									
None (0.00%)	70.0 %	72.3 %	74.4 %	77.1 %	75.4 %	77.0 %	78.6 %	81.7 %	16.7 %
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	11.4	10.4	10.7	9.4	11.1	10.5	9.4	8.4	-26.3
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	18.6	17.3	14.9	13.5	13.5	12.5	12.0	9.9	-46.8
Total number	3,082	3,043	3,193	3,269	3,780	3,792	3,676	3,304	7.2
Ages 18 to 20									
None (0.00%)	51.8	53.2	55.7	59.8	58.6	61.9	63.1	65.2	25.9
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	13.1	12.9	13.6	12.3	13.3	13.1	12.6	11.2	-14.5
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	35.1	33.9	30.7	27.9	28.1	25.0	24.3	23.6	-32.8
Total number	7,188	6,707	7,057	6,596	6,887	6,587	6,943	6,529	-9.2
Ages 21 to 24									
None (0.00%)	48.5	49.3	51.0	54.1	52.8	54.5	54.0	55.0	13.4
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	11.5	11.6	11.7	10.6	11.2	11.4	10.9	10.5	-8.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	40.0	39.1	37.3	35.3	36.0	34.1	35.2	34.5	-13.8
Total number	9,018	8,432	8,963	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,717	-14.4
Ages 25 to 34									
None (0.00%)	56.1	56.4	58.3	59.0	58.5	58.4	58.9	59.9	6.8
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.2	-6.8
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	35.1	34.8	33.0	32.4	33.0	32.9	32.7	31.9	-9.1
Total number	14,787	14,470	15,233	15,257	16,179	16,562	16,398	15,919	7.7
Ages 35 to 54									
None (0.00%)	67.3	68.7	70.4	71.9	71.8	71.8	71.6	71.5	6.2
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.6	-15.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	26.1	25.2	23.6	22.3	22.3	22.6	22.8	22.8	-12.6
Total number	12,964	13,060	13,647	14,041	14,317	15,248	15,838	16,131	24.4
Ages 55 to 64									
None (0.00%)	77.2	78.2	79.9	81.5	81.4	81.9	81.6	82.0	6.2
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.3	-20.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	17.4	16.8	15.3	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.1	13.7	-21.3
Total number	3,941	3,862	4,059	4,112	4,019	4,223	4,320	4,200	6.6
Ages 65 and older									
None (0.00%)	86.3	88.0	87.5	89.0	89.5	90.0	89.1	90.0	4.3
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.4	-10.5
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	9.9	8.6	8.8	7.6	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.6	-33.3
Total number	3,894	4,026	4,316	4,479	4,881	5,078	5,376	5,426	39.3

Note: See Note, table 3.104.

^aData have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Fatal Accident Reporting System 1989: A Decade of Progress* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 2-4, Table 2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.106

Automobile crashes

By alcohol involvement and crash severity, United States, 1988 and 1989

Alcohol involvement	1988								1989							
	Total crashes		Crash severity						Total crashes		Crash severity					
			Property damage only		Minor or moderate injury		Severe or fatal injury				Property damage only		Minor or moderate injury		Severe or fatal injury	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	6,877,000	100 %	4,633,000	100 %	1,828,000	100 %	415,000	100 %	6,644,000	100 %	4,450,000	100 %	1,800,000	100 %	394,000	100 %
Yes	479,000	7	226,000	5	177,000	10	76,000	18	398,000	6	181,000	4	148,000	8	68,000	17
No	6,398,000	93	4,407,000	95	1,651,000	90	339,000	82	6,246,000	94	4,269,000	96	1,652,000	92	326,000	83

Note: These data are from the first and second annual reports of overall crash statistics produced from data collected by the General Estimates System (GES) for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The GES obtained its data from a nationally representative probability sample selected from an estimated 6.9 million police-reported traffic crashes that occurred in the United States in 1988 and from approximately 6.6 million crashes in 1989. The GES obtained a sample of approximately 49,000 police accident reports in 1988 and 44,000 reports in 1989 from 400 police agencies within 60 geographic sites across the United States. Alcohol involvement was coded by police officers when

evidence of alcohol was present. The code does not necessarily mean that a driver, passenger, or nonoccupant was tested for alcohol. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *General Estimates System 1988*, p. 38; *1989*, p. 38 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation).

Table 3.107

Automobile crashes

By time of day and alcohol involvement, United States, 1988 and 1989^a

Time of day	1988						1989					
	Total crashes		Alcohol involvement				Total crashes		Alcohol involvement			
			Yes		No				Yes		No	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	6,877,000	100 %	479,000	7 %	6,398,000	93 %	6,644,000	100 %	398,000	6 %	6,246,000	94 %
6 a.m. to 10 a.m.	1,020,000	100	19,000	2	1,001,000	98	1,025,000	100	15,000	1	1,011,000	99
10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	1,439,000	100	27,000	2	1,412,000	98	1,382,000	100	24,000	2	1,358,000	98
2 p.m. to 6 p.m.	2,085,000	100	68,000	3	2,018,000	97	2,026,000	100	58,000	3	1,969,000	97
6 p.m. to 10 p.m.	1,251,000	100	131,000	10	1,121,000	90	1,195,000	100	107,000	9	1,089,000	91
10 p.m. to 2 a.m.	739,000	100	157,000	21	582,000	79	699,000	100	129,000	19	569,000	81
2 a.m. to 6 a.m.	342,000	100	77,000	23	265,000	77	317,000	100	66,000	21	251,000	79

Note: See Note, table 3.106.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *General Estimates Survey 1988*, p. 40; *1989*, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation).

Table 3.109

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1989

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	248,239,000	14,251,449	1,646,037	12,605,412	21,500	94,504	578,326	951,707	3,168,170	7,872,442	1,564,800
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,741.0	663.1	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
Metropolitan Statistical Area	191,346,929										
Area actually reporting ^c	97.8%	12,265,300	1,478,947	10,786,353	18,376	80,069	556,817	823,685	2,664,345	6,662,450	1,459,558
Estimated total	100.0%	12,430,136	1,491,847	10,938,289	18,513	81,238	559,770	832,326	2,701,504	6,762,395	1,474,390
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,496.1	779.7	5,716.5	9.7	42.5	292.5	435.0	1,411.8	3,534.1	776.5
Other cities	22,816,107										
Area actually reporting ^c	93.6%	1,074,451	83,801	990,650	1,045	5,775	12,316	64,665	221,348	722,025	47,279
Estimated total	100.0%	1,148,626	89,867	1,058,759	1,143	6,178	13,242	69,304	237,221	771,091	50,447
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,034.3	393.9	4,640.4	5.0	27.1	58.0	303.8	1,039.7	3,379.6	221.1
Rural	34,079,964										
Area actually reporting ^c	87.9%	611,592	57,159	554,433	1,594	6,364	4,763	44,438	268,697	309,496	36,240
Estimated totals	100.0%	672,687	64,323	608,364	1,844	7,088	5,314	50,077	229,445	338,956	39,963
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,973.8	188.7	1,785.1	5.4	20.8	15.6	146.9	673.3	994.6	117.3

Note: See Note, table 3.108. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.110. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 321). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^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.

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1989, 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 49, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1989

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,780,013										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	152,119	19,342	132,777	314	1,015	4,990	13,023	37,193	84,934	10,650
Estimated totals	100.0%	153,774	19,543	134,231	316	1,022	5,034	13,171	37,559	85,927	10,745
Other cities	556,220										
Area actually reporting	95.0%	27,206	3,668	23,538	43	152	371	3,102	5,825	16,774	939
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,625	3,859	24,766	45	160	390	3,264	6,129	17,649	988
Rural	781,767										
Area actually reporting	81.2%	6,637	753	5,884	49	76	74	554	2,871	2,594	419
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,174	927	7,247	60	94	91	682	3,536	3,195	516
State total	4,118,000	190,573	24,329	166,244	421	1,276	5,515	17,117	47,224	106,771	12,249
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,627.8	590.8	4,037.0	10.2	31.0	133.9	415.7	1,146.8	2,592.8	297.5
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	223,363										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,216	1,131	11,085	11	139	272	709	1,708	8,219	1,158
Other cities	174,486										
Area actually reporting	86.0%	7,198	664	6,534	8	54	56	546	1,100	4,727	707
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,372	772	7,600	9	63	65	635	1,280	5,498	822
Rural	129,151										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,602	720	3,882	22	77	19	602	1,370	2,094	418
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,602	720	3,882	22	77	19	602	1,370	2,094	418
State total	527,000	25,190	2,623	22,567	42	279	356	1,946	4,358	15,811	2,398
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,779.9	497.7	4,282.2	8.0	52.9	67.6	369.3	826.9	3,000.2	455.0
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,718,009										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	244,299	17,632	226,667	190	1,100	4,570	11,772	50,061	154,558	22,048
Other cities	459,072										
Area actually reporting	97.4%	32,505	2,466	30,039	20	119	317	2,010	6,222	22,042	1,775
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,382	2,533	30,849	21	122	326	2,064	6,390	22,636	1,823
Rural	378,919										
Area actually reporting	90.9%	8,108	1,050	7,058	24	58	44	924	2,574	3,980	504
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,923	1,155	7,768	26	64	48	1,017	2,833	4,380	555
State total	3,556,000	286,604	21,320	265,284	237	1,286	4,944	14,853	59,284	181,574	24,426
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,059.7	599.6	7,460.2	6.7	36.2	139.0	417.7	1,667.2	5,106.1	686.9
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	954,548										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	68,230	7,928	60,302	112	622	2,122	5,072	16,940	39,058	4,304
Other cities	568,287										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	29,521	2,517	27,004	35	164	463	1,855	7,160	18,503	1,341
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,713	2,533	27,180	35	165	466	1,867	7,207	18,623	1,350
Rural	883,165										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,667	936	10,731	56	137	72	671	4,591	5,403	737
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,667	936	10,731	56	137	72	671	4,591	5,403	737
State total	2,406,000	109,610	11,397	98,213	203	924	2,660	7,610	28,738	63,084	6,391
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,555.7	473.7	4,082.0	8.4	38.4	110.6	316.3	1,194.4	2,621.9	265.6
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	21,308,110										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,910,278	278,637	1,631,641	3,095	11,556	95,819	168,167	395,995	940,416	295,230
Other cities	510,727										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	33,258	2,782	30,476	26	188	424	2,144	7,212	21,327	1,937
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,379	2,793	30,586	26	189	426	2,152	7,238	21,404	1,944
Rural	738,233										
Area actually reporting	95.8%	21,062	2,591	18,471	35	212	178	2,166	6,928	10,326	1,217
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,995	2,706	19,289	37	221	186	2,262	7,235	10,783	1,271
State total	29,063,000	1,965,652	284,136	1,681,516	3,158	11,966	96,431	172,581	410,468	972,603	298,445
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,763.4	977.7	5,785.8	10.9	41.2	331.8	593.8	1,412.3	3,346.5	1,026.9
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,703,021										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	171,351	13,990	157,361	117	1,125	2,888	9,860	36,462	107,191	13,708
Other cities	292,149										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	19,027	926	18,101	13	45	72	796	2,937	14,464	700
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,085	928	18,157	13	45	72	798	2,946	14,509	702
Rural	321,830										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,892	718	9,174	16	32	24	646	2,067	6,495	612
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,892	718	9,174	16	32	24	646	2,067	6,495	612
State total	3,317,000	200,328	15,636	184,692	146	1,202	2,984	11,304	41,475	128,195	15,022
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,039.4	471.4	5,568.0	4.4	36.2	90.0	340.8	1,250.4	3,864.8	452.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,968,529										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	163,067	15,883	147,184	183	830	6,863	8,007	37,913	87,278	21,993
Other cities	87,903										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,673	171	3,502	1	29	40	101	746	2,485	271
Rural	182,568										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,955	522	3,433	6	33	53	430	1,376	1,720	337
State total	3,239,000	170,695	16,576	154,119	190	892	6,956	8,538	40,035	91,483	22,601
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,270.0	511.8	4,758.2	5.9	27.5	214.8	263.6	1,236.0	2,824.4	697.8
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	443,807										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,671	2,342	20,329	24	314	733	1,271	4,162	13,935	2,232
Other cities	70,708										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,391	566	4,825	0	64	132	370	717	3,904	204
Rural	158,485										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,681	837	3,844	10	191	69	567	1,193	2,455	196
State total	673,000	327,473	3,745	28,998	34	569	934	2,208	6,072	20,294	2,632
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,865.2	556.5	4,308.8	5.1	84.5	138.8	328.1	902.2	3,015.5	391.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	604,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	62,172	12,937	49,235	434	186	6,542	5,775	11,780	29,164	8,291
Other cities	NONE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rural	NONE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State total	604,000	62,172	12,937	49,235	434	186	6,542	5,775	11,780	29,164	8,291
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	10,293.4	2,141.9	8,151.5	71.9	30.8	1,083.1	956.1	1,950.3	4,828.5	1,372.7
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	11,495,723										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,061,917	133,707	928,210	1,314	5,841	50,054	76,498	272,649	556,465	99,096
Other cities	313,068										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,224	2,760	19,464	20	116	645	1,979	5,869	12,525	1,070
Rural	862,209										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	31,476	4,108	27,368	71	342	489	3,206	10,736	14,712	1,920
State total	12,671,000	1,115,617	140,575	975,042	1,405	6,299	51,188	81,683	289,254	583,702	102,086
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,804.5	1,109.4	7,695.1	11.1	49.7	404.0	644.6	2,282.8	4,606.6	805.7
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,174,661										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	353,104	36,413	316,691	585	2,349	15,041	18,438	80,988	199,605	36,098
Estimated totals	100.0%	355,498	36,616	318,882	587	2,363	15,121	18,545	81,500	201,072	36,310
Other cities	894,944										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	54,709	6,090	48,619	108	302	1,589	4,091	13,402	32,617	2,600
Estimated totals	100.0%	58,115	6,470	51,645	115	321	1,688	4,346	14,236	34,647	2,762
Rural	1,366,395										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	40,924	4,200	36,724	116	458	630	2,996	14,240	19,531	2,953
Estimated totals	100.0%	41,612	4,271	37,341	118	466	641	3,046	14,479	19,859	3,003
State total	6,436,000	455,225	47,357	407,868	820	3,150	17,450	25,937	110,215	255,578	42,075
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,073.1	735.8	6,337.3	12.7	48.9	271.1	403.0	1,712.5	3,971.1	653.7
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	848,959										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	52,909	2,297	50,612	43	412	815	1,027	10,685	36,325	3,602
Other cities	37,054										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,061	114	2,947	2	19	27	66	653	2,184	110
Rural	225,987										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,757	593	13,164	8	65	83	437	3,601	8,865	698
State total	1,112,000	69,727	3,004	66,723	53	496	925	1,530	14,939	47,374	4,410
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,270.4	270.1	6,000.3	4.8	44.6	83.2	137.6	1,343.4	4,260.3	396.6
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	202,940										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,133	652	8,481	1	66	50	535	2,281	5,829	371
Other cities	398,678										
Area actually reporting	99.0%	21,809	1,202	20,607	11	96	80	1,015	3,893	15,961	753
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,023	1,214	20,809	11	97	81	1,025	3,931	16,118	760
Rural	412,382										
Area actually reporting	97.4%	8,479	697	7,782	14	71	20	592	2,563	4,752	467
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,704	716	7,988	14	73	21	608	2,631	4,878	479
State total	1,014,000	39,860	2,582	37,278	26	236	152	2,168	8,843	26,825	1,610
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,931.0	254.6	3,676.3	2.6	23.3	15.0	213.8	872.1	2,645.5	158.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,590,182										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	NA	NA	507,459	1,023	NA	38,697	52,132	112,916	325,600	68,943
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	508,117	1,023	NA	38,715	52,161	113,045	326,068	69,004
Other cities	1,040,914										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	NA	NA	37,561	20	NA	364	1,591	7,611	28,712	1,238
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	38,197	20	NA	370	1,618	7,740	29,198	1,259
Rural	1,026,904										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	12,489	8	NA	53	482	4,656	7,290	543
State total	11,658,000	657,414	98,611	558,803	1,051	4,161	39,138	54,261	125,441	362,556	70,806
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,639.2	845.9	4,793.3	9.0	35.7	335.7	465.4	1,076.0	3,109.9	607.4
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,809,116										
Area actually reporting	84.1%	175,757	17,239	158,518	234	1,374	4,908	10,723	38,329	102,988	17,201
Estimated totals	100.0%	198,384	18,579	179,805	261	1,502	5,239	11,577	43,243	117,393	19,169
Other cities	625,193										
Area actually reporting	72.8%	22,160	1,503	20,657	11	78	202	1,212	3,608	16,077	972
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,420	2,063	28,357	15	107	277	1,664	4,953	22,070	1,334
Rural	1,158,691										
Area actually reporting	45.6%	8,908	955	7,953	35	89	71	760	2,740	4,586	627
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,523	2,093	17,430	77	195	155	1,666	6,005	10,051	1,374
State total	5,593,000	248,327	22,735	225,592	353	1,804	5,671	14,907	54,201	149,514	21,877
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,440.0	406.5	4,033.5	6.3	32.3	101.4	266.5	969.1	2,673.2	391.1
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,233,177										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	74,223	5,399	68,824	41	363	973	4,022	14,814	51,106	2,904
Other cities	664,509										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	28,635	1,555	27,080	7	73	107	1,368	4,967	21,080	1,033
Rural	942,314										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	12,811	598	12,213	6	23	27	542	4,191	7,473	549
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,054	609	12,445	6	23	28	552	4,271	7,615	559
State total	2,840,000	115,912	7,563	108,349	54	459	1,108	5,942	24,052	79,801	4,496
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,081.4	266.3	3,815.1	1.9	16.2	39.0	209.2	846.9	2,809.9	158.3
KANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,343,974										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	87,123	7,641	79,482	105	673	2,319	4,544	20,505	52,857	6,120
Other cities	679,069										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	30,736	1,886	28,850	21	185	154	1,526	6,707	21,134	1,009
Rural	489,957										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,360	546	6,814	12	59	35	440	2,659	3,811	344
State total	2,513,000	125,219	10,073	115,146	138	917	2,508	6,510	29,871	77,802	7,473
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,982.8	400.8	4,582.0	5.5	36.5	99.8	259.1	1,188.7	3,096.0	297.4
KENTUCKY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,718,964										
Area actually reporting	97.6%	80,212	7,770	72,442	102	520	2,363	4,785	18,399	48,905	5,138
Estimated totals	100.0%	81,706	7,888	73,818	104	530	2,389	4,865	18,726	49,874	5,218
Other cities	608,300										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	21,187	2,048	19,139	16	103	205	1,724	4,446	13,531	1,162
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,677	2,095	19,582	16	105	210	1,764	4,549	13,844	1,189
Rural	1,399,736										
Area actually reporting	71.7%	14,514	2,379	12,135	124	202	170	1,883	5,198	5,658	1,279
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,247	3,319	16,928	173	282	237	2,627	7,251	7,893	1,784
State total	3,727,000	123,630	13,302	110,328	293	917	2,836	9,256	30,526	71,611	8,191
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,317.1	356.9	2,960.2	7.9	24.6	76.1	248.3	819.1	1,921.4	219.8
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,032,676										
Area actually reporting	93.8%	222,768	28,289	194,479	508	1,308	9,608	16,865	51,662	121,867	20,950
Estimated totals	100.0%	234,129	29,341	204,788	521	1,370	9,878	17,572	54,178	128,949	21,661
Other cities	476,517										
Area actually reporting	54.7%	12,005	1,288	10,717	35	48	201	1,004	2,854	7,580	283
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,962	2,357	19,605	64	88	368	1,837	5,221	13,866	518
Rural	872,807										
Area actually reporting	54.3%	9,449	1,390	8,059	37	118	82	1,153	2,598	5,101	360
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,401	2,559	14,842	68	217	151	2,123	4,785	9,394	663
State total	4,382,000	273,492	34,257	239,235	653	1,675	10,397	21,532	64,184	152,209	22,842
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,241.3	781.8	5,459.5	14.9	38.2	237.3	491.4	1,464.7	3,473.5	521.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	451,971										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,660	899	21,761	15	91	227	566	4,823	15,669	1,269
Estimated totals											
Other cities	417,450										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	15,332	463	14,869	14	76	50	323	2,665	11,584	620
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,371	464	14,907	14	76	50	324	2,672	11,613	622
Rural	352,579										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,761	313	5,448	10	62	16	225	2,315	2,785	348
State total	1,222,000	43,792	1,676	42,116	39	229	293	1,115	9,810	30,067	2,239
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,583.6	137.2	3,446.5	3.2	18.7	24.0	91.2	802.8	2,460.5	183.2
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,362,705										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	246,310	37,970	208,340	516	1,637	15,296	20,521	49,218	128,604	30,518
Estimated totals	100.0%	246,466	37,986	208,480	516	1,637	15,301	20,532	49,248	128,701	30,531
Other cities	85,331										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,111	1,007	7,104	7	56	169	775	1,557	5,258	289
Rural	245,964										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,530	1,159	5,371	21	90	119	929	1,930	3,084	357
State total	4,694,000	261,107	40,152	220,955	544	1,783	15,589	22,236	52,735	137,043	31,177
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,562.6	855.4	4,707.2	11.6	38.0	332.1	473.7	1,123.5	2,919.5	664.2
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,387,583										
Area actually reporting	85.8%	254,617	34,878	219,739	180	1,612	11,241	21,845	51,572	120,234	47,933
Estimated totals	100.0%	281,590	37,376	244,214	188	1,733	11,784	23,671	57,368	134,666	52,180
Other cities	513,580										
Area actually reporting	84.3%	18,535	2,124	16,411	56	123	165	1,780	4,727	10,302	1,382
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,974	2,518	19,456	66	146	196	2,110	5,604	12,214	1,638
Rural	11,837										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	128	18	110	0	2	0	16	32	45	33
State total	5,913,000	303,692	39,912	263,780	254	1,881	11,980	25,797	63,004	146,925	53,851
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,136.0	675.0	4,461.0	4.3	31.8	202.6	436.3	1,065.5	2,484.8	910.7
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,415,780										
Area actually reporting	96.0%	475,461	60,182	415,279	948	5,168	20,083	33,983	95,213	257,123	62,943
Estimated totals	100.0%	490,669	61,406	429,263	958	5,311	20,367	34,770	97,872	266,802	64,589
Other cities	691,085										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	28,303	1,482	26,821	9	304	132	1,037	4,172	21,665	984
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,390	1,539	27,851	9	316	137	1,077	4,332	22,497	1,022
Rural	1,166,135										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	33,383	2,815	30,568	26	997	112	1,680	11,375	17,797	1,396
State total	9,273,000	553,442	65,760	487,682	993	6,624	20,616	37,527	113,579	307,096	67,007
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,968.3	709.2	5,259.2	10.7	71.4	222.3	404.7	1,224.8	3,311.7	722.6
MINNESOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,900,021										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	153,144	11,087	142,057	88	1,105	4,037	5,857	31,198	96,554	14,305
Other cities	513,504										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,056	715	21,341	3	112	57	543	2,963	17,206	1,172
Rural	939,475										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,601	747	14,854	20	146	34	547	4,881	8,913	1,060
State total	4,353,000	190,801	12,549	178,252	111	1,363	4,128	6,947	39,042	122,673	16,537
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,383.2	288.3	4,094.9	2.5	31.3	94.8	159.6	896.9	2,818.1	379.9
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	799,700										
Area actually reporting	75.0%	37,715	3,149	34,566	76	395	1,108	1,570	12,174	20,143	2,249
Estimated totals	100.0%	43,889	3,687	40,202	90	523	1,228	1,846	15,063	22,422	2,717
Other cities	676,034										
Area actually reporting	77.6%	29,734	2,384	27,350	73	191	517	1,603	8,409	17,820	1,121
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,331	3,074	35,257	94	246	667	2,067	10,840	22,972	1,445
Rural	1,145,266										
Area actually reporting	39.1%	3,880	546	3,334	27	97	62	360	1,610	1,515	209
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,916	1,395	8,521	69	248	158	920	4,115	3,872	534
State total	2,621,000	92,136	8,156	83,980	253	1,017	2,053	4,833	30,018	49,266	4,696
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,515.3	311.2	3,204.1	9.7	38.8	78.3	184.4	1,145.3	1,879.7	179.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,407,591										
Area actually reporting	96.6%	223,226	29,404	193,822	352	1,307	9,754	17,991	48,078	120,565	25,179
Estimated totals	100.0%	227,390	29,728	197,662	354	1,328	9,819	18,227	49,005	123,171	25,486
Other cities	479,488										
Area actually reporting	88.6%	19,402	1,225	18,177	14	99	128	984	3,345	14,153	679
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,904	1,383	20,521	16	112	144	1,111	3,776	15,978	767
Rural	1,271,921										
Area actually reporting	61.9%	9,419	943	8,476	24	91	60	768	3,599	4,408	469
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,214	1,523	13,691	39	147	97	1,240	5,813	7,120	758
State total	5,159,000	264,508	32,634	231,874	409	1,587	10,060	20,578	58,594	146,269	27,011
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,127.1	632.6	4,494.6	7.9	30.8	195.0	398.9	1,135.8	2,835.2	523.6
MONTANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	194,893										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,182	306	10,876	10	71	86	139	1,976	8,294	606
Other cities	189,933										
Area actually reporting	83.6%	10,062	257	9,805	3	33	24	197	1,252	8,066	487
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,033	308	11,725	4	39	29	236	1,497	9,646	582
Rural	421,174										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	8,347	296	8,051	8	32	20	236	1,949	5,518	584
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,005	321	8,684	9	35	22	255	2,102	5,952	630
State total	806,000	32,220	935	31,285	23	145	137	630	5,575	23,892	1,818
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,997.5	116.0	3,881.5	2.9	18.0	17.0	78.2	691.7	2,964.3	225.6
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	766,589										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	43,830	3,825	40,005	28	296	778	2,723	8,098	29,745	2,162
Other cities	381,022										
Area actually reporting	94.2%	15,092	393	14,699	4	53	42	294	2,303	11,878	518
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,016	417	15,599	4	56	45	312	2,444	12,605	550
Rural	463,389										
Area actually reporting	84.8%	5,149	222	4,927	7	25	12	178	1,245	3,438	244
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,070	261	5,809	8	29	14	210	1,468	4,053	288
State total	1,611,000	65,916	4,503	61,413	40	381	837	3,245	12,010	46,403	3,000
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,091.6	279.5	3,812.1	2.5	23.6	52.0	201.4	745.5	2,880.4	186.2
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	918,016										
Area actually reporting	94.1%	59,927	6,077	53,850	84	587	2,646	2,760	13,231	34,761	5,858
Estimated totals	100.0%	62,676	6,297	56,379	86	623	2,696	2,892	13,798	36,556	6,025
Other cities	352,212										
Area actually reporting	54.1%	1,129	83	1,046	0	3	12	68	305	673	68
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,088	154	1,934	0	6	22	126	564	1,244	126
Rural	157,772										
Area actually reporting	72.9%	3,585	362	3,223	4	24	48	286	908	2,105	210
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,915	496	4,419	5	33	66	392	1,245	2,886	288
State total	1,111,000	69,679	6,947	62,732	91	662	2,784	3,410	15,607	40,686	6,439
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,271.7	625.3	5,646.4	8.2	59.6	250.6	306.9	1,404.8	3,662.1	579.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	591,059										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	26,219	1,225	24,994	18	198	208	801	5,163	17,741	2,090
Estimated totals	100.0%	26,334	1,232	25,102	18	199	209	806	5,183	17,821	2,098
Other cities	342,832										
Area actually reporting	90.8%	11,230	461	10,769	4	90	42	325	2,291	7,985	493
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,365	507	11,858	4	99	46	358	2,523	8,792	543
Rural	173,109										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,111	126	985	14	29	9	74	451	474	60
State total	1,107,000	39,810	1,865	37,945	36	327	264	1,238	8,157	27,087	2,701
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,596.2	168.5	3,427.7	3.3	29.5	23.8	111.8	736.9	2,446.9	244.0
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,736,000										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	407,096	47,064	360,032	394	2,446	21,119	23,105	75,447	213,563	71,022
Estimated totals	100.0%	407,643	47,111	360,532	394	2,449	21,139	23,129	75,548	213,878	71,106
Other cities	NONE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rural	NONE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State total	7,736,000	407,643	47,111	360,532	394	2,449	21,139	23,129	75,548	213,878	71,106
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,269.4	609.0	4,660.4	5.1	31.7	273.3	299.0	976.6	2,764.7	919.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	745,853										
Area actually reporting	71.4%	48,577	5,259	43,318	50	248	1,134	3,827	12,433	28,014	2,871
Estimated totals	100.0%	59,245	5,946	53,479	65	352	1,241	4,288	15,889	34,108	3,482
Other cities	491,271										
Area actually reporting	86.7%	27,423	2,748	24,675	29	179	227	2,313	6,108	17,508	1,059
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,628	3,169	28,459	33	206	262	2,668	7,045	20,193	1,221
Rural	290,876										
Area actually reporting	61.6%	5,789	1,011	4,778	21	89	64	837	1,979	2,403	396
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,395	1,640	7,755	34	144	104	1,358	3,212	3,900	643
State total	1,528,000	100,448	10,775	89,693	132	702	1,607	8,314	26,146	58,201	5,346
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,573.8	703.9	5,870.0	8.6	45.9	105.2	544.1	1,711.1	3,809.0	349.9
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,378,081										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	1,078,151	199,205	878,946	2,192	4,990	103,584	88,439	198,799	510,927	169,220
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,080,659	199,388	881,271	2,193	4,999	103,638	88,558	199,277	512,536	169,458
Other cities	684,025										
Area actually reporting	97.9%	27,198	1,845	25,353	12	118	260	1,455	4,703	19,852	798
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,782	1,885	25,897	12	121	266	1,486	4,804	20,278	815
Rural	887,894										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,197	1,769	19,428	41	122	79	1,527	7,049	11,645	734
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,197	1,769	19,428	41	122	79	1,527	7,049	11,645	734
State total	17,950,000	1,129,638	203,042	926,596	2,246	5,242	103,983	91,571	211,130	544,459	171,007
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,293.2	1,131.2	5,162.1	12.5	29.2	579.3	510.1	1,176.2	3,033.2	952.7
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,640,536										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	232,455	24,404	208,051	323	1,389	6,799	15,893	63,239	131,844	12,968
Estimated totals	100.0%	234,651	24,616	210,035	325	1,400	6,854	16,037	63,760	133,194	13,081
Other cities	942,631										
Area actually reporting	93.6%	62,740	6,834	55,906	91	253	1,418	5,072	15,672	37,524	2,710
Estimated totals	100.0%	67,015	7,300	59,715	97	270	1,515	5,418	16,740	40,080	2,895
Rural	1,987,833										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	42,848	3,920	38,928	159	289	394	3,078	17,994	18,207	2,727
Estimated totals	100.0%	43,559	3,986	39,573	162	294	401	3,129	18,292	18,509	2,772
State total	6,571,000	345,225	35,902	309,323	584	1,964	8,770	24,584	98,792	191,783	18,748
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,253.8	546.4	4,707.4	8.9	29.9	133.5	374.1	1,503.5	2,918.6	285.3
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	253,503										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,035	246	9,789	3	54	52	137	1,244	8,124	421
Other cities	131,389										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	4,225	69	4,156	1	10	7	51	398	3,558	200
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,334	70	4,264	1	10	7	52	408	3,651	205
Rural	275,108										
Area actually reporting	97.5%	2,470	99	2,371	0	14	2	83	699	1,555	117
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,533	101	2,432	0	14	2	85	717	1,595	120
State total	660,000	16,902	417	16,485	4	78	61	274	2,369	13,370	746
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,560.9	63.2	2,497.7	0.6	11.8	9.2	41.5	358.9	2,025.8	113.0
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,593,961										
Area actually reporting	88.0%	419,924	44,408	375,516	577	4,160	17,451	22,220	90,660	242,437	42,419
Estimated totals	100.0%	454,009	47,070	406,939	598	4,385	18,066	24,021	97,009	265,125	44,805
Other cities	875,243										
Area actually reporting	80.2%	33,069	2,031	31,038	21	227	363	1,420	6,102	23,629	1,307
Estimated totals	100.0%	41,210	2,531	38,679	26	283	452	1,770	7,604	29,446	1,629
Rural	1,437,796										
Area actually reporting	77.8%	16,356	1,173	15,183	22	159	91	901	5,011	9,361	811
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,033	1,508	19,525	28	204	117	1,159	6,444	12,038	1,043
State total	10,907,000	516,252	51,109	465,143	652	4,872	18,635	26,950	111,057	306,609	47,477
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,733.2	468.6	4,264.6	6.0	44.7	170.9	247.1	1,018.2	2,811.1	435.3
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,894,434										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	131,304	12,393	118,911	132	995	3,675	7,591	36,470	66,363	16,078
Other cities	692,171										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	34,241	2,593	31,648	39	141	337	2,076	9,138	20,477	2,033
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,319	2,599	31,720	39	141	338	2,081	9,159	20,523	2,038
Rural	637,395										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,782	855	10,927	39	73	57	686	4,782	5,384	761
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,782	855	10,927	39	73	57	686	4,782	5,384	761
State total	3,224,000	177,405	15,847	161,558	210	1,209	4,070	10,358	50,411	92,270	18,877
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,502.6	491.5	5,011.1	6.5	37.5	126.2	321.3	1,563.6	2,862.0	585.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,909,393										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	130,898	12,182	118,716	90	927	3,927	7,238	29,884	76,095	12,737
Estimated totals	100.0%	131,021	12,188	118,833	90	928	3,929	7,241	29,909	76,178	12,746
Other cities	422,922										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	29,217	1,392	27,825	17	149	264	962	5,922	20,332	1,571
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,528	1,407	28,121	17	151	267	972	5,985	20,548	1,588
Rural	487,685										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,195	1,030	12,165	27	235	86	682	4,303	6,964	898
State total	2,820,000	173,744	14,625	159,119	134	1,314	4,282	8,895	40,197	103,690	15,232
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,161.1	513.6	5,642.5	4.8	46.6	151.8	315.4	1,425.4	3,677.0	540.1
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,202,731										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	368,001	42,740	325,261	720	2,661	17,752	21,607	75,578	195,388	54,235
Estimated totals	100.0%	369,945	42,906	327,039	721	2,672	17,788	21,725	75,920	196,624	54,495
Other cities	772,217										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	18,613	1,638	16,975	12	114	142	1,370	3,312	12,720	943
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,168	1,686	17,482	12	117	146	1,411	3,411	13,100	971
Rural	1,065,052										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,481	994	14,487	20	174	91	709	6,594	6,842	1,051
State total	12,040,000	404,594	45,586	359,008	753	2,963	18,025	23,845	85,925	216,566	56,517
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,360.4	378.6	2,981.8	6.3	24.6	149.7	198.0	713.7	1,798.7	469.4
PUERTO RICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,672,051										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	98,108	19,569	78,539	425	421	12,691	6,032	28,982	33,757	15,800
Other cities	685,139										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,919	2,284	9,635	42	88	539	1,615	4,739	4,222	674
Total	3,358,000	110,027	21,853	88,174	467	509	13,230	7,647	33,721	37,979	16,474
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,277.0	650.9	2,626.1	13.9	15.2	394.0	227.8	1,004.3	1,131.1	490.7
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	935,723										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	48,331	3,529	44,802	47	249	1,070	2,163	11,219	24,671	8,912
Estimated totals	100.0%	48,510	3,538	44,972	47	250	1,072	2,169	11,264	24,773	8,935
Other cities	62,277										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,611	229	3,382	2	15	50	162	776	2,318	288
Rural	0										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23	5	18	0	1	0	4	5	13	0
State total	998,000	52,144	3,772	48,372	49	266	1,122	2,335	12,045	27,104	9,223
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,224.8	378.0	4,846.9	4.9	26.7	112.4	234.0	1,206.9	2,715.8	924.1
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,126,586										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	131,291	18,004	113,287	181	1,050	3,376	13,397	31,197	73,500	8,590
Estimated totals	100.0%	131,371	18,014	113,357	181	1,051	3,378	13,404	31,214	73,549	8,594
Other cities	435,571										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	30,695	4,840	25,855	43	199	669	3,929	6,911	17,659	1,285
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,112	4,906	26,206	44	202	678	3,982	7,005	17,859	1,302
Rural	949,843										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34,865	5,656	29,209	95	379	518	4,664	10,695	16,397	2,117
State total	3,512,000	197,348	28,576	168,772	320	1,632	4,574	22,050	48,914	107,845	12,013
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,619.2	813.7	4,805.6	9.1	46.5	130.2	627.8	1,392.8	3,070.8	342.1
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	208,053										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,060	606	8,454	4	161	63	378	1,446	6,641	367
Other cities	168,337										
Area actually reporting	79.5%	5,527	156	5,371	1	36	9	110	806	4,356	209
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,951	195	6,756	1	45	11	138	1,014	5,479	263
Rural	338,610										
Area actually reporting	51.2%	1,631	86	1,545	2	12	5	67	478	991	76
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,188	168	3,020	4	23	10	131	934	1,937	149
State total	715,000	19,199	969	18,230	9	229	84	647	3,394	14,057	779
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,685.2	135.5	2,549.7	1.3	32.0	11.7	90.5	474.7	1,966.0	109.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,286,457										
Area actually reporting	90.3%	174,978	22,615	152,363	314	1,954	7,403	12,944	45,044	84,571	22,748
Estimated totals	100.0%	184,679	23,476	161,203	327	2,041	7,553	13,555	47,900	89,787	23,516
Other cities	577,599										
Area actually reporting	86.4%	20,628	1,860	18,768	26	100	216	1,518	5,128	12,162	1,478
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,881	2,153	21,728	30	116	250	1,757	5,937	14,080	1,711
Rural	1,075,944										
Area actually reporting	58.5%	8,429	871	7,558	35	66	72	698	3,383	3,533	642
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,412	1,489	12,923	60	113	123	1,193	5,784	6,041	1,098
State total	4,940,000	222,972	27,118	195,854	417	2,270	7,926	16,505	59,621	109,908	26,325
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,513.6	548.9	3,964.7	8.4	46.0	160.4	334.1	1,206.9	2,224.9	532.9
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	13,806,982										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,229,277	101,275	1,128,002	1,796	7,312	36,856	55,311	307,192	675,166	145,644
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,229,394	101,285	1,128,109	1,796	7,313	36,858	55,318	307,227	675,230	145,652
Other cities	1,446,330										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	79,404	7,408	71,996	104	423	844	6,037	19,460	49,281	3,255
Estimated totals	100.0%	79,451	7,412	72,039	104	423	844	6,041	19,464	49,318	3,257
Rural	1,737,688										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	37,819	3,175	34,644	128	214	210	2,623	15,572	17,021	2,051
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,021	3,192	34,829	129	215	211	2,637	15,655	17,112	2,062
State total	16,991,000	1,346,866	111,889	1,234,977	2,029	7,951	37,913	63,996	342,346	741,660	150,971
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,926.9	658.5	7,268.4	11.9	46.8	223.1	376.6	2,014.9	4,365.0	888.5
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,321,090										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	84,182	3,811	80,371	39	422	863	2,487	13,226	63,555	3,590
Other cities	193,865										
Area actually reporting	96.0%	8,738	414	8,324	0	49	22	343	1,238	6,809	277
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,099	431	8,668	0	51	23	357	1,289	7,091	288
Rural	192,045										
Area actually reporting	97.8%	3,634	172	3,462	6	16	12	138	779	2,509	174
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,713	175	3,538	6	16	12	141	796	2,564	178
State total	1,707,000	96,994	4,417	92,577	45	489	898	2,985	15,311	73,210	4,056
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,682.1	258.8	5,423.4	2.6	28.6	52.6	174.9	897.0	4,288.8	237.6
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	108,223										
Area actually reporting	85.0%	6,295	178	6,117	4	39	47	88	1,465	4,359	293
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,411	210	7,201	5	46	55	104	1,725	5,131	345
Other cities	202,043										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,006	297	8,709	2	45	31	219	1,739	6,530	440
Rural	256,734										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,765	246	6,519	4	40	16	186	2,371	3,805	343
State total	567,000	23,182	753	22,429	11	131	102	509	5,835	15,466	1,128
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,088.5	132.8	3,955.7	1.9	23.1	18.0	89.8	1,029.1	2,727.7	198.9
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,401,346										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	219,091	16,415	202,676	371	1,372	6,141	8,531	37,567	148,216	16,893
Other cities	456,742										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,255	1,045	16,210	24	88	181	752	2,813	12,598	799
Rural	1,239,912										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20,468	1,597	18,871	85	178	172	1,162	5,776	11,831	1,264
State total	6,098,000	256,814	19,057	237,757	480	1,638	6,494	10,445	46,156	172,645	18,956
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,211.4	312.5	3,898.9	7.9	26.9	106.5	171.3	756.9	2,831.2	310.9
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,885,961										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	265,565	19,880	245,685	187	2,495	6,288	10,910	61,985	164,281	19,419
Estimated totals	100.0%	271,235	20,113	251,122	188	2,533	6,352	11,040	63,027	168,321	19,774
Other cities	374,985										
Area actually reporting	90.1%	25,271	1,352	23,919	4	210	223	915	4,940	17,902	1,077
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,048	1,501	26,547	4	233	248	1,016	5,483	19,869	1,195
Rural	500,054										
Area actually reporting	95.0%	13,913	803	13,110	16	163	68	556	4,799	7,534	777
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,649	846	13,803	17	172	72	585	5,053	7,932	818
State total	4,761,000	313,932	22,460	291,472	209	2,938	6,672	12,641	73,563	196,122	21,787
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,593.8	471.7	6,122.1	4.4	61.7	140.1	265.5	1,545.1	4,119.3	457.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.110

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 Inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1989--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	676,770										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,838	1,420	21,418	43	177	530	670	5,658	14,280	1,480
Other cities	310,713										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,950	482	99,468	22	47	163	250	2,016	7,022	430
Rural	869,517										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,090	822	10,268	56	123	100	543	3,961	5,306	1,001
State total	1,857,000	43,878	2,724	41,154	121	347	793	1,463	11,635	26,608	2,911
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants	X	2,362.8	146.7	2,216.2	6.5	18.7	42.7	78.8	626.5	1,432.8	156.8
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,246,993										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	160,263	8,997	151,266	155	846	3,552	4,444	27,236	109,828	14,202
Other cities	568,824										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	25,314	1,012	24,302	2	75	73	862	2,973	20,423	906
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,378	1,014	24,364	2	75	73	864	2,981	20,475	908
Rural	1,051,183										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,062	823	16,239	19	72	34	698	5,466	9,737	1,036
State total	4,867,000	202,703	10,834	191,869	176	993	3,659	6,006	35,683	140,040	16,146
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants	X	4,164.8	222.6	3,942.2	3.6	20.4	75.2	123.4	733.2	2,877.3	331.7
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	138,643										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,721	417	6,304	3	46	44	324	1,170	4,894	240
Other cities	217,683										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	9,239	521	8,718	9	62	30	420	1,273	7,148	297
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,266	522	8,744	9	62	30	421	1,277	7,169	298
Rural	118,674										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,486	288	2,198	9	26	7	246	554	1,530	114
State total	475,000	18,473	1,227	17,246	21	134	81	991	3,001	13,593	652
Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants	X	3,889.1	258.3	3,630.7	4.4	28.2	17.1	208.6	631.8	2,861.7	137.3

Note: See Note, table 3.108. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 321). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 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 Zoological Police.

^dForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1989 forcible rape totals for Illinois were estimated by the Source using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies. Therefore, only the State total is shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 58-68. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.111

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1988 and 1989

(1989 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,092 agencies; total population 217,404,000:										
1988	12,113,305	1,357,847	10,755,458	18,276	77,012	479,368	783,191	2,757,897	6,710,838	1,286,723
1989	12,395,637	1,431,941	10,963,696	19,092	78,656	512,943	821,250	2,702,345	6,858,312	1,403,039
Percent change	+2.3 %	+5.5	+1.9	+4.5	+2.1	+7.0	+4.9	-2.0	+2.2	+9.0
TOTAL CITIES										
8,434 cities; total population 148,915,000:										
1988	10,060,648	1,167,018	8,893,630	14,669	60,686	442,776	648,887	2,158,878	5,620,107	1,114,645
1989	10,310,791	1,232,381	9,078,410	15,509	61,192	474,325	681,355	2,117,436	5,742,436	1,218,538
Percent change	+2.5 %	+5.6	+2.1	+5.7	+0.8	+7.1	+5.0	-1.9	+2.2	+9.3
Group I										
59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,685,000:										
1988	4,238,265	666,054	3,572,211	9,170	28,560	300,913	327,411	905,310	2,034,737	632,164
1989	4,342,398	702,576	3,639,822	9,725	27,678	323,156	342,017	884,432	2,058,512	696,878
Percent change	+2.5 %	+5.5	+1.9	+6.1	-3.1	+7.4	+4.5	-2.3	+1.2	+10.2
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,303,000:										
1988	1,810,904	367,150	1,443,754	4,879	9,372	176,824	176,075	350,361	766,178	327,215
1989	1,858,706	389,391	1,469,315	5,203	9,020	191,568	183,600	339,576	770,235	359,504
Percent change	+2.6 %	+6.1	+1.8	+6.6	-3.8	+8.3	+4.3	-3.1	+0.5	+9.9
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,137,000:										
1988	1,189,170	146,943	1,042,227	2,377	9,312	65,753	69,501	265,096	618,789	158,342
1989	1,221,653	150,709	1,070,944	2,547	8,974	68,013	71,175	259,202	637,691	174,051
Percent change	+2.7 %	+2.6	+2.8	+7.2	-3.6	+3.4	+2.4	-2.2	+3.1	+9.9
34 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,245,000:										
1988	1,238,191	151,961	1,086,230	1,914	9,876	58,336	81,835	289,853	649,770	146,607
1989	1,262,039	162,476	1,099,563	1,975	9,684	63,575	87,242	285,654	650,586	163,323
Percent change	+1.9 %	+6.9	+1.2	+3.2	-1.9	+9.0	+6.6	-1.4	+0.1	+11.4
Group II										
117 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,051,000:										
1988	1,379,736	146,595	1,233,141	1,797	9,287	51,870	83,641	325,572	776,749	130,820
1989	1,423,882	156,763	1,267,119	1,955	9,515	55,113	90,180	317,945	801,045	148,129
Percent change	+3.2 %	+6.9	+2.8	+8.8	+2.5	+6.3	+7.8	-2.3	+3.1	+13.2
Group III										
305 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,961,000:										
1988	1,313,535	124,981	1,188,554	1,267	7,951	38,915	76,848	290,743	763,043	134,768
1989	1,344,463	132,035	1,212,428	1,251	8,389	41,634	80,761	284,674	782,794	144,960
Percent change	+2.4 %	+5.6	+2.0	-1.3	+5.5	+7.0	+5.1	-2.1	+2.6	+7.6
Group IV										
632 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,707,000:										
1988	1,181,211	95,555	1,085,656	981	6,089	25,602	62,883	249,109	741,540	95,007
1989	1,205,961	98,977	1,106,984	1,116	6,350	27,573	63,938	245,360	760,045	101,579
Percent change	+2.1 %	+3.6	+2.0	+13.8	+4.3	+7.7	+1.7	-1.5	+2.5	+6.9
Group V										
1,546 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,373,000:										
1988	1,084,847	76,211	1,008,636	815	5,102	17,051	53,243	220,970	713,113	74,553
1989	1,107,817	80,899	1,026,918	853	5,400	17,954	56,692	217,424	732,579	76,915
Percent change	+2.1 %	+6.2	+1.8	+4.7	+5.8	+5.3	+6.5	-1.6	+2.7	+3.2
Group VI										
5,775 cities under 10,000; population 21,138,000:										
1988	863,054	57,622	805,432	639	3,697	8,425	44,861	167,174	590,925	47,333
1989	886,270	61,131	825,139	609	3,860	8,895	47,767	167,601	607,461	50,077
Percent change	+2.7 %	+6.1	+2.4	-4.7	+4.4	+5.6	+6.5	+0.3	+2.8	+5.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.111

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1988 and 1989--Continued

(1989 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,092 agencies; population 41,367,000:										
1988	1,512,968	143,543	1,369,425	2,205	11,389	32,664	97,285	412,807	815,923	140,695
1989	1,534,837	150,369	1,384,468	2,221	11,937	34,631	101,580	397,609	834,567	152,292
Percent change	+1.4 %	+4.8	+1.1	+0.7	+4.8	+6.0	+4.4	-3.7	+2.3	+8.2
RURAL COUNTIES^c										
2,566 agencies; population 27,121,000:										
1988	539,689	47,286	492,403	1,402	4,937	3,928	37,019	186,212	274,808	31,383
1989	550,009	49,191	500,818	1,362	5,527	3,987	38,315	187,300	281,309	32,209
Percent change	+1.9 %	+4.0	+1.7	-2.9	+12.0	+1.5	+3.5	+0.6	+2.4	+2.6
SUBURBAN AREA^d										
5,678 agencies; population 86,472,000:										
1988	3,510,841	287,346	3,223,495	3,666	20,474	68,922	194,284	809,778	2,106,448	307,269
1989	3,584,684	301,569	3,283,115	3,722	21,290	73,827	202,730	792,269	2,162,564	328,282
Percent change	+2.1 %	+4.9	+1.8	+1.5	+4.0	+7.1	+4.3	-2.2	+2.7	+6.8

Note: See Note, table 3.108. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1988 and 1989 (Source, p. 322). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 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 State police agencies with no county breakdown.

^dIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 148, 149. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.112

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, gun-related violent crime, homicide, and gun-related homicide

By State, 1989

State	Population (in thousands)	Violent crime		Homicide ^a					
		Violent crime rate	Gun-related violent crime rate	Number of:			Percent of handgun homicides	Homicide rate	Gun-related homicide rate
				Homicides	Gun-related homicides	Handgun related homicides			
United States, total ^b	235,572	639.1	160.9 ^c	20,095	12,368	9,602	48 %	8.5	5.3
Alabama	4,118	590.8	161.1	421	291	207	49	10.2	7.1
Alaska	527	497.7	109.7	42	28	12	29	8.0	5.3
Arizona	3,556	599.6	165.1	237	157	115	42	6.7	4.4
Arkansas	2,406	473.7	119.9	203	142	99	49	8.4	5.9
California	29,063	977.7	228.2	3,158	2,055	1,603	51	10.9	7.1
Colorado	3,317	471.4	97.2	146	68	50	34	4.4	2.1
Connecticut	3,239	511.8	119.0	190	126	95	50	5.9	3.9
Delaware	673	556.5	85.6	34	13	8	24	5.1	1.9
District of Columbia	604	2,141.9	759.6	434	339	339	78	71.9	56.1
Georgia	6,436	735.8	236.1	820	514	372	45	12.7	8.0
Hawaii	1,112	270.1	36.6	53	17	13	25	4.8	1.5
Idaho	1,014	254.6	41.3	26	17	7	27	2.6	1.7
Illinois	11,658	845.9	226.2	1,051	593	495	47	9.0	5.1
Indiana	5,593	406.5	81.7	353	237	197	56	6.3	4.2
Iowa	2,840	266.3	27.9	54	19	11	20	1.9	0.7
Kansas	2,513	400.8	115.4	138	73	65	47	5.5	2.9
Kentucky	3,727	356.9	97.3	293	198	134	46	7.9	5.3
Louisiana	4,382	781.8	280.0	653	459	399	61	14.9	10.5
Maine	1,222	137.2	12.9	39	23	11	28	3.2	1.9
Maryland	4,694	855.4	255.7	544	330	276	51	11.6	7.0
Massachusetts	5,913	675.0	90.8	254	119	80	31	4.3	2.0
Michigan	9,273	709.2	194.8	993	638	384	39	10.7	6.9
Minnesota	4,353	288.3	55.9	111	46	28	25	2.5	1.1
Mississippi	2,621	311.2	86.5	253	167	124	49	9.7	6.4
Missouri	5,159	632.6	199.5	409	247	99	24	7.9	4.8
Montana	806	116.0	31.0	23	18	13	57	2.9	2.2
Nebraska	1,611	279.5	55.6	40	22	15	38	2.5	1.4
Nevada	1,111	625.3	140.2	91	49	37	41	8.2	4.4
New Hampshire	1,107	168.5	15.8	36	13	9	25	3.3	1.2
New Jersey	7,736	609.0	117.3	394	180	168	43	5.1	2.3
New Mexico	1,528	703.9	141.8	132	63	46	35	8.6	4.1
New York	17,950	1,131.2	277.8	2,246	1,478	1,375	61	12.5	8.2
North Carolina	6,571	546.4	145.8	584	348	249	43	8.9	5.3
North Dakota	660	63.2	5.5	4	3	1	25	0.6	0.5
Ohio	10,907	468.6	100.9	652	364	299	46	6.0	3.3
Oklahoma	3,224	491.5	129.0	210	128	87	41	6.5	4.0
Oregon	2,820	518.6	121.1	134	69	40	30	4.8	2.4
Pennsylvania	12,040	378.6	79.4	753	430	286	38	6.3	3.6
Rhode Island	998	378.0	63.0	49	20	6	12	4.9	2.0
South Carolina	3,512	813.7	201.1	320	81	137	43	9.1	2.3
South Dakota	715	135.5	20.8	9	3	1	11	1.3	0.4
Tennessee	4,940	548.9	166.7	417	219	230	55	8.4	4.4
Texas	16,991	658.5	182.2	2,029	1,322	916	45	11.9	7.8
Utah	1,707	258.8	35.7	45	17	9	20	2.6	1.0
Vermont	567	132.8	34.0	11	6	4	36	1.9	1.1
Virginia	6,098	312.5	76.5	480	323	247	51	7.9	5.3
Washington	4,761	471.7	97.0	209	111	81	39	4.4	2.3
West Virginia	1,857	146.7	38.2	121	76	50	41	6.5	4.1
Wisconsin	4,867	222.6	58.1	176	103	70	40	3.6	2.1
Wyoming	475	258.3	39.2	21	6	3	14	4.4	1.3

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Supplementary Homicide Report for 1989. The gun-related calculations for the "United States, total" are projections based on incomplete reports from 49 States. Florida was excluded by the Source due to reporting problems. In addition, some data for the "United States, total" will differ from presentations elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK due to the exclusion of Florida.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bExcludes Florida.

^cThe Uniform Crime Reporting Program estimates the percentage of gun-related crime. These percentages are used to estimate the rate.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.113

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery, gun-related robbery, aggravated assault, and gun-related assault

By State, 1989

State	Robbery					Aggravated assault				
	Number of:		Percent of gun-related robberies	Robbery rate	Gun-related robbery rate	Number of:		Percent of gun-related assaults	Aggravated assault rate	Gun-related assault rate
	Robberies	Gun-related robberies				Aggravated assaults	Gun-related assaults			
United States, total ^a	527,138	174,816	33 %	223.8	74.2	870,024	187,081	22 %	369.3	79.4
Alabama	5,515	2,441	44	133.9	59.3	17,117	3,902	23	415.7	94.8
Alaska	356	116	33	67.6	22.0	1,946	434	22	369.3	82.4
Arizona	4,944	1,643	33	139.0	46.2	14,853	4,071	27	417.7	114.5
Arkansas	2,660	936	35	110.6	38.9	7,610	1,807	24	316.3	75.1
California	96,431	31,523	33	331.8	108.5	172,581	32,754	19	593.8	112.7
Colorado	2,984	957	32	90.0	28.9	11,304	2,200	19	340.8	66.3
Connecticut	6,956	2,418	35	214.8	74.7	8,538	1,312	15	263.6	40.5
Delaware	934	202	22	138.8	30.0	2,208	361	16	328.1	53.6
District of Columbia	6,542	2,578	39	1,083.1	426.8	5,775	1,671	29	956.1	276.7
Georgia	17,450	6,615	38	271.1	102.8	25,937	8,068	31	403.0	125.4
Hawaii	925	100	11	83.2	9.0	1,530	290	19	137.6	26.1
Idaho	152	55	36	15.0	5.4	2,168	347	16	213.8	34.2
Illinois	39,138	12,384	32	335.7	106.2	54,261	13,394	25	465.4	114.9
Indiana	5,671	2,025	36	101.4	36.2	14,907	2,310	15	266.5	41.3
Iowa	1,108	269	24	39.0	9.5	5,942	505	8	209.2	17.8
Kansas	2,508	1,104	44	99.8	43.9	6,510	1,723	26	259.1	68.6
Kentucky	2,836	1,099	39	76.1	29.5	9,256	2,328	25	248.3	62.5
Louisiana	10,397	5,358	52	237.3	122.3	21,532	6,452	30	491.4	147.2
Maine	293	70	24	24.0	5.7	1,115	65	6	91.2	5.3
Maryland	15,589	6,784	44	332.1	144.5	22,236	4,887	22	473.7	104.1
Massachusetts	11,980	2,573	21	202.6	43.5	25,797	2,677	10	436.3	45.3
Michigan	20,616	7,397	36	222.3	79.8	37,527	10,026	27	404.7	108.1
Minnesota	4,128	979	24	94.8	22.5	6,947	1,409	20	159.6	32.4
Mississippi	2,053	762	37	78.3	29.1	4,833	1,337	28	184.4	51.0
Missouri	10,060	3,467	34	195.0	67.2	20,578	6,576	32	398.9	127.5
Montana	137	57	42	17.0	7.1	630	175	28	78.2	21.7
Nebraska	837	309	37	52.0	19.2	3,245	564	17	201.4	35.0
Nevada	2,784	909	33	250.6	81.8	3,410	600	18	306.9	54.0
New Hampshire	284	63	24	23.8	5.7	1,238	99	8	111.8	8.9
New Jersey	21,139	5,593	26	273.3	72.3	23,129	3,299	14	299.0	42.6
New Mexico	1,607	607	38	105.2	39.7	8,314	1,497	18	544.1	98.0
New York	103,983	31,611	30	579.3	176.1	91,571	16,773	18	510.1	93.4
North Carolina	8,770	3,011	34	133.5	45.0	24,584	6,223	25	374.1	94.7
North Dakota	61	18	30	9.2	2.7	274	15	5	41.5	2.3
Ohio	18,635	5,636	30	170.9	51.7	26,950	5,005	19	247.1	45.9
Oklahoma	4,070	1,557	38	126.2	48.3	10,358	2,475	24	321.3	76.8
Oregon	4,282	1,342	31	151.8	47.6	8,895	2,303	23	315.4	71.0
Pennsylvania	18,025	4,728	26	149.7	39.3	23,845	4,404	18	198.0	36.6
Rhode Island	1,122	259	23	112.4	26.0	2,335	350	15	234.0	35.1
South Carolina	4,574	1,381	30	130.2	39.3	22,050	5,599	25	627.0	159.4
South Dakota	84	19	23	11.7	2.7	647	127	20	90.5	17.8
Tennessee	7,926	3,317	42	160.4	67.1	16,505	4,701	28	334.1	95.2
Texas	37,913	13,983	37	223.1	82.3	63,996	15,659	24	376.6	92.2
Utah	898	246	27	52.6	14.4	2,985	347	12	174.9	20.3
Vermont	102	47	46	18.0	8.3	509	140	28	89.8	24.7
Virginia	6,494	2,395	37	106.5	39.3	10,445	1,948	19	171.3	31.9
Washington	6,672	2,000	30	140.1	42.0	12,641	2,506	20	265.5	52.6
West Virginia	793	342	43	42.7	18.4	1,463	292	20	76.8	15.7
Wisconsin	3,659	1,499	41	75.2	30.8	6,006	1,224	20	123.4	25.1
Wyoming	81	32	40	17.1	6.7	991	148	15	208.6	31.2

Note: See Note, table 3.112. For resident population figures for each State, see table 3.112.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aExcludes Florida.

Table 3.114

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, robbery, gun-related robbery, assault, and gun-related assault

In cities over 250,000 population, 1989

Cities over 250,000 population	Population (in thousands)	Violent crime rate	Homicide		Number of:		Robbery		Gun-related robbery rate
			Number of homicides	Homicide rate	Robberies	Gun-related robberies	Percent of gun-related robberies	Robbery rate	
Albuquerque, NM	385	1,220.4	41	10.7	1,032	422	41 %	268.2	109.7
Anaheim, CA	251	657.5	27	10.8	755	137	18	300.7	54.6
Arlington, TX	260	596.8	11	4.2	552	199	36	212.6	76.6
Atlanta, GA	426	3,952.2	246	57.7	6,796	3,019	44	1,593.8	708.0
Austin, TX	469	555.6	31	6.6	1,019	239	23	217.3	51.0
Baltimore, MD	763	2,046.7	262	34.3	7,966	3,506	44	1,043.9	459.4
Birmingham, AL	278	1,446.0	100	36.0	1,766	998	57	635.3	359.0
Boston, MA	580	2,227.0	99	17.1	5,866	1,309	22	1,011.2	225.7
Buffalo, NY	314	1,425.1	37	11.8	1,829	249	14	581.9	79.2
Charlotte, NC	373	2,050.5	73	19.6	2,369	876	37	635.8	235.1
Chicago, IL ^a	2,988	2,340.7	742	24.8	31,588	10,143	32	1,057.1	339.4
Cincinnati, OH	372	991.1	45	12.1	1,428	187	13	383.6	50.2
Cleveland, OH	524	1,520.3	144	27.5	4,045	1,386	34	772.1	264.6
Colorado Springs, CO	284	473.6	9	3.2	348	109	31	122.5	38.4
Columbus, OH	572	1,046.0	90	15.7	3,127	1,126	36	546.4	196.7
Corpus Christi, TX	263	757.3	19	7.2	570	153	27	216.5	58.1
Dallas, TX	996	2,130.7	351	35.2	9,442	3,712	39	947.7	372.6
Denver, CO	495	722.2	55	11.1	1,267	349	28	256.2	70.6
Detroit, MI	1,040	2,400.5	624	60.0	11,902	4,696	39	1,144.9	451.7
El Paso, TX	516	915.8	41	8.0	1,139	186	16	220.9	36.1
Fort Worth, TX	430	1,550.7	113	26.3	2,525	804	32	587.2	187.0
Fresno, CA	315	1,360.7	42	13.3	1,525	478	31	483.8	151.6
Houston, TX	1,713	1,140.0	459	26.8	9,820	4,240	43	573.3	247.5
Indianapolis, IN	484	1,210.3	41	8.5	1,806	474	26	373.1	97.9
Kansas City, MO	440	2,042.7	140	31.8	3,824	1,466	38	868.3	332.9
Las Vegas Metro, NV	536	763.7	67	12.5	2,046	647	32	381.6	120.7
Long Beach, CA	426	1,682.9	85	20.0	3,763	1,172	31	883.3	275.1
Los Angeles, CA	3,441	2,246.1	877	25.5	31,063	10,944	35	902.6	318.0
Louisville, KY	282	906.4	32	11.3	1,195	483	40	423.5	171.2
Memphis, TN	651	1,233.3	141	21.7	3,781	1,450	38	580.7	222.7
Mesa, AZ	286	489.9	10	3.5	213	80	38	74.5	28.0
Milwaukee, WI	601	710.4	112	18.6	2,415	1,153	48	401.9	191.9
Minneapolis, MN	348	1,540.5	46	13.2	2,524	466	18	724.5	133.8
Nashville, TN	501	1,043.1	69	13.8	1,608	820	51	320.7	163.5
Newark, NJ	314	3,295.1	107	34.1	5,310	2,116	40	1,692.2	674.3
New Orleans, LA	529	1,930.2	251	47.5	5,449	3,200	59	1,030.8	605.4
New York, NY	7,369	2300.0	1,905	25.9	93,377	29,213	31	1,267.2	396.4
Norfolk, VA	290	750.7	55	18.9	950	309	33	327.1	106.4
Oakland, CA	366	1,516.5	129	35.2	3,224	963	30	880.2	262.9
Oklahoma City, OK	432	997.0	61	14.1	1,617	568	35	374.3	131.5
Omaha, NE	355	774.7	23	6.5	639	243	38	179.9	68.4
Philadelphia, PA	1,652	1,092.7	475	28.7	10,233	2,830	28	619.4	171.3
Phoenix, AZ	942	900.4	126	13.4	2,615	870	33	277.6	92.4
Pittsburgh, PA	376	1,216.5	31	8.2	2,471	578	23	656.5	153.6
Portland, OR	426	1,891.0	38	8.9	2,667	828	31	626.4	194.5
Sacramento, CA	347	1,053.6	44	12.7	1,654	398	24	476.4	114.6
St. Louis, MO	405	3,121.2	158	39.0	4,220	1,271	30	1,041.7	313.7
St. Paul, MN	262	940.4	15	5.7	856	302	35	326.8	115.3
San Antonio, TX	950	553.1	168	17.7	2,710	1,093	40	285.4	115.1
San Diego, CA	1,099	921.5	121	11.0	3,585	927	26	326.3	84.4
San Francisco, CA	751	1,340.1	73	9.7	5,005	837	17	666.4	111.5
San Jose, CA	758	598.3	38	5.0	995	273	27	131.3	36.0
Seattle, WA	514	1,337.4	38	7.4	2,448	559	23	476.0	108.7
Toledo, OH	342	960.6	41	12.0	1,583	380	24	462.3	111.0
Tucson, AZ ^b	393	810.3	40	10.2	686	407	59	174.4	103.5
Tulsa, OK	366	1,188.6	32	8.7	1,416	603	43	386.6	164.6
Washington, DC	604	2,141.7	434	71.9	6,541	2,577	39	1,082.9	426.7
Wichita, KS	297	725.3	29	9.8	931	519	56	313.0	174.5

Note: See Note, table 3.112.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aThe violent crime rate does not include statistics for the crime of rape.^bInformation for Tucson is for January through October 1989.

Aggravated assault				
Aggravated assaults	Number of:		Aggravated assault rate	Gun-related assault rate
	Gun-related assaults	Percent of gun-related assaults		
3,445	573	17 %	895.3	148.9
756	211	28	301.1	84.0
899	167	19	346.2	64.3
9,119	3,091	34	2,138.6	724.9
1,320	265	20	281.5	56.5
6,849	2,243	33	897.5	293.9
1,896	622	33	682.0	223.7
6,471	1,086	17	1,115.5	187.2
2,345	196	8	746.1	62.4
4,873	1,834	38	1,307.8	492.2
37,615	9,290	25	1,258.8	310.9
1,866	406	22	501.2	109.1
2,939	979	33	561.0	186.9
798	246	31	281.0	86.6
2,226	707	32	389.0	123.5
1,212	128	11	460.3	48.6
10,250	4,456	43	1,028.8	447.3
1,925	551	29	389.2	111.4
11,006	4,367	40	1,058.7	420.1
3,301	638	19	640.2	123.7
3,576	1,152	32	831.6	267.9
2,488	473	19	789.3	150.1
8,097	2,314	29	472.7	135.1
3,529	953	27	729.0	196.9
4,525	2,314	51	1,027.5	525.4
1,676	320	19	312.6	59.7
3,074	853	28	721.6	200.2
43,361	10,796	25	1,260.0	313.7
1,209	336	28	428.4	119.1
337	1,402	42	511.0	215.3
1,092	202	18	382.1	70.7
1,281	875	68	213.2	145.6
2,335	485	21	670.2	139.2
3,075	1,025	33	613.3	204.4
4,547	920	20	1,449.0	293.2
4,115	1,703	41	778.5	322.2
70,951	15,295	22	962.8	207.6
986	309	31	339.5	106.4
1,760	525	30	480.5	143.3
2,277	895	39	527.1	207.2
1,901	421	22	535.3	118.6
6,562	2,208	34	397.2	133.6
5,341	1,852	35	567.0	196.6
1,858	193	10	493.6	51.3
4,932	1,036	21	1,158.3	243.3
1,773	488	28	510.7	140.6
7,936	2,947	37	1,959.0	727.5
1,403	389	28	535.7	148.5
1,898	1,211	64	199.9	127.5
6,008	1,441	24	546.9	131.2
4,606	435	9	613.3	57.9
3,103	263	8	409.4	34.7
3,914	519	13	761.0	100.9
1,273	256	20	371.8	74.8
2,226	1,000	45	566.0	254.3
2,599	693	27	709.5	189.2
5,775	1,671	29	956.1	276.7
960	145	15	322.8	48.8

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1988 and 1989

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1988	6,612	6,666	4	64	169	442	2,223	3,487	223	54
	1989	6,695	6,737	7	69	173	491	2,486	3,181	288	42
Akron, OH	1988	16,904	17,136	30	150	662	1,170	3,604	9,899	1,389	232
	1989	16,727	16,977	20	179	745	1,307	3,358	9,478	1,640	250
Albuquerque, NM	1988	38,972	39,206	49	190	928	3,108	11,042	20,950	2,750	234
	1989	38,344	38,594	41	178	1,032	3,445	9,672	21,670	2,306	250
Alexandria, VA	1988	7,495	7,533	6	53	434	256	1,359	4,246	1,141	38
	1989	7,951	7,992	8	57	383	271	1,271	4,856	1,105	41
Allentown, PA	1988	5,969	6,007	11	48	194	223	1,338	3,726	429	38
	1989	6,267	6,286	3	30	232	234	1,382	3,879	507	19
Amarillo, TX	1988	13,390	13,524	16	58	258	591	3,532	8,367	568	134
	1989	13,793	13,872	15	79	271	595	3,370	8,884	579	79
Amherst, NY	1988	3,133	3,145	0	10	74	165	497	2,163	224	12
	1989	3,281	3,297	1	8	57	215	422	2,292	286	16
Anaheim, CA	1988	18,249	18,320	19	107	620	696	4,805	9,344	2,658	71
	1989	18,263	18,344	27	113	755	756	4,467	9,128	3,017	81
Anchorage, AL	1988	12,534	12,611	13	159	281	669	1,890	8,340	1,182	77
	1989	12,216	12,255	11	139	272	709	1,708	8,219	1,158	39
Ann Arbor, MI	1988	9,518	9,556	0	66	213	596	1,671	6,523	449	38
	1989	8,641	8,667	3	54	152	447	1,503	6,066	416	26
Arlington, TX	1988	21,622	21,752	13	110	568	697	4,968	12,783	2,483	130
	1989	22,376	22,492	11	88	552	899	5,177	13,018	2,631	116
Arlington, VA	1988	9,408	9,468	5	48	351	272	1,282	6,364	1,086	60
	1989	9,337	9,382	1	41	291	394	1,267	6,194	1,149	45
Atlanta, GA	1988	78,087	78,371	217	721	5,972	9,001	15,556	37,306	9,314	284
	1989	88,241	88,536	246	691	6,796	9,119	17,202	42,660	11,527	295
Aurora, CO	1988	17,244	17,325	15	127	462	2,021	3,495	9,975	1,149	81
	1989	17,283	17,373	7	120	378	2,354	2,967	10,237	1,220	90
Austin, TX	1988	50,673	51,153	43	247	1,018	1,200	11,990	34,056	2,119	480
	1989	50,028	50,512	31	235	1,019	1,320	11,160	33,556	2,707	484
Bakersfield, CA	1988	15,728	15,850	22	70	656	1,012	4,330	8,490	1,148	122
	1989	14,929	15,048	14	52	608	1,116	3,467	8,395	1,277	119
Baltimore, MD	1988	70,021	70,723	234	517	7,396	6,574	14,251	32,606	8,443	702
	1989	71,373	72,021	262	541	7,966	6,849	14,315	33,267	8,173	648
Baton Rouge, LA	1988	28,419	28,589	24	119	776	3,035	7,042	15,269	2,154	170
	1989	27,480	27,611	41	113	730	3,030	5,953	15,516	2,097	131
Beaumont, TX	1988	12,676	12,751	11	141	560	697	3,812	6,672	783	75
	1989	12,432	12,479	22	144	583	889	3,752	6,162	880	47
Berkeley, CA	1988	13,617	13,684	14	44	613	524	2,840	8,280	1,302	67
	1989	13,187	13,263	11	57	476	593	2,788	7,739	1,523	76
Birmingham, AL	1988	26,397	26,618	92	246	1,292	1,789	6,783	13,235	2,960	221
	1989	26,348	26,591	100	258	1,766	1,896	6,529	12,100	3,699	243
Boise, ID	1988	6,640	6,676	5	39	53	294	1,638	4,338	273	36
	1989	6,492	6,541	0	53	37	335	1,570	4,227	270	49
Boston, MA	1988	66,578	NA	93	558	5,233	6,291	9,163	28,542	16,698	NA
	1989	70,003	NA	99	483	5,866	6,471	9,882	30,794	16,408	NA
Bridgeport, CT	1988	14,666	14,714	43	90	1,046	921	3,622	5,431	3,513	48
	1989	17,452	17,496	36	70	1,562	1,014	4,207	5,929	4,634	44
Brownsville, TX	1988	10,567	10,583	9	84	205	1,106	2,490	5,323	1,350	16
	1989	9,812	9,831	14	53	155	505	2,451	5,043	1,591	19
Buffalo, NY	1988	25,482	26,037	43	296	1,774	2,158	7,384	10,774	3,053	555
	1989	26,805	27,379	37	268	1,829	2,345	7,323	11,797	3,206	574
Cedar Rapids, IA	1988	7,647	7,730	2	6	82	69	1,440	5,687	361	83
	1989	7,505	7,548	5	7	100	131	1,218	5,689	355	43
Charlotte, NC	1988	43,979	44,389	46	315	1,933	4,521	10,605	24,236	2,323	410
	1989	49,341	49,702	73	325	2,369	4,873	12,772	26,228	2,701	361
Chattanooga, TN	1988	15,092	15,237	22	161	559	1,693	3,956	7,082	1,619	145
	1989	15,848	16,003	14	187	700	1,834	4,000	7,333	1,780	155
Chesapeake, VA	1988	7,003	7,103	12	21	225	276	1,846	4,122	501	100
	1989	7,155	7,252	14	33	227	302	1,618	4,358	603	97
Chicago, IL ^a	1988	NA	NA	660	NA	28,975	35,988	52,060	128,584	45,012	2,891
	1989	NA	NA	742	NA	31,588	37,615	51,580	130,153	45,898	2,558
Chula Vista, CA	1988	10,727	10,747	8	45	273	746	2,069	4,817	2,769	20
	1989	10,220	10,243	4	34	241	807	1,712	4,780	2,642	23
Cincinnati, OH	1988	27,550	28,153	47	296	1,211	1,645	5,856	17,020	1,475	603
	1989	27,819	28,325	45	351	1,428	1,866	6,215	16,405	1,509	506
Cleveland, OH	1988	44,831	45,755	137	844	3,795	2,557	12,052	15,471	9,975	924
	1989	43,746	44,555	144	837	4,045	2,939	10,585	15,586	9,610	809
Colorado Springs, CO	1988	22,174	22,330	10	189	337	757	5,010	14,222	1,649	156
	1989	21,553	21,691	9	190	348	798	4,300	14,298	1,610	138
Columbus, GA	1988	11,463	11,523	21	66	449	354	3,053	6,851	669	60
	1989	11,388	11,426	24	81	395	382	2,910	6,969	627	38
Columbus, OH	1988	56,769	57,532	69	594	3,028	2,111	15,483	29,742	5,742	763
	1989	59,491	60,184	90	543	3,127	2,226	14,982	31,541	6,982	693
Concord, CA	1988	7,073	7,099	5	31	113	329	1,331	4,543	721	26
	1989	7,345	7,366	3	39	111	350	1,423	4,757	662	21

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1988 and 1989--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Corpus Christi, TX	1988	28,364	28,510	26	171	510	1,294	7,999	17,096	12,688	146
	1989	28,257	28,382	19	193	570	1,212	6,948	18,127	1,188	125
Dallas, TX	1988	170,402	171,772	366	1,306	9,647	9,816	42,543	82,366	24,358	1,370
	1989	166,451	167,849	351	1,185	9,442	10,250	38,652	79,272	27,299	1,398
Dayton, OH	1988	20,188	20,489	44	264	1,648	980	4,782	10,502	1,968	301
	1989	21,142	21,443	53	306	1,459	1,068	4,746	11,110	2,400	301
Denver, CO	1988	41,501	41,905	69	370	1,393	1,802	11,545	21,344	4,978	404
	1989	37,650	38,072	55	325	1,267	1,925	10,280	18,172	5,626	422
Des Moines, IA	1988	19,196	19,485	13	64	385	988	3,227	13,711	808	289
	1989	17,637	17,864	12	76	355	840	2,751	12,863	740	227
Detroit, MI	1988	131,344	133,022	629	1,447	12,978	10,751	32,147	43,259	30,123	1,688
	1989	125,687	127,218	624	1,424	11,902	11,006	29,031	43,577	28,123	1,531
Durham, NC	1988	10,737	10,762	16	77	316	292	3,350	6,024	602	25
	1989	11,424	11,450	11	72	328	387	3,641	6,335	650	26
Elizabeth, NJ	1988	10,241	10,287	12	50	751	525	1,569	4,282	3,052	46
	1989	12,460	12,492	15	47	996	582	2,046	4,881	3,893	32
El Paso, TX	1988	50,980	51,309	31	242	1,088	3,144	12,163	29,368	4,944	329
	1989	54,774	55,113	41	241	1,139	3,301	11,418	33,242	5,392	339
Erie, PA	1988	5,792	5,830	1	49	332	315	1,366	3,405	324	38
	1989	6,106	6,157	3	68	310	364	1,474	3,505	382	51
Eugene, OR	1988	8,892	8,246	1	44	166	150	1,916	6,175	440	54
	1989	9,712	9,748	3	48	168	184	1,582	7,297	430	36
Evansville, IN	1988	6,994	7,059	7	43	103	503	1,677	4,342	319	65
	1989	7,485	7,551	6	31	121	580	1,652	4,769	326	66
Flint, MI	1988	21,239	21,570	44	275	1,177	2,528	6,046	8,783	2,366	331
	1989	19,680	20,006	59	201	1,051	2,085	5,589	8,044	2,651	326
Fort Lauderdale, FL ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	25,789	25,850	30	72	1,474	976	6,882	13,803	2,552	61
Fort Wayne, IN	1988	16,620	16,774	11	79	597	399	3,527	11,053	954	154
	1989	16,416	16,547	14	97	545	408	3,107	11,057	1,188	131
Fort Worth, TX	1988	74,262	74,632	97	489	3,115	3,625	19,106	38,473	9,357	370
	1989	67,538	67,912	113	454	2,525	3,576	17,216	34,680	8,974	374
Fremont, CA	1988	6,468	6,610	2	24	112	694	1,390	3,715	531	142
	1989	6,299	6,440	2	36	98	569	1,330	3,665	599	141
Fresno, CA	1988	34,075	34,270	39	231	1,393	2,334	7,632	18,215	4,231	195
	1989	36,859	37,085	42	234	1,525	2,488	8,095	18,654	5,821	226
Fullerton, CA	1988	7,270	7,314	6	46	205	281	1,426	4,274	1,032	44
	1989	7,386	7,407	8	36	201	314	1,271	4,501	1,055	21
Garden Grove, CA	1988	9,993	1,006	8	51	37	377	2,086	5,405	1,593	73
	1989	9,716	9,793	8	42	349	457	2,113	4,979	1,768	77
Garland, TX	1988	11,232	11,314	8	82	208	285	3,415	6,433	801	82
	1989	11,219	11,293	9	118	178	316	2,959	6,603	1,036	74
Gary, IN	1988	9,364	9,947	52	104	536	1,140	2,780	2,529	2,223	583
	1989	10,223	10,749	45	95	477	1,318	2,948	2,862	2,478	526
Glendale, AZ	1988	13,348	13,443	12	72	199	697	2,929	8,532	907	95
	1989	14,666	14,774	6	71	239	695	3,448	8,840	1,367	108
Glendale, CA	1988	8,641	8,685	6	32	222	222	1,610	4,919	1,630	44
	1989	9,227	9,270	7	54	271	271	1,877	5,075	1,672	43
Grand Rapids, MI	1988	15,637	15,797	24	307	498	1,488	3,728	8,347	1,245	160
	1989	15,736	15,848	13	297	590	1,409	3,697	8,126	1,604	112
Greensboro, NC	1988	13,140	13,220	16	93	352	825	2,861	8,391	602	80
	1989	14,764	14,861	24	96	633	963	3,125	9,217	706	97
Hampton, VA	1988	7,197	7,256	6	46	204	198	1,305	5,045	393	59
	1989	7,769	7,825	11	33	213	189	1,211	5,663	449	56
Hartford, CT	1988	20,289	20,529	37	160	1,328	1,450	4,947	9,842	2,525	240
	1989	21,005	21,297	30	167	1,600	1,981	5,016	9,318	2,893	292
Hayward, CA	1988	7,259	7,332	8	43	214	479	1,586	4,315	614	73
	1989	7,392	7,458	6	32	256	520	1,633	4,221	724	66
Hialeah, FL ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	18,372	18,427	28	46	975	974	3,974	8,497	3,878	55
Hollywood, FL ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	12,833	12,857	8	73	469	556	2,558	7,622	1,547	24
Honolulu, HA	1988	49,469	49,798	28	283	833	1,042	9,811	34,227	3,245	329
	1989	52,909	NA	43	412	815	1,027	10,685	36,325	3,602	NA
Houston, TX	1988	177,912	179,696	440	1,206	10,049	8,122	50,178	77,492	30,425	1,784
	1989	185,334	187,308	459	1,152	9,820	8,097	47,043	81,758	37,005	1,974
Huntington Beach, CA	1988	9,640	9,672	5	43	154	370	2,377	5,767	924	32
	1989	9,545	9,579	5	47	150	418	2,247	5,562	1,116	34
Huntsville, AL	1988	13,868	13,940	15	83	225	587	2,447	9,999	512	72
	1989	13,961	14,029	12	85	234	517	2,188	10,229	696	68
Independence, MO	1988	7,506	7,558	4	25	118	326	1,879	4,568	586	52
	1989	7,519	7,575	4	17	106	361	1,539	4,624	868	56

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1988 and 1989--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Indianapolis, IN	1988	29,684	29,915	79	422	1,464	3,670	7,714	12,758	3,577	231
	1989	31,498	31,770	41	483	1,806	3,529	8,520	13,122	3,997	272
Inglewood, CA	1988	7,833	7,952	30	92	965	746	1,722	2,432	1,846	119
	1989	8,549	8,664	45	69	1,121	903	1,672	2,587	2,152	115
Irvine, CA	1988	4,001	4,070	1	13	39	91	886	2,614	357	69
	1989	4,321	4,395	2	18	37	141	890	2,711	522	74
Irving, TX	1988	13,580	13,622	6	74	279	319	2,849	8,746	1,307	42
	1989	13,679	13,764	11	68	230	347	2,616	8,900	1,507	85
Jackson, MS	1988	16,457	16,591	48	153	631	822	5,517	8,431	865	124
	1989	17,853	17,980	48	180	647	563	5,738	9,607	1,080	117
Jacksonville, FL ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	67,651	67,996	165	609	3,940	4,735	19,708	33,267	5,227	345
Jersey City, NJ	1988	20,532	20,602	23	114	2,270	1,356	4,120	8,015	4,634	70
	1989	21,641	21,713	36	95	2,307	1,465	4,384	8,068	5,286	72
Kansas City, KS	1988	16,913	17,044	37	146	730	1,338	5,084	8,057	1,521	131
	1989	17,393	17,486	44	147	788	1,379	4,513	8,280	2,242	93
Kansas City, MO	1988	53,487	54,075	134	473	3,479	4,230	13,409	24,578	7,184	588
	1989	56,028	56,505	140	507	3,824	4,525	12,104	25,853	9,075	477
Knoxville, TN	1988	11,059	11,208	21	66	360	813	3,700	4,525	1,574	149
	1989	12,523	12,628	26	79	442	1,060	3,989	4,986	1,941	105
Lakewood, CO	1988	8,605	8,670	1	34	157	477	1,799	5,536	601	65
	1989	8,999	9,094	2	37	146	516	1,611	6,014	673	95
Lansing, MI	1988	10,506	10,603	11	136	398	1,057	2,309	5,910	685	97
	1989	10,089	10,171	16	148	360	1,067	1,963	5,915	620	82
Laredo, TX	1988	10,600	10,659	15	8	178	562	2,189	6,860	788	59
	1989	11,001	11,057	11	6	156	965	2,158	6,948	757	56
Las Vegas, NV	1988	37,461	37,833	54	363	1,887	1,720	8,965	20,341	4,131	372
	1989	39,624	40,133	67	305	2,046	1,676	9,019	21,930	4,581	509
Lexington, KY ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	14,983	15,083	11	104	364	907	3,354	9,458	785	100
Lincoln, NE	1988	12,188	13,226	6	70	86	682	2,115	9,761	468	38
	1989	13,197	13,271	4	81	99	698	2,126	9,790	399	74
Little Rock, AR	1988	21,913	22,058	29	192	811	2,087	5,315	12,340	1,139	145
	1989	24,873	24,989	48	237	1,172	2,257	6,007	13,430	1,722	116
Livonia, MI	1988	4,664	4,688	0	14	91	183	885	2,649	842	24
	1989	4,862	4,896	2	12	93	135	866	3,055	699	34
Long Beach, CA	1988	34,661	34,837	58	218	2,646	2,231	7,426	16,201	5,881	176
	1989	40,432	40,621	85	247	3,763	3,074	8,817	17,432	7,014	189
Los Angeles, CA	1988	295,181	300,731	736	2,006	26,182	37,812	50,988	120,126	57,331	5,550
	1989	319,097	324,734	877	1,996	31,063	43,361	51,209	126,600	63,991	5,637
Louisville, KY ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	18,356	18,511	32	122	1,195	1,209	5,180	8,608	2,010	155
Lubbock, TX	1988	17,666	17,723	24	106	327	540	4,687	11,200	782	57
	1989	14,411	14,457	15	119	268	576	3,520	9,222	691	46
Macon, GA	1988	10,541	10,574	18	59	300	356	2,511	6,645	652	33
	1989	12,057	12,095	24	80	388	399	3,106	7,299	761	38
Madison, WI	1988	11,783	11,884	6	62	214	158	2,063	8,503	777	101
	1989	12,556	12,621	7	53	198	246	2,521	8,817	714	65
Manchester, NH	1988	7,024	7,067	6	34	74	73	1,742	4,593	502	43
	1989	7,295	7,340	5	28	94	59	1,917	4,584	608	45
Memphis, TN	1988	61,159	61,823	174	863	4,462	3,415	16,293	22,124	13,828	664
	1989	57,829	58,464	141	781	3,781	3,327	15,072	22,177	12,550	635
Mesa, AZ	1988	17,523	17,633	11	119	261	1,005	3,240	11,747	1,140	110
	1989	19,074	19,222	10	85	213	1,092	3,840	11,999	1,835	148
Miami, FL ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	70,053	70,226	132	285	7,289	6,387	15,350	31,268	9,342	173
Milwaukee, WI	1988	49,424	49,767	81	400	2,111	2,445	8,787	28,924	6,676	343
	1989	52,644	53,106	112	461	2,415	1,281	9,175	30,063	9,137	462
Minneapolis, MN	1988	40,004	40,274	55	460	2,565	2,420	9,386	20,004	5,114	270
	1989	42,145	42,459	46	462	2,524	2,335	9,842	21,448	5,488	314
Mobile, AL	1988	21,852	21,888	37	126	932	2,297	9,569	7,952	939	36
	1989	21,686	21,718	40	133	847	2,533	6,429	10,613	1,091	32
Modesto, CA	1988	10,426	10,474	7	61	234	580	2,067	6,600	877	48
	1989	11,214	11,277	5	56	242	727	2,097	7,110	977	63
Montgomery, AL	1988	10,625	10,677	25	59	191	181	2,340	7,241	588	52
	1989	12,458	12,519	33	82	297	281	3,119	7,900	746	61
Nashville, TN	1988	37,185	NA	79	464	1,954	2,793	8,866	20,213	2,816	NA
	1989	34,950	NA	69	478	1,608	3,075	8,062	18,989	2,669	NA
Newark, NJ	1988	42,842	43,068	115	522	4,424	4,672	6,408	12,142	14,559	226
	1989	45,018	45,225	107	376	5,310	4,547	6,687	12,317	15,674	207
New Haven, CT	1988	19,321	19,425	26	135	1,325	1,475	4,725	8,494	3,142	104
	1989	18,872	18,940	34	111	1,475	1,549	4,555	8,194	2,954	68
New Orleans, LA	1988	52,460	52,764	228	403	4,729	3,563	12,322	21,534	9,681	304
	1989	59,534	NA	251	388	5,449	4,115	12,925	24,935	11,471	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1988 and 1989--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Newport News, VA	1988	9,127	9,188	14	74	391	398	2,263	5,430	557	61
	1989	9,271	9,326	17	82	284	534	1,971	5,865	518	55
New York, NY	1988	718,483	725,087	1,896	3,412	86,578	71,030	127,148	308,479	119,940	6,604
	1989	712,419	718,534	1,905	3,254	93,377	70,951	121,322	287,749	133,861	6,115
Norfolk, VA	1988	22,129	22,321	48	200	1,104	855	4,234	13,908	1,780	192
	1989	24,000	24,149	55	189	950	986	3,876	15,496	2,448	149
Oakland, CA	1988	46,615	46,986	112	498	3,141	2,298	10,962	23,661	5,943	371
	1989	45,914	46,280	129	442	3,224	1,760	9,874	23,941	6,544	366
Oceanside, CA	1988	8,119	8,152	12	70	317	1,014	1,668	3,862	1,176	33
	1989	8,531	8,578	10	70	355	861	1,768	4,089	1,378	47
Oklahoma City, OK	1988	50,317	50,787	60	377	1,365	2,184	14,693	25,931	5,707	470
	1989	48,320	48,786	61	352	1,617	2,277	13,675	23,736	6,602	466
Omaha, NE	1988	23,944	24,092	28	216	710	1,820	4,580	15,185	1,405	148
	1989	23,345	NA	23	188	639	1,901	4,760	14,368	1,466	NA
Ontario, CA	1988	8,976	9,244	9	53	414	782	2,279	4,047	1,392	268
	1989	10,895	11,074	19	59	461	1,657	2,242	4,948	1,509	179
Orange, CA	1988	6,720	6,774	3	30	194	253	1,401	3,931	908	54
	1989	6,922	7,000	6	22	192	256	1,470	4,128	848	78
Orlando, FL ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	21,200	21,268	19	176	1,189	1,959	5,854	10,220	1,783	68
Overland Park, KS	1988	5,371	5,444	1	11	56	167	931	3,865	340	73
	1989	5,430	NA	2	17	74	160	720	4,101	356	NA
Oxnard, CA	1988	7,816	7,854	11	81	297	378	1,867	4,500	682	38
	1989	7,944	7,975	6	51	320	490	1,835	4,484	758	31
Pasadena, CA	1988	9,243	9,330	22	65	600	738	2,074	4,431	1,313	87
	1989	10,641	10,717	18	39	780	1,095	2,215	5,234	1,260	76
Pasadena, TX	1988	9,074	9,141	5	47	140	507	2,174	5,043	1,158	67
	1989	10,112	10,219	4	55	148	664	2,121	5,860	1,260	107
Paterson, NJ	1988	13,446	13,489	17	73	1,364	1,235	3,159	5,529	2,069	43
	1989	12,774	12,817	14	104	1,175	1,272	3,277	5,117	1,815	43
Peoria, IL ^a	1988	NA	NA	2	NA	228	1,019	2,770	5,878	413	76
	1989	NA	NA	23	NA	282	935	2,480	5,477	322	58
Philadelphia, PA	1988	100,051	NA	371	916	8,901	6,971	20,403	42,161	20,328	NA
	1989	115,602	NA	475	784	10,233	6,562	21,896	50,609	25,043	NA
Phoenix, AZ	1988	87,080	87,559	106	445	2,518	5,408	20,841	51,147	6,615	479
	1989	102,359	103,016	126	399	2,615	5,341	23,013	58,160	12,705	657
Pittsburgh, PA	1988	31,904	NA	18	234	2,537	1,328	7,444	10,973	9,370	NA
	1989	33,407	33,909	31	219	2,471	1,858	8,109	12,669	8,050	502
Plano, TX	1988	6,202	6,228	2	18	79	93	1,566	4,021	423	26
	1989	6,810	6,849	6	23	72	206	1,593	4,347	563	39
Pomona, CA	1988	9,093	9,841	28	54	745	1,303	2,138	3,446	1,379	748
	1989	9,632	10,053	44	68	809	1,227	2,312	3,499	1,673	421
Portland, OR	1988	67,681	68,395	45	372	3,632	4,637	15,236	35,601	8,158	414
	1989	54,301	54,860	38	415	2,667	4,932	12,380	26,903	6,966	559
Portsmouth, VA	1988	8,967	9,219	23	64	415	412	1,795	5,179	1,079	252
	1989	9,183	NA	12	64	467	434	1,624	5,466	1,116	NA
Providence, RI	1988	18,090	18,426	21	130	752	893	4,504	7,921	3,869	336
	1989	17,877	18,268	28	109	734	931	3,860	7,870	4,345	391
Pueblo, CO	1988	7,975	8,038	3	74	145	909	1,545	4,862	337	63
	1989	7,766	7,818	6	65	140	985	1,550	4,665	355	52
Raleigh, NC	1988	12,504	12,561	11	65	335	766	2,742	7,860	725	57
	1989	14,248	14,315	15	102	380	751	3,042	9,061	897	67
Reno, NV	1988	10,673	10,754	14	151	464	530	2,266	6,471	777	81
	1989	11,426	11,485	8	137	458	520	2,194	7,381	728	59
Richmond, VA	1988	20,114	20,187	99	202	982	1,301	4,773	10,554	2,203	73
	1989	21,367	21,475	98	180	1,085	1,565	4,656	11,763	2,020	108
Riverside, CA	1988	17,953	18,416	13	114	750	1,758	4,746	8,500	2,072	463
	1989	18,637	19,143	25	116	854	1,951	4,254	8,120	3,317	506
Rochester, NY	1988	24,444	24,784	36	212	960	853	5,424	15,547	1,412	340
	1989	26,875	27,189	36	173	1,172	1,100	6,096	16,349	1,949	314
Rockford, IL ^a	1988	NA	NA	19	0	501	655	4,051	7,321	526	43
	1989	NA	NA	7	NA	395	743	3,272	7,354	466	35
Sacramento, CA	1988	35,143	35,383	68	188	1,612	1,714	7,701	18,086	5,774	240
	1989	35,825	36,057	44	187	1,654	1,773	7,481	17,952	6,734	232
Saint Louis, MO	1988	57,215	57,872	140	305	3,327	6,709	12,541	26,735	7,458	657
	1989	62,082	62,683	158	330	4,220	7,936	13,837	26,669	8,932	601
Saint Paul, MN	1988	20,512	20,776	17	237	787	1,427	5,160	11,096	1,788	264
	1989	21,796	22,062	15	189	856	1,403	5,065	11,528	2,740	266
Saint Petersburg, FL ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	30,690	30,913	44	152	2,252	2,672	6,978	16,128	2,464	223
Salinas, CA	1988	7,864	7,916	4	54	217	722	1,468	4,975	424	52
	1989	7,736	7,777	7	53	217	734	1,269	4,968	488	41
Salt Lake City, UT	1988	21,764	21,891	15	90	487	444	3,594	16,202	932	127
	1989	21,781	21,889	18	136	484	559	3,854	15,510	1,220	108

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1988 and 1989--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
San Antonio, TX	1988	116,773	117,689	143	535	2,859	1,736	27,673	70,626	13,201	916
	1989	120,768	121,667	168	477	2,710	1,898	28,467	71,785	15,263	899
San Bernardino, CA	1988	17,572	17,674	41	81	1,130	1,375	4,226	8,340	2,379	102
	1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Diego, CA	1988	96,756	97,036	144	389	3,204	5,434	17,536	45,923	24,126	280
	1989	102,991	103,287	121	410	3,585	6,008	17,495	49,789	25,583	296
San Francisco, CA	1988	66,055	66,431	92	453	4,867	4,255	10,148	36,662	9,578	376
	1989	67,748	68,121	73	380	5,005	4,606	10,692	37,316	9,676	373
San Jose, CA	1988	38,406	38,739	37	438	948	3,266	6,560	23,118	4,039	333
	1989	38,935	39,315	38	399	995	3,103	6,318	23,656	4,426	380
Santa Ana, CA	1988	20,947	21,154	38	89	1,041	853	3,589	11,503	3,834	207
	1989	21,553	21,809	53	74	1,125	1,066	3,648	11,762	3,825	256
Santa Rosa, CA	1988	6,735	6,778	5	45	135	214	1,498	4,273	565	43
	1989	6,969	7,021	5	43	151	318	1,513	4,383	556	52
Savannah, GA	1988	11,182	11,226	19	94	508	347	2,836	6,905	473	44
	1989	12,197	12,251	20	96	553	401	2,535	7,938	654	54
Scottsdale, AZ	1988	7,002	7,023	8	24	60	153	1,214	5,127	416	21
	1989	7,804	7,839	3	16	105	136	1,537	5,449	558	35
Seattle, WA	1988	72,694	73,023	56	439	2,709	3,675	16,880	43,196	5,739	329
	1989	66,396	66,713	38	478	2,448	3,914	14,162	39,540	5,816	317
Shreveport, LA	1988	23,040	23,159	29	144	802	1,241	6,287	13,689	848	119
	1989	25,099	25,255	51	119	837	1,339	6,404	15,458	891	156
South Bend, IN	1988	11,415	11,451	15	103	351	255	3,051	7,096	544	36
	1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spokane, WA	1988	16,546	16,638	10	84	416	624	4,884	9,784	744	92
	1989	15,957	16,025	9	115	368	641	4,187	9,843	794	68
Springfield, MA	1988	12,009	12,203	10	130	638	1,818	3,694	3,892	1,827	194
	1989	12,253	NA	7	145	892	1,856	3,399	4,213	1,741	NA
Springfield, MO	1988	11,277	11,385	5	67	137	305	2,274	8,045	444	108
	1989	12,907	13,024	7	61	192	345	2,612	9,151	539	117
Stamford, CT	1988	6,596	6,638	6	13	204	302	1,458	3,811	802	42
	1989	7,136	7,179	9	19	269	279	1,602	3,993	965	43
Sterling Heights, MI	1988	5,253	5,292	2	37	51	237	881	3,370	675	39
	1989	6,009	6,056	3	33	47	262	922	3,996	746	47
Stockton, CA	1988	20,796	20,868	41	115	1,076	818	4,866	11,974	1,906	72
	1989	23,288	23,428	42	117	1,198	951	5,518	12,670	2,732	140
Sunnyvale, CA	1988	4,113	4,176	10	26	104	134	554	2,877	408	63
	1989	3,889	3,933	2	24	46	158	577	2,712	370	44
Syracuse, NY	1988	12,260	12,353	16	103	537	710	3,649	6,707	538	93
	1989	11,650	11,782	13	113	488	746	3,502	6,224	564	132
Tacoma, WA	1988	23,603	23,757	33	279	1,104	1,365	6,123	13,170	1,529	154
	1989	23,225	23,368	21	252	1,262	1,543	5,080	12,991	2,076	143
Tallahassee, FL ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	14,974	15,003	7	129	445	1,398	3,623	8,267	745	29
Tampa, FL ^b	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1989	45,329	45,505	57	175	3,137	4,541	11,694	20,515	5,210	176
Tempe, AZ	1988	11,577	11,633	9	51	202	451	1,659	8,409	796	56
	1989	12,868	12,942	4	66	198	368	1,911	8,966	1,355	74
Thousand Oaks, CA	1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1989	2,952	2,998	2	19	55	167	865	1,546	298	46
Toledo, OH	1988	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1989	32,680	33,283	41	392	1,583	1,273	7,431	17,124	4,836	603
Topeka, KS	1988	11,473	11,532	7	55	252	574	2,900	7,270	415	59
	1989	11,808	11,873	11	62	259	648	3,047	7,311	470	65
Torrance, CA	1988	7,143	7,265	3	30	362	380	1,405	3,700	1,263	122
	1989	7,456	7,540	7	34	370	424	1,401	3,899	1,321	84
Tucson, AZ	1988	48,699	48,955	31	281	768	2,447	8,230	34,878	2,064	256
	1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tulsa, OK	1988	35,299	35,527	35	260	1,008	2,159	9,648	16,280	5,909	228
	1989	33,617	33,863	32	307	1,416	2,595	8,963	14,337	5,967	246
Vallejo, CA	1988	8,778	8,840	13	52	495	643	2,152	4,247	1,176	62
	1989	9,246	9,327	16	67	456	1,552	1,863	4,236	1,056	81
Virginia Beach, VA	1988	19,339	19,491	27	108	327	255	3,808	13,995	819	152
	1989	20,824	20,983	17	133	318	294	3,759	15,261	1,042	159
Waco, TX	1988	13,718	13,772	14	94	311	609	4,128	7,931	631	54
	1989	13,277	13,331	29	98	326	718	3,941	7,385	780	54
Warren, MI	1988	9,443	9,518	7	57	258	378	1,737	4,968	2,038	75
	1989	9,623	9,673	3	63	251	419	1,866	4,760	2,261	50
Washington, DC	1988	61,423	61,744	369	165	5,689	5,690	12,295	28,582	8,633	321
	1989	62,118	62,338	434	186	6,541	5,775	11,778	29,113	8,291	220
Waterbury, CT	1988	8,999	9,029	11	28	337	190	2,426	5,102	905	30
	1989	9,656	9,685	6	31	282	251	2,492	5,420	1,174	29
Wichita, KS	1988	23,652	NA	15	238	628	774	5,671	14,916	1,410	NA
	1989	25,986	NA	29	237	931	960	6,151	15,876	1,802	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.115

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1988 and 1989--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Winston-Salem, NC	1988	13,895	14,070	18	150	465	1,530	3,574	7,391	767	175
	1989	15,989	16,206	31	144	749	1,338	4,129	8,575	1,023	217
Worcester, MA	1988	12,036	12,289	11	91	422	940	3,378	6,022	1,172	253
	1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yonkers, NY	1988	11,113	11,194	9	30	642	234	2,237	5,991	1,970	81
	1989	9,910	9,999	11	19	555	253	1,858	5,172	2,042	89
Youngstown, OH	1988 ^c	NA	NA	26	77	381	NA	2,424	2,786	964	48
	1989	7,187	7,504	19	72	386	348	2,616	2,767	979	317

Note: See Note, table 3.108. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories.

^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky.

^cAggravated assault figures for 1988 are not comparable with previous years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988*, pp. 71-115; *1989*, pp. 69-117 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.116

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1989

(12,636 agencies; 1989 estimated population 219,021,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1989	Percent change over 1988	Percent ^a	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	18,648	+7.3 %	100.0 %	\$91
Forcible rape	82,633	+1.9	100.0	40
Robbery	498,578	+7.3	100.0	701
Street/highway	273,962	+9.5	54.9	538
Commercial house	58,786	+5.7	11.8	1,214
Gas or service station	14,098	+3.3	2.8	455
Convenience store	31,382	+3.6	6.3	364
Residence	49,094	+0.8	9.8	902
Bank	6,858	+3.0	1.4	3,591
Miscellaneous	64,400	+7.9	12.9	683
Burglary	2,669,009	-1.7	100.0	1,080
Residence (dwelling)	1,765,784	-3.4	66.2	1,080
Night	548,238	-2.9	20.5	871
Day	755,035	-3.6	28.3	1,137
Unknown	462,513	-3.9	17.3	1,233
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	903,225	+1.8	33.8	1,023
Night	437,231	+1.6	16.4	912
Day	200,203	+3.3	7.5	921
Unknown	265,791	+1.2	10.0	1,282
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,785,174	+2.3	100.0	462
By type:				
Pocket-picking	67,575	-0.6	1.0	303
Purse-snatching	76,638	-5.0	1.1	244
Shoplifting	1,059,765	+5.9	15.6	102
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,490,256	+3.7	22.0	502
Motor vehicle accessories	1,057,598	-2.5	15.6	315
Bicycles	371,720	-1.0	5.5	204
From buildings	995,842	+0.3	14.7	747
From coin-operated machines	56,102	-7.2	0.8	153
All others	1,609,678	+4.9	23.7	668
By value:				
Over \$200	2,397,626	+3.6	35.3	1,200
\$50 to \$200	1,660,738	-1.4	24.5	114
Under \$50	2,726,810	+3.4	40.2	24
Motor vehicle theft	1,370,766	+8.4	0.0	5,222

Note: See Note, table 3.108. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking type institutions. "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." Data were not available for Kentucky in 1988 and for Florida in 1988 and 1989; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 160, Table 18.

Table 3.117

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-90

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							
			Criminal homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^a
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 335 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 above are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. Beginning in 1985, total annual visitation figures are rounded by the Source. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day"

activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

^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 3.118

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-89

Year	Type of weapon used						Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.) ^a	Other ^b	Unknown or not stated	
1964	55 %	24 %	5 %	10 %	3 %	2 %	100 %
1965	57	23	6	10	3	1	100
1966	59	22	5	9	2	1	100
1967	63	20	5	9	2	1	100
1968	65	18	6	8	2	1	100
1969	65	19	4	8	3	1	100
1970	66	18	4	8	3	1	100
1971	66	19	4	8	2	1	100
1972	66	19	4	8	2	1	100
1973	66	17	5	8	2	2	100
1974	67	17	5	8	1	1	100
1975	65	17	5	9	2	2	100
1976	64	18	5	8	2	3	100
1977	62	19	5	8	2	3	100
1978	64	19	5	8	2	3	100
1979	63	19	5	8	2	3	100
1980	62	19	5	8	2	4	100
1981	62	19	5	7	2	3	100
1982	60	21	5	6	2	3	100
1983	58	22	6	9	2	3	100
1984	59	21	6	8	3	4	100
1985	59	21	6	8	3	4	100
1986	59	20	6	9	2	4	100
1987	59	20	6	8	2	4	100
1988 ^d	61	19	6	8	2	4	100
1989	62	18	6	7	2	4	100

Note: See Note, table 3.108. 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 murder 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.

^aThis category includes beatings and strangulations. Pushed is also included in personal weapons.

^bThis category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

^cBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^dData for 1988 were not available for the States of Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

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; *1982*, p. 11; *1983*, p. 10; *1984*, p. 10; *1985*, p. 10; *1986*, p. 10; *1987*, p. 10; *1988*, p. 12; *1989*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.119

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1989

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Northeast	100.0 %	60.1 %	19.9 %	13.2 %	6.8 %
Midwest	100.0	58.8	18.6	15.7	6.9
South	100.0	65.8	17.5	12.3	4.4
West	100.0	61.6	17.9	15.2	5.3
Total	100.0	62.4	18.2	13.8	5.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118. 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 3.118. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 11.

Table 3.120

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1989

Relationship of victim to offender	Circumstances of the offense							
	Total (N=18,954)	Felony type (N=4,049)	Suspected felony type (N=150)	Romantic triangle (N=385)	Argument over money or property (N=551)	Other arguments (N=5,736)	Miscellaneous non-felony type (N=3,598)	Unable to determine circumstances (N=4,485)
Total (N=18,954) ^a	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Husband	2.4	0.3	0.0	5.5	2.0	5.4	2.3	0.4
Wife	4.1	0.2	1.3	8.1	1.5	8.1	5.8	1.3
Mother	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.3
Father	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.4
Daughter	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	4.8	0.4
Son	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	5.0	0.6
Brother	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	0.3
Sister	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other family	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.8
Acquaintances	29.3	27.5	14.0	53.2	55.0	41.1	33.0	8.4
Friend	4.7	3.7	1.3	10.9	16.0	7.2	4.5	1.0
Boyfriend	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.3	3.5	1.2	0.3
Girlfriend	2.6	0.4	0.0	9.6	2.4	5.4	2.2	0.7
Neighbor	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.5	1.9	0.8	0.3
Stranger	13.1	27.7	9.3	5.7	7.4	9.4	15.3	4.2
Unknown relationship	33.1	34.8	70.7	1.9	4.7	7.4	18.9	80.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118. 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.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.121

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1989

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^a	Polson	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated
Total	18,954	11,832	3,458	1,128	1,050	11	16	234	17	366	101	741
Infant (under 1)	254	11	10	14	114	0	0	7	4	4	25	65
1 to 4	340	59	21	16	154	2	0	24	3	7	16	38
5 to 9	159	57	25	8	23	1	0	20	1	7	6	11
10 to 14	247	156	35	8	9	0	0	15	0	5	4	15
15 to 19	2,001	1,614	207	45	31	0	0	8	2	31	3	60
20 to 24	3,159	2,306	517	114	77	2	2	18	0	48	4	71
25 to 29	3,300	2,210	630	144	105	0	2	27	0	63	5	114
30 to 34	2,641	1,690	550	140	111	0	3	19	2	45	4	77
35 to 39	1,922	1,189	399	133	91	0	1	22	1	27	5	54
40 to 44	1,279	796	241	100	65	0	2	7	0	25	2	41
45 to 49	847	492	190	62	42	3	1	7	2	17	1	30
50 to 54	639	346	142	63	36	0	1	11	0	11	3	26
55 to 59	466	236	101	53	33	1	2	11	0	8	6	15
60 to 64	430	203	106	51	29	0	0	8	0	15	1	17
65 to 69	313	138	79	39	29	1	0	6	2	9	0	10
70 to 74	262	98	68	40	22	0	1	3	0	6	2	22
75 and older	438	103	93	82	67	0	1	16	0	27	13	36
Unknown	257	128	44	16	12	1	0	5	0	11	1	39

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 11.

^aPushed is included in personal weapons.

Table 3.122

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-89

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Infant (under 1)	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	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	2	2	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Total ^b	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,049	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118.

^aData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.^bBecause 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; 1982, p. 8; 1983, p. 8; 1984, p. 8; 1985, p. 9; 1986, p. 9; 1987, p. 9; 1988, p. 11; 1989, p. 10 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 ^a	1989
1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	11
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	17
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2
3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954

Table 3.123

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-89

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
1982	76	24	100	19,485
1983	76	24	100	18,673
1984	75	25	100	16,689
1985	74	26	100	17,545
1986	75	25	100	19,257
1987	74	26	100	17,859
1988 ^b	75	25	100	18,269
1989	76	24	100	18,954

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

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. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.124

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-89

Year	White	Black	All other (including race unknown)	Total ^a	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
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
1982	55	42	2	100	19,485
1983	55	42	3	100	18,673
1984	56	41	3	100	16,689
1985	56	42	3	100	17,545
1986	53	44	3	100	19,257
1987	52	45	3	100	17,859
1988 ^b	49	48	3	100	18,269
1989	48	49	3	100	18,954

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

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. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.125

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1989

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Un-known	White	Black	Other	Un-known
Total	18,954	14,464	4,483	7	9,103	9,314	344	193
Infant (under 1)	254	134	118	2	146	98	5	5
1 to 4	340	182	158	0	194	134	11	1
5 to 9	159	82	77	0	75	69	9	6
10 to 14	247	152	95	0	124	114	5	4
15 to 19	2,001	1,673	328	0	759	1,201	27	14
20 to 24	3,159	2,554	605	0	1,296	1,790	56	17
25 to 29	3,300	2,596	704	0	1,443	1,774	58	25
30 to 34	2,641	2,055	585	1	1,241	1,332	47	21
35 to 39	1,922	1,491	431	0	953	910	43	16
40 to 44	1,279	967	312	0	682	547	30	20
45 to 49	847	650	197	0	507	320	16	4
50 to 54	639	498	141	0	372	244	13	10
55 to 59	466	364	102	0	283	167	9	7
60 to 64	430	313	117	0	255	169	2	4
65 to 69	313	202	111	0	191	119	1	2
70 to 74	262	161	101	0	168	87	5	2
75 and older	438	209	229	0	287	145	4	2
Unknown	257	181	72	4	127	94	3	33

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.113.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.126

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1989

Characteristics of victim	Total victims/offenders	Characteristics of offender						
		Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Race								
White	5,205	4,462	645	55	43	4,608	554	43
Black	5,064	297	4,741	12	14	4,213	837	14
Other	186	51	22	107	6	155	25	6
Unknown	63	15	15	1	32	30	1	32
Sex								
Male	7,818	3,438	4,220	116	44	6,603	1,171	44
Female	2,637	1,372	1,188	58	19	2,373	245	19
Unknown	63	15	15	1	32	30	1	32
Total	10,518	4,825	5,423	175	95	9,006	1,417	95

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118. These data pertain only to the 10,518 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 10.

Table 3.127

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-89

Year	Offender characteristics									
	Age				Sex		Race			
	Under 18 years old	18 to 29	30 to 49	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a	
1976	7.3 %	46.2 %	34.5 %	12.0 %	83.4 %	16.6 %	46.2 %	52.0 %	1.8 %	
1977	6.9	46.0	34.9	12.2	83.5	16.5	47.5	50.6	2.0	
1978	7.2	47.1	34.3	11.4	84.5	15.5	48.0	50.3	1.6	
1979	6.8	47.5	34.4	11.3	85.7	14.3	48.9	49.0	2.1	
1980	6.6	48.1	35.5	9.8	86.0	14.0	49.7	49.0	1.3	
1981	6.4	46.9	36.0	10.7	86.0	14.0	50.0	48.5	1.5	
1982	5.7	47.9	36.0	10.4	86.0	14.0	51.2	47.0	1.8	
1983	5.9	47.6	36.7	9.8	85.5	14.5	51.6	46.4	2.1	
1984	5.3	47.4	37.1	10.2	86.5	13.5	53.5	44.5	2.0	
1985	5.9	46.4	37.4	10.2	86.8	13.2	52.6	45.4	2.0	
1986	6.5	47.0	37.3	9.2	87.0	13.0	50.2	47.6	2.2	
1987	7.0	46.1	37.3	9.6	87.2	12.8	50.9	47.2	1.9	
1988	8.3	46.5	36.3	8.9	87.9	12.1	48.6	49.6	1.9	
1989	8.9	48.2	34.9	8.1	88.0	12.0	47.9	50.2	1.9	

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Supplemental Homicide Reports. These data include only those incidents for which age, sex, and race of the offender were available.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aIncludes American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and all other races.

Table 3.128

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-89

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
1982	40	14	9	37	100	522,823
1983	37	14	10	40	100	489,227
1984	36	13	9	42	100	435,732
1985	35	13	9	42	100	461,725
1986	34	14	10	43	100	531,468
1987	33	14	10	44	100	498,632
1988 ^b	33	14	10	43	100	465,522
1989	33	13	10	43	100	562,340

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

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; 1982, pp. 18, 149; 1983, pp. 18, 152; 1984, pp. 18, 145; 1985, pp. 18, 147; 1986, pp. 18, 147; 1987, pp. 18, 146; 1988, pp. 21, 150; 1989, pp. 20, 154 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1989

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0 %	29.0 %	15.5 %	10.0 %	45.4 %
Midwest	100.0	33.0	12.0	12.9	42.1
South	100.0	39.2	11.6	10.7	38.5
West	100.0	32.4	13.6	8.9	45.1
Total	100.0	33.2	13.4	10.5	42.9

Note: See Note, table 3.108. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 20.

Table 3.130

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-89

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
1982	54	12	4	6	11	1	12	100	492,793
1983	54	11	3	6	11	1	13	100	454,397
1984	54	12	3	6	11	1	13	100	409,042
1985	55	12	3	6	10	1	12	100	457,123
1986	56	12	3	5	10	1	12	100	513,423
1987	54	13	3	6	10	1	12	100	498,632
1988 ^b	54	12	3	6	10	1	13	100	485,522
1989	55	12	3	6	10	1	13	100	562,340

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108, 3.116, and 3.118.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.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; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 158, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, pp. 18, 146; *1988*, pp. 19, 150; *1989*, pp. 18, 154 (Washington, DC: USGPO), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.131

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-89

Year	Type of weapon used				Total ^a	Total number of aggravated assaults
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons; (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons		
1964	15 %	40 %	23 %	22 %	100 %	159,524
1965	17	36	22	25	100	185,115
1966	19	34	22	25	100	208,043
1967	21	33	22	24	100	229,470
1968	23	31	24	22	100	255,906
1969	24	30	25	22	100	280,902
1970	24	28	24	23	100	300,263
1971	25	27	24	24	100	333,084
1972	25	26	23	25	100	349,245
1973	26	25	23	27	100	382,586
1974	25	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
1982	22	23	28	26	100	611,134
1983	21	24	29	26	100	604,406
1984	21	23	31	25	100	594,440
1985	21	23	31	25	100	663,891
1986	21	22	32	25	100	794,573
1987	21	21	32	25	100	792,987
1988 ^b	21	20	31	27	100	784,053
1989	22	20	32	27	100	894,776

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

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; *1982*, pp. 22, 149; *1983*, pp. 23, 152; *1984*, pp. 23, 145; *1985*, pp. 23, 147; *1986*, pp. 22, 147; *1987*, pp. 23, 146; *1988*, pp. 24, 150; *1989*, pp. 23, 154 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1989

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0 %	16.3 %	22.5 %	34.9 %	26.3 %
Midwest	100.0	23.6	20.5	32.9	23.1
South	100.0	25.3	22.0	30.7	22.0
West	100.0	19.5	15.4	30.1	34.9
Total	100.0	21.5	19.9	31.9	26.8

Note: See Note, table 3.108. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 23.

Table 3.133

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-89

Year	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)			Total ^a	Total number of burglaries
	Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown		
1976	22 %	25 %	16 %	23 %	5 %	9 %	100 %	2,912,050
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
1982	22	27	16	19	6	10	100	3,078,604
1983	23	26	18	18	6	10	100	2,859,583
1984	22	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,652,289
1985	21	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,860,605
1986	22	28	18	17	6	10	100	3,039,955
1987	21	28	18	16	6	10	100	2,945,073
1988 ^b	21	29	18	16	7	10	100	2,660,568
1989	20	28	17	16	8	10	100	2,669,009

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

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; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 158, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, p. 152, Table 18; *1988*, p. 156, Table 18; *1989*, p. 160, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-89

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
1982	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21	100	6,458,876
1983	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22	100	6,185,011
1984	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22	100	5,899,388
1985	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23	100	6,453,030
1986	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22	100	6,822,986
1987	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23	100	6,851,548
1988 ^b	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	1	23	100	6,528,153
1989	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	1	24	100	6,785,174

Note: See Notes, tables 3.108 and 3.118.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.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; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 153, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, p. 152, Table 18; *1988*, p. 156, Table 18; *1989*, p. 160, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USPGO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.135

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-89

Year	Number of motor vehicle registrations ^a	Number of thefts ^b	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	652
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828

Note: Data on motor vehicle registrations were obtained by the Insurance Information Institute from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

^aEstimates.^bTheft figures include motorcycles.Source: Insurance Information Institute, *1991 Property/Casualty Insurance Facts* (New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1991), p. 98. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.136

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States, 1986-91

Year	Number of cases pending	Number of major cases pending ^a	Number of convictions	Number of major convictions ^a	Reported total dollar losses	Number of failed financial institutions under investigation
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	533	\$606,154,566	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	740	860,599,398	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	751	2,191,756,491	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	791	1,284,101,771	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	1,043	1,177,944,154	530
1991	X	X	X	X	X	670

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are as of February of each year.

^aA major case is defined as a case where the amount of reported loss or exposure is \$100,000 or more.

Source: Table constructed from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.137

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act^a

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1983-90

Jurisdiction	1983				1984				1985				1986			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	6,138	396	231	174	6,607	484	245	128	5,427	359	209	106	5,672	397	209	78
Alabama	38	7	2	0	31	7	5	3	37	15	4	0	37	5	4	1
Alaska	17	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	12	4	0	0	14	0	0	0
Arizona	106	8	6	12	92	10	5	5	110	9	5	5	170	32	1	2
Arkansas	12	6	3	0	17	4	1	0	15	3	1	0	27	6	1	1
California	2,627	55	31	35	2,293	137	30	16	1,806	62	27	12	2,009	70	17	17
Colorado	80	4	1	4	92	5	4	1	54	4	3	3	56	5	6	2
Connecticut	31	4	0	1	45	5	5	0	32	1	4	0	37	0	0	0
Delaware	11	1	0	1	20	0	3	1	8	0	0	0	8	1	2	0
District of Columbia	70	0	3	2	55	2	1	1	39	1	0	0	19	1	0	0
Florida	306	36	17	6	362	19	7	9	424	12	14	4	382	28	8	4
Georgia	68	7	8	1	84	5	6	0	120	11	4	3	121	5	2	4
Guam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	27	4	3	0	41	1	1	0	31	0	0	0	49	4	0	2
Idaho	8	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	17	3	0	1	9	0	1	0
Illinois	88	8	13	8	76	8	11	3	57	5	6	3	48	4	12	1
Indiana	76	5	2	3	101	5	1	3	57	15	3	3	64	21	3	2
Iowa	11	1	4	0	13	4	3	0	20	5	0	0	26	2	1	0
Kansas	30	2	1	0	28	4	4	1	13	6	1	1	19	6	0	1
Kentucky	30	8	2	1	39	7	0	1	32	2	1	4	45	4	20	0
Louisiana	61	17	6	1	69	14	13	2	56	10	11	5	64	5	2	1
Maine	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	8	1	2	0
Maryland	116	6	4	3	126	8	8	3	99	6	9	4	150	17	6	0
Massachusetts	85	3	5	1	140	1	5	1	163	2	7	0	98	6	4	0
Michigan	97	8	15	2	109	8	4	2	91	10	5	0	135	8	10	2
Minnesota	58	7	2	1	53	15	19	2	43	8	4	1	50	3	2	0
Mississippi	25	4	4	1	27	7	6	0	31	4	3	1	22	6	5	0
Missouri	59	7	4	4	52	10	0	1	63	9	1	0	33	7	2	2
Montana	2	3	3	0	8	0	1	1	6	1	3	0	3	1	3	0
Nebraska	11	1	1	0	14	1	1	0	24	1	0	1	15	1	0	1
Nevada	75	3	0	0	51	9	2	1	45	3	2	2	65	2	1	0
New Hampshire	5	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	3	0	0	0
New Jersey	128	12	2	4	68	17	7	7	102	9	6	3	56	4	4	3
New Mexico	18	2	1	1	36	3	3	1	21	2	3	2	14	1	2	0
New York	476	25	13	6	502	26	9	7	432	18	6	8	274	11	11	0
North Carolina	72	17	3	2	113	34	4	7	92	13	9	1	90	9	2	4
North Dakota	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ohio	153	14	9	22	237	15	6	13	179	26	5	8	163	17	5	3
Oklahoma	28	16	3	4	23	5	2	1	17	9	1	2	29	9	3	0
Oregon	241	1	4	1	207	5	3	4	215	5	12	2	328	2	0	2
Pennsylvania	195	8	10	4	145	17	12	3	165	11	9	1	168	13	6	4
Puerto Rico	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	20	2	0	0	15	1	0	0
Rhode Island	3	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
South Carolina	28	8	1	2	26	5	4	3	34	9	2	1	27	4	2	0
South Dakota	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Tennessee	53	7	5	2	67	2	3	2	65	3	6	2	84	6	11	5
Texas	213	28	20	29	139	19	15	7	171	21	15	11	251	27	9	9
Utah	31	0	1	1	21	1	1	5	33	1	1	1	32	1	2	0
Vermont	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	124	21	5	4	140	19	6	3	112	6	4	4	116	13	2	2
Washington	95	8	5	0	173	7	3	1	174	1	2	3	167	14	9	3
West Virginia	4	1	1	1	15	3	1	0	6	0	1	1	14	3	0	0
Wisconsin	27	4	5	1	47	5	13	1	52	6	7	2	40	10	26	0
Wyoming	3	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Note: These 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.

^aAs of 1988, the category "Hobbs Act" was changed to "extortion."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1983-June 30, 1983," pp. 15, 16; "July 1, 1983-December 31, 1983," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1984-December 31, 1984," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," pp. 13-15. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1987				1988				1989				1990			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion ^a
6,078	312	187	73	6,549	288	158	67	6,691	273	142	65	7,837	279	119	72
32	5	3	1	33	8	6	2	37	7	3	1	39	6	1	0
2	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11	1	0	0
153	9	4	4	147	1	1	1	193	2	3	0	224	14	0	1
34	1	0	2	28	1	1	1	18	10	1	1	20	7	2	0
2,019	53	23	8	2,086	50	21	16	2,104	45	12	14	2,656	53	25	11
81	5	3	4	65	2	1	2	71	3	2	1	69	3	1	1
34	1	5	0	42	0	5	0	56	2	1	0	62	1	2	0
4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	13	1	0	0
28	2	0	2	13	2	0	0	26	1	2	0	31	0	1	0
514	8	14	1	571	8	9	2	520	16	8	5	744	7	5	8
159	3	6	4	147	4	3	3	149	4	1	1	111	10	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	1	4	0	32	1	0	0	28	1	1	0	17	2	0	0
15	2	1	0	17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
57	7	14	3	69	6	9	1	101	12	4	1	101	2	6	1
54	10	2	0	68	11	7	1	77	6	2	0	97	3	4	6
23	4	2	0	9	4	0	0	11	6	0	0	19	4	0	1
29	11	1	3	23	0	0	2	28	2	2	0	30	0	0	0
59	6	4	1	40	8	2	0	35	7	2	1	22	13	1	2
54	8	3	1	51	5	8	1	58	1	6	0	48	3	4	0
7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
180	2	4	0	154	2	1	3	185	6	13	1	191	6	4	1
95	4	6	0	178	2	8	0	198	5	5	0	259	2	0	0
83	3	6	0	199	9	12	0	270	6	24	1	187	8	8	3
31	11	3	0	21	1	3	0	49	4	0	0	75	5	4	0
30	2	0	0	26	4	1	0	41	0	4	0	17	1	1	0
56	8	5	2	68	5	2	1	53	4	1	1	58	14	4	0
5	0	1	0	8	0	2	1	13	0	0	0	5	0	1	1
10	1	1	1	14	0	1	0	13	5	2	0	9	5	4	0
59	2	1	0	57	10	0	2	55	0	2	0	68	4	0	2
8	0	0	1	8	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	13	2	0	0
54	1	8	1	59	1	11	0	79	9	2	1	97	18	4	3
26	1	0	0	32	2	1	0	64	4	0	9	63	0	1	0
675	15	8	0	633	36	6	3	515	15	4	2	694	6	7	2
118	7	7	1	96	14	4	3	164	4	3	2	198	10	2	5
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
144	17	8	4	247	18	9	0	168	17	2	1	247	14	5	4
54	4	3	0	50	0	0	0	73	4	0	0	37	10	0	1
188	2	5	5	353	3	0	1	189	1	0	0	171	0	1	1
104	14	9	0	136	13	6	3	183	12	3	2	204	9	5	2
18	3	0	1	16	4	0	2	35	1	1	0	20	0	0	0
7	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	14	0	1	0
34	13	2	2	30	8	2	2	59	3	0	3	73	6	1	3
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
74	11	4	5	69	5	4	0	120	11	4	0	150	7	0	0
236	20	7	4	173	17	7	8	183	16	9	8	192	7	9	1
15	1	0	1	23	3	0	0	24	4	1	4	21	2	0	1
6	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
107	7	1	1	143	12	2	4	106	5	1	2	160	5	0	1
183	4	2	4	214	3	1	1	191	6	2	2	218	2	0	0
11	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	2	0	0	11	2	0	2
40	19	4	1	44	6	0	0	47	2	9	1	57	3	3	5
1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1

Table 3.138

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1990

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	96	25	49
Customer	12	1	10
Employee	41	4	31
Employee family	0	0	1
Perpetrator	25	18	X
Law officer	7	2	0
Guard	7	0	2
Other	4	0	5

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," pp. 5-7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.139

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1979-89

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted										
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	622	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880	751
U.S. Department of the Interior	25	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33
Bureau of Indian Affairs	15	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9	8
National Park Service	10	9	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26	25
U.S. Department of Justice	208	243	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570
Bureau of Prisons	99	120	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161
Drug Enforcement Administration	2	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77
Federal Bureau of Investigation	43	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17
Immigration and Naturalization Service	41	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288 ^b
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	4	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6
U.S. Marshals Service	19	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21
U.S. Department of the Treasury	358	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	32	28 ^a	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18
Internal Revenue Service	254	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 ^c
U.S. Customs Service	36	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21
U.S. Secret Service	36	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42
Judicial branch	10	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8
U.S. Postal Service	21	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18
Postal Inspectors	4	13	4	6	2	1	5	5	10	13	7
Postal Security Police	17	15	22	15	7	11	5	21	19	19	11

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police. 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, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police 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.

^aNumber of offenders not reported for Bureau of Prisons during 1988.

^bIncrease in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures due to changes in reporting procedures.

^cDecrease in Internal Revenue Service figures due to change in reporting procedures.

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, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 51; *1989*, p. 61, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Number of known offenders										
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
539	592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599	676 ^a	568
22	20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30	35	31
18	12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8	6	7
4	8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22	29	24
169	184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270	128 ^a	414
79	102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31	(a)	130
2	35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66	53	46
36	23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10	15	12
36	17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110	30	208 ^b
2	4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32	3	5
14	3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21	27	13
330	352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231	455	87
25	30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5	7	14
241	277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193	391	18 ^c
39	22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9	44	23
25	23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24	13	32
4	17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32	20	12
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7	6	6
14	19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29	32	18
3	9	4	5	1	1	4	7	10	13	7
11	10	19	11	6	11	5	21	19	19	11

Table 3.140

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-89

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-89	9,301	1,034	2,703	223	325	4,381	352	18	265
Killed									
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988 ^a	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1989	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Injured									
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	43	11	21	1	0	0	7	0	3
1988 ^a	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	256	7	197	7	23	0	11	0	11
No Injury									
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	645	43	171	18	24	333	36	4	16
1988 ^a	674	51	108	6	12	461	25	1	10
1989	492	94	186	13	43	98	31	0	27

Note: See Note, table 3.139. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984.

^a Does not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 54; and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 63. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-89

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	999	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	73	78	66
Disturbance calls	159	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	6	22	7	12
Bar fights, man with gun	94	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	9	4	4
Family quarrels	65	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	1	13	3	8
Arrest situations	413	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	25
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	46	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	5	3	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	146	15	19	22	17	14	11	8	12	9	4	7	8
Drug-related matters	79	6	6	9	2	6	7	4	6	7	6	12	8
Attempting other arrests	142	15	15	10	13	13	9	19	7	9	12	11	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	44	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	132	8	9	16	10	10	10	12	9	11	5	22	10
Ambush situations	93	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	5	4	7	5
Entrapment/premeditation	58	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	4	2	2
Unprovoked attack	35	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	3	0	5	3
Mentally deranged	20	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	137	14	15	17	12	13	11	8	16	10	8	6	7

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 include American Samoa, Guam, the Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 17; *1989*, p. 18, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 3.142

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1980-89
(aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							Off-duty
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	801	104	265	136	7	3	57	130	99
Disturbance calls	132	27	39	37	0	0	1	11	17
Bar fights, man with gun	76	16	16	22	0	0	1	8	13
Family quarrels	56	11	23	15	0	0	0	3	4
Arrest situations	328	36	63	49	2	2	23	96	57
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	37	9	18	7	0	0	0	1	2
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	112	11	22	11	1	2	8	12	45
Drug-related matters	67	4	2	4	0	0	9	46	2
Attempting other arrests	112	12	21	27	1	0	6	37	8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	34	8	8	0	0	0	12	6	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	115	11	54	17	4	0	9	10	10
Ambush situations	70	6	28	10	1	1	9	4	11
Entrapment/premeditation	39	3	13	9	1	0	5	1	7
Unprovoked attack	31	3	15	1	0	1	4	3	4
Mentally deranged	13	3	2	7	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	108	13	71	16	0	0	3	1	4

Note: See Note, table 3.141.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 19.

Table 3.143

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1989

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment						Off-duty	
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone		Assisted
Total	66	6	19	12	0	1	7	12	9
Disturbance calls	12	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	2
Bar fights, man with gun	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
Family quarrels	8	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	1
Arrest situations	25	1	3	4	0	1	3	7	6
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	8	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Drug-related matters	8	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	0
Attempting other arrests	9	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	10	1	5	0	0	0	2	2	0
Ambush situations	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Entrapment/premeditation	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unprovoked attack	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mentally deranged	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	7	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.141.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 20.

Table 3.144

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed

By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-89^a

Characteristics of officers killed	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)
Race												
White	91 %	88 %	86 %	85 %	84 %	84 %	85 %	88 %	89 %	90 %	91 %	89 %
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11
Other	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sex												
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3
Age												
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4
25 through 30 years	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20
31 through 40 years	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38
41 years and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38
Length of service												
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3
1 through 4 years of service	39	34	31	38	29	38	35	27	36	22	31	23
5 through 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	33	40	24	30	29	22	29
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32

Note: See Note, table 3.141. Length of service was not reported for three law enforcement officers killed during the 1978-89 period.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*,

1982, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983*, p. 20; *1984*, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 21; and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 20; *1988*, p. 20; *1989*, p. 21, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.145

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1980-89 (aggregate) and 1989

Characteristics of persons identified	1980 to 1989		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,077	100 %	81	100 %
Age				
Under age 18	85	8	6	7
18 to 30 years	582	54	34	42
Sex				
Male	1,034	96	78	96
Female	43	4	3	4
Race, ethnicity				
White	605	56	45	56
Black	453	42	34	42
Other	19	2	2	2
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	763	71	54	67
Convicted on prior criminal charges	518	48	40	49
Prior arrest for crime of violence	334	31	28	35
On parole or probation at time of killing	257	24	10	12
Prior arrest on murder charge	52	5	6	7
Prior arrest on drug law violation	238	22	14	17
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	96	9	11	14
Prior arrest for weapons violation	308	29	24	30

Note: See Note, table 3.141. 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 22. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.146

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By type of disposition, United States, 1978-87 (aggregate)

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,161	100 %
Fugitives	8	1
Justifiably killed	144	12
Committed suicide	43	4
Identified but not charged	0	0
Arrested and charged	966	83
Persons arrested and charged	966	100
Gilty of murder	701	73
Gilty of a lesser offense related to murder	83	9
Gilty of crime other than murder	37	3
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	104	11
Committed to mental institution	20	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	7	1
Died in custody	14	1

Note: See Note, table 3.141. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 23. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-89

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	713	61	66	72	72	75	70	67	74	77	79
Automobile accidents	312	35	21	24	27	35	31	25	36	35	43
Motorcycle accidents	49	2	3	6	9	6	2	5	5	6	5
Aircraft accidents	89	6	11	11	10	11	8	10	5	7	10
Struck by vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	72	6	12	10	8	3	7	2	10	7	7
Struck by vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	88	6	11	11	10	8	11	9	9	8	5
Accidental shootings (cross-fires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	43	4	3	3	1	5	3	9	4	7	4
Accidental shootings (training sessions)	9	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Accidental shootings (self-inflicted)	8	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	43	1	2	5	3	5	6	5	4	7	5

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers accidentally killed while performing official duties in the United States, its territories, and abroad. These tabulations include Guam and Puerto Rico.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 47.

Table 3.148

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1989^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	62,172	3,154	1,379	5,778	51,861
Percent of total	100.0 %	5.1	2.2	9.3	83.4
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,303	841	661	1,387	17,414
Percent	100.0 %	4.1	3.3	6.8	85.8
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,033	69	30	149	785
Percent	100.0 %	6.7	2.9	14.4	76.0
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	842	231	27	78	506
Percent	100.0 %	27.4	3.2	9.3	60.1
Attempting other arrests	13,137	509	211	948	11,469
Percent	100.0 %	3.9	1.6	7.2	87.3
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	791	21	15	144	611
Percent	100.0 %	2.7	1.9	18.2	77.2
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,117	63	54	278	6,722
Percent	100.0 %	0.9	0.8	3.9	94.4
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	5,309	422	132	653	4,102
Percent	100.0 %	7.9	2.5	12.3	77.3
Ambush (no warning)	348	184	10	86	68
Percent	100.0 %	52.9	2.9	24.7	19.5
Mentally deranged	943	49	71	91	732
Percent	100.0 %	5.2	7.5	9.7	77.6
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,145	233	47	1,218	4,647
Percent	100.0 %	3.8	0.8	19.8	75.6
All other	6,204	532	121	746	4,805
Percent	100.0 %	8.6	2.0	12.0	77.5

Note: These data are based on 9,213 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during 1989. These agencies cover approximately 76 percent of the total population.

^a Percents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 53.

Table 3.149

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1989^a

Circumstances scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment						
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	62,172	16,305	12,597	21,514	960	3,019	2,668	5,109
Percent of total	100.0 %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,303	5,582	3,962	9,126	224	388	295	726
Percent	32.7 %	34.2	31.5	42.4	23.3	12.9	11.1	14.2
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,033	355	187	360	13	43	38	37
Percent	1.7 %	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.7
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	842	298	103	146	10	120	91	74
Percent	1.4 %	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	4.0	3.4	1.4
Attempting other arrests	13,137	3,592	2,676	4,046	269	1,125	468	961
Percent	21.1 %	22.0	21.2	18.8	28.0	37.3	17.5	18.8
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	791	201	116	216	19	42	26	171
Percent	1.3 %	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.0	3.3
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,117	1,249	1,146	1,856	93	280	612	1,881
Percent	11.4 %	7.7	9.1	8.6	9.7	9.3	22.9	36.8
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	5,309	1,575	1,118	1,592	107	452	189	276
Percent	8.5 %	9.7	8.9	7.4	11.1	15.0	7.1	5.4
Ambush (no warning)	348	134	69	40	6	31	31	37
Percent	0.6 %	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.7
Mentally deranged	943	335	119	326	15	14	41	93
Percent	1.5 %	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.8
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,145	1,548	1,826	2,334	55	114	132	136
Percent	9.9 %	9.5	14.5	10.8	5.7	3.8	4.9	2.7
All other	6,204	1,436	1,275	1,472	146	410	745	717
Percent	10.0 %	8.8	10.1	6.8	15.5	13.6	27.9	14.0

Note: See Note, table 3.148.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 54.^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.150

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-89

Type of weapon used	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury
Total victims	57,847	37.2 %	57,174	35.5 %	55,775	30.7 %	62,324	33.4 %	60,153	33.6 %	61,724	33.7 %
Firearm	3,295	22.5	3,334	18.3	2,642	16.4	3,067	21.8	2,654	20.1	2,793	20.8
Personal weapons	47,484	38.2	47,304	36.2	46,802	30.7	51,901	33.4	50,689	33.5	51,953	33.9
Knife or cutting instrument	1,653	34.4	1,733	34.3	1,452	27.0	1,829	31.4	1,662	30.0	1,715	27.4
Other dangerous weapons	5,415	38.0	4,803	40.6	4,879	39.1	5,527	40.2	5,148	42.2	5,263	41.1

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1989 are based on 9,213 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1988 are based on 8,866 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1987 are based on 8,957 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1986 are based on 9,755 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population; 1985 data are based on 9,906 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1984 data are based on 10,002 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1983 data are based on 9,908 agencies covering approximately 85

percent of the total population; 1982 data are based on 8,829 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1981 data are based on 9,020 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1980 data are based on 9,235 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 55. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986		1987		1988		1989	
Total	Percent receiving personal Injury	Total	Percent receiving personal Injury	Total	Percent receiving personal Injury	Total	Percent receiving personal Injury
64,259	33.7 %	63,842	33.3%	58,752	35.8 %	62,172	35.2 %
2,852	22.3	2,789	21.7	2,759	27.3	3,154	30.2
54,072	33.9	53,807	33.5	49,053	35.6	51,861	35.0
1,614	29.9	1,561	30.7	1,367	32.3	1,379	30.5
5,721	38.3	5,685	38.4	5,573	42.1	5,778	40.8

Table 3.151

Prison staff killed by inmates

By number of staff killed and inmates charged, type of charge and penalty, and jurisdiction, 1984-89

Jurisdiction	Year	Number of staff killed	Number of inmates charged	Court charges against inmate	Convicted	Court imposed penalty	Institutional disciplinary action		
							Length of solitary confinement	Amount of good time lost	Transferred to:
California	1985	1	3	Murder 1st Murder 1st Murder	Yes Yes Yes	Pending Pending Pending			
Florida	1987	1	1 ^a	1st degree murder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	1989	1	3	Capital murder, armed violence	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	
				Capital murder, armed violence	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	
				Capital murder, armed violence	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	
	1988	1	1	Capital murder, armed robbery	Yes ^b	Natural life	1 year	1 year	Other institution
				Capital murder	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	Other institution
	1987	1	4	Capital murder, armed violence	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	Other institution
				Capital murder, armed violence	Yes ^c	Death	1 year	1 year	Other institution
	1986	1	1	Capital murder, armed violence	Yes ^c	Death	1 year	1 year	Other institution
				Felony murder, aggravated battery	Yes ^d	20 years	(e)		
1985	1	1	Capital murder, armed violence	Yes ^c	Death	1 year	1 year	Other institution	
1984	1	1	Capital murder, armed violence	Yes ^c	Death	1 year	1 year	Other institution	
Kentucky	1986	1	1	Capital murder	Yes ^f	Death	270 days		Other institution
	1984	1	1	Capital murder	Yes	Death plus 20 years	11 months	2 years	
Maryland	1984	1	1	Murder 2nd degree assault with murder	Yes	66 years consecutive	365 days ^g	All	Other State
Michigan	1987	2	2	Murder, rape	Yes ^h	Pending	2 days	(i)	Other institution
				Murder	Yes ^j	Life	NA	7 days	Other institution
Mississippi	1989	1	1	Capital murder, habitual	Case continued	Pending	(k)	Pending	
New Mexico	1986	1	1	1st degree murder	Yes ^l	28 years to follow life sentence	Until trial ^g		Other State
Ohio	1984	1	1	Aggravated murder	Yes	Death	9 months, 10 days		Other institution
Texas	1985	1	1	Capital murder	Yes	Death	(m)	NA	Other institution
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1987	1	1 ⁿ	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1984	1	2	Conspiracy to commit murder, 1st degree murder	Yes	Life plus 150 years			Other State
				1st degree murder	Yes	Life			Other State
1984	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, conducted during the Summer and Fall of 1990. Utah did not respond to the survey. Colorado reported that information on the number of staff killed was not available. Information was incomplete for Louisiana. All other States reported no staff homicides during the period surveyed.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt was made by the Source to verify the information received.

^a Former inmate's friends were also charged.

^b Capital murder, armed violence, and armed robbery.

^c Capital murder.

^d Felony murder.

^e Juvenile segregation until transfer to adult facility.

^f Capital murder, robbery I, escape I.

^g The inmate was also placed in protective custody.

^h Murder.

ⁱ The inmate lost an unspecified amount of good time.

^j Assault less than murder and murder 2nd degree.

^k Maximum security.

^l Voluntary manslaughter.

^m Inmate was sentenced to solitary confinement; length of time unknown.

ⁿ Assailant was a civilian who was assisting an inmate in an escape.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, November 1990), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.152

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-89

Type of Incident	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,093	2,875	2,338	1,762	1,690	1,828	2,226	2,432	2,228	2,507	2,906
Bombings	870	1058	963	901	922	805	597	575	648	720	842	816	912	1,065
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1167	908	637	503	499	566	828	879	740	684	769
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368	329	235	164	155	151	204	169	196	319
Thefts of explosives	327	227	362	335	349	243	201	208	212	219	170	122	191	126
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	179	163	152	127	131	144	169	167	157	189	268
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68	99	41	40	34	63	58	45	35	47
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11	12	8	15	10	17	75	127	253	317
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64	37	40	49	52	51	31	42	40	44
Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22	24	10	9	7	8	6	10	7	5

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situation impacting on ATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incident in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function. Intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are criminally-motivated bombing incidents in which an incendiary/chemical device that induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are

inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, 1989, pp. 69, 70.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; and 1989, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1976-89

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Alabama	7	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13
Alaska	8	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0
Arizona	11	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13
Arkansas	7	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8
California	140	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203
Colorado	25	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22
Connecticut	5	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13
Delaware	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2
District of Columbia	6	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0
Florida	25	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119
Georgia	21	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20
Hawaii	7	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2
Idaho	11	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1
Illinois	107	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53
Indiana	18	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41
Iowa	1	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23
Kansas	5	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17
Kentucky	61	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28
Louisiana	10	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11
Maine	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0
Maryland	21	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34
Massachusetts	34	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17
Michigan	24	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60
Minnesota	13	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17
Mississippi	9	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7
Missouri	39	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13
Montana	6	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12
Nebraska	2	7	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3
Nevada	6	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9
New Hampshire	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4
New Jersey	47	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35
New Mexico	7	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16
New York	76	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87
North Carolina	20	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18
North Dakota	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2
Ohio	136	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48
Oklahoma	12	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23
Oregon	31	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26
Pennsylvania	35	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33
Rhode Island	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2
South Carolina	7	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6
South Dakota	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	6	5	4
Tennessee	37	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23
Texas	47	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75
Utah	6	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9
Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3
Virginia	21	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75
Washington	24	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44
West Virginia	12	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17
Wisconsin	11	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10
Wyoming	2	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4
Guam	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	10	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.152. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, pp. 10, 11; and *1989*, pp. 12, 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-89

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage ^a (dollar value)	Personal Injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	20,896	11,751	5,258	2,425	1,405	\$202,819,405	2,789	419
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 ^b	326 ^b	69 ^b
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 ^b	133 ^b	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 ^b	185 ^b	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 ^c	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 ^d	641	203	243	91	5,000,000 ^e	202	11

Note: Detailed information concerning each bombing incident reported as occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, 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 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. (Source, 1989, p. 4.)

^aFigures may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

^cIncludes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

^dIncludes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

^eThe Source began reporting by millions of dollars in 1989. Previous editions reported by thousands of dollars.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1982*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Report (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1989^a

Type of target	Explosive	Incendiary	Combination	Property damage
Homes	86	76	5	\$1,039,140
Residential properties	239	51	5	65,129
Businesses	68	24	3	640,340
Offices	4	2	0	300
Financial institutions	7	2	0	13,050
Entertainment	27	9	2	172,750
Cars	125	63	4	319,270
Other vehicles	23	7	3	87,400
Public safety				
Structures	10	1	0	1,100
People	4	4	0	570
Vehicles	9	4	0	101,000
Government property	20	5	0	489,400
Individuals	48	7	0	62,075
Utilities	26	2	1	186,850
Commercial postal	35	0	0	29,999
Medical	5	2	2	156,100
Schools	57	15	3	55,675
Other	91	20	2	47,936

Note: See Note, table 3.154.

^aIncludes only those incidents for which a target was clearly designated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1989*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 22.

Table 3.156

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-89

Type of explosive	Amount stolen									Amount recovered					
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Blasting agents (lbs.)	24,036	31,476	4,975	35,891	7,132	8,210	4,705	9,439	3,584	12,822	16,046	319	3,065	3,793	1,603
Low explosives (lbs.)															
Black powder	325	558	1,034	418	428	170	150	347	318	19	41	363	319	1,044	261
Smokeless powder	973	73	47	0	87	115	0	0	0	114	6	49	312	162	625
Photo/flash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,302	NA	NA
High explosives (lbs.)															
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	35	10	0	NA	NA
Boosters	494	243	1,331	1,017	491	788	696	1,306	544	377	604	298	87	1,179	200
Military explosives	20	1,744	64	34	235 ^a	2 ^a	1 ^a	244 ^a	5 ^a	407	2,072	120	159	329 ^a	424 ^a
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
TNT	0	127	11	101	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	95	589	23	145	(a)	(a)
Dynamite	21,317	29,267	25,588	28,468	24,013	24,945	8,372	12,730	10,801	24,546	22,574	20,755	9,962	22,536	16,635
Primer	1,461	474	821	2,171	582	1,676	1,304	339	1,485	47	124	170	247	339	148
Detonators (each) ^b	33,990	42,466	26,455	33,086	46,352	31,497	33,112	43,092	21,797	11,396	17,000	15,053	12,061	29,571	17,017
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	80,356	56,047	85,813	106,537	85,066	127,588	47,450	57,058	68,807	48,375	82,887	57,492	79,306	87,820	111,033
Grenades (each)	40	0	191	93	1	35	10	1	36	96	138	49	402	314	295
Other (lbs.) ^c	291	150	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	140	174	17	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.152. "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.

^aMilitary explosives and TNT have been combined since 1985.

^bCalled blasting caps in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^cOther 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 Report 1988*, pp. 28, 35; and *1989*, pp. 30, 37 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.157

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-89

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6
1988	60	691	165.9
1989	74	495	48.9

Note: See Note, table 3.152. 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.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; and *1989*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires

United States, 1989

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	688,000	4,655	\$7,518,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	97,000	615	1,588,000
Incendiary fires	59,500	460	1,057,000
Suspicious fires	37,500	155	501,000

Note: The data above are weighted estimates from a survey conducted annually of fire departments drawn from the Fire Service Inventory File of the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. Survey returns range from 2,600 to 3,100 departments annually. 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." "Suspicious circumstances" include multiple ignitions or a lack of accidental or natural ignition factors. "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." (Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 1985," *Fire Journal* 80 (September 1986), p. 36.)

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 1989," *Fire Journal* 84 (September/October 1990), pp. 61; 64, Table 5. Copyright 1990 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1987	1988	1989
4,147	8,695	7,318
588	1,720	1,224
414	340	174
NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA
171	1,545	371
285 ^a	377 ^a	1,955 ^a
NA	NA	NA
(a)	(a)	(a)
14,226	15,305	11,810
1,004	219	0
15,619	35,389	19,512
31,311	55,212	100,752
299	144	356
NA	NA	NA

Table 3.159

Arson

By type of target, 1989

(12,562 agencies; 1989 estimated population 194,737,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a
Total	80,580	100.0 %
Total structure	43,672	54.2
Single occupancy residential	19,220	23.9
Other residential	8,034	10.0
Storage	4,326	5.4
Industrial/manufacturing	682	0.8
Other commercial	4,949	6.1
Community/public	4,008	5.0
Other structure	2,453	3.0
Total mobile	21,631	26.8
Motor vehicles	19,962	24.8
Other mobile	1,669	2.1
Other	15,277	19.0

Note: Arson was designated as a Part 1 Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1989, 12,562 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 12,562 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For definition of arson, see Appendix 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 42.

Table 3.160

Average cost of property damage to structures as the result of arson

By type of target, 1989

(12,562 agencies; 1989 estimated population 194,737,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Average damage
Total	80,580	\$13,078
Total structure	43,672	21,410
Single occupancy residential	19,220	14,364
Other residential	8,034	13,337
Storage	4,326	27,123
Industrial/manufacturing	682	113,778
Other commercial	4,949	45,672
Community/public	4,008	16,652
Other structure	2,453	26,128
Total mobile	21,631	4,902
Motor vehicle	19,962	4,636
Other mobile	1,669	8,078
Other	15,277	835

Note: See Note, table 3.159. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 43.

Table 3.161

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1989

(12,562 agencies; 1989 estimated population 194,737,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	43,672	18.8 %
Single occupancy residential	19,220	23.8
Other residential	8,034	12.6
Storage	4,326	21.5
Industrial/manufacturing	682	12.0
Other commercial	4,949	11.5
Community/public	4,008	8.6
Other structure	2,453	29.5

Note: See Note, table 3.159. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 43.

Table 3.162

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-90

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	1,165	571	594
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	232	192	40
1989	34	15	19
1990	44	10	34

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine State agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country (Source, 1990). Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; *1988*, p. 4; *1989*, p. 5; *1990*, p. 37 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State); and tables provided by the U.S. Department of State. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff

Table 3.163

Criminal acts involving U.S. civil and foreign aviation

By type of act, 1983-89

	Type of act				
	Hijackings ^a			Bomb threats to	
	Foreign	United States		U.S. aircraft	U.S. airports
Actual		Prevented ^b			
1983	15	18	7	442	188
1984	20	5	1	437	139
1985	22	4	4	477 ^c	153 ^c
1986	9	4	1	617 ^c	376 ^c
1987	8	4	0	401	238
1988	13	2	1	372	256
1989	14	2	0	479	487

^aIncludes scheduled air carrier and general aviation aircraft hijackings.

^bIncidents in which it appeared the individuals involved intended to hijack an aircraft but were prevented from doing so by security procedures.

^cAn analysis of the period from June 1, 1985 through Apr. 30, 1986, reveals that this increase may be attributed, in part, to extensive publicity given to aviation explosive incidents (U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1988* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1989), Exhibit 11).

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1991), Exhibits 2, 3, and 4. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1976-89

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0	598.5	630.2	709.1	775.6	992.9	1,055.3	1,095.6	1,054.9	1,113.3
Weapons detected														
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255	2,676	2,784	2,957	2,987	3,214	3,252	2,773	2,879
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878	2,124	2,559	2,634	2,766	2,823	2,981	3,012	2,591	2,397
Long guns	136	64	67	55	36	44	57	67	100	90	146	99	74	92
Other	1,887	240	164	144	108	87	60	83	91	74	114	141	108	390
Explosive/incendary devices	8	5	3	3	8	11	1	4	6	12	11	14	11	26
Persons arrested														
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	886	1,060	1,031	1,187	1,314	1,282	1,285	1,310	1,415	1,581	1,493	1,436
For giving false information	156	44	64	47	32	49	27	34	27	42	89	81	222	83
Other offenses detected														
Narcotics	332	282	250	201	176	219	305	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421	1,388	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	1,149	393	775	149	174	98	67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July to December 31, 1982*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1989*, p. 11, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

Crime insurance policies in effect in December 1990 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1990

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect in December 1990			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1990	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Residential policies	17,245	\$142,481	\$1,838,033	444	\$678,037.14
Commercial policies	5,292	68,620	4,908,716	1,096	6,368,389.04
Robbery	622	3,486	551,293	77	290,959.89
Burglary	2,594	31,382	1,943,523	447	3,093,609.06
Combination	2,076	X	2,413,900	X	X
Robbery	X	10,703	X	200	736,659.02
Burglary	X	23,049	X	372	2,247,161.07
Total	22,537	211,101	6,746,749	1,540	7,046,426.18

Note: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through its Federal Insurance Administration, which 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. In 1989, 14 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the program. 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 "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.166

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By Jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1990

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (In thousands)		
	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total
Total	17,245	5,292	22,537	\$142,481	\$68,620	\$211,101
Alabama	672	10	682	5,529	77	5,606
California	1,570	356	1,926	13,040	5,075	18,115
Connecticut	69	15	84	574	127	701
Delaware	110	2	112	771	30	801
District of Columbia	35	50	85	285	587	872
Florida	1,526	444	1,970	13,225	5,729	18,954
Georgia	299	84	383	2,340	831	3,171
Illinois	204	256	460	1,618	2,336	3,954
Kansas	239	13	252	1,486	133	1,619
Maryland	58	64	122	453	743	1,196
New Jersey	1,064	172	1,236	8,657	2,069	10,726
New York	9,215	3,266	12,481	77,938	44,478	122,416
Pennsylvania	1,406	312	1,718	10,145	3,759	13,904
Rhode Island	11	18	29	86	187	273
Tennessee	100	86	186	759	709	1,468
Puerto Rico	464	116	580	4,032	1,474	5,506
Virgin Islands	203	28	231	1,543	276	1,819

Note: See Note, table 3.165.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Section 4

Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested

This section begins with a series of tables from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The UCR obtains information on offenses known and arrests made by participating law enforcement agencies across the country. Included in this section are data on total arrests, arrests in cities, suburban areas, and rural counties. An arrest is reported to the UCR program "each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations." The arrest data are presented by type of offense; and the age, race, and sex of persons arrested. Trend data for both violent and property crime arrests, and arrest rates by offense charged and region, are also displayed.

The number of offenses "cleared by arrest" is presented. An offense is cleared by arrest when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. These tables include type of offense, geographic area, number of police agencies, population served, and offenses cleared by arrest of juveniles. Additionally, information on juveniles taken into police custody and arrests for alcohol and drug-related violations is presented.

Also included in this section are data on the arrests of felony offenders in the Nation's 75 largest counties. These data are derived from a sample of felons representing these counties and are presented by age, sex, arrest offense, criminal history, and criminal justice status of defendants. Additionally, data concerning rearrests while on pretrial release are provided. Felony arrest data from 12 States, collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program, are provided as well.

This section also includes information pertaining to the drug use of persons arrested in 21 U.S. cities. The tables include data on drug use at the time of arrest; drug use history; frequency of use; and age, sex, race, and ethnicity of arrestees. Finally, data for law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies are provided. These agencies include the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Secret Service, and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.1

Estimated number of arrests^a

By offense charged, United States, 1989

Offense charged

Total ^b	14,340,900
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	22,300
Forcible rape	39,110
Robbery	165,060
Aggravated assault	459,000
Burglary	468,900
Larceny-theft	1,604,400
Motor vehicle theft	228,500
Arson	18,600
Violent crime ^c	685,500
Property crime ^d	2,320,400
Total Crime Index ^e	3,005,800
Other assaults	978,900
Forgery and counterfeiting	105,400
Fraud	376,600
Embezzlement	18,200
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	176,800
Vandalism	307,800
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	225,200
Prostitution and commercialized vice	107,400
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	104,800
Drug abuse violations	1,361,700
Gambling	20,600
Offenses against family and children	74,200
Driving under the influence	1,736,200
Liquor laws	657,300
Drunkenness	822,500
Disorderly conduct	776,600
Vagrancy	33,800
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,214,700
Suspicion (not included in total)	16,000
Curfew and loitering law violations	77,400
Runaways	159,200

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 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, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 60).

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 1989 (Source, p. 322).

Due to reporting problems, only State arrest totals, by offense, were received from Florida for 1989. Florida data are included only in the above table and in table 4.4. For tables presenting arrests by age, sex, race, or population group, Florida has been omitted by the Source.

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aArrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

^bBecause of rounding, items may not add to totals.

^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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 172.

Table 4.2

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1989

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.)

Offense charged	Total (10,503 agencies; population 199,947,000)	Cities						Counties			
		Total city arrests (7,232 cities; population 138,070,000)	Group I (56 cities, 250,000 and over; population 42,276,000)	Group II (111 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,250,000)	Group III (285 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,611,000)	Group IV (573 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 19,642,000)	Group V (1,393 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,007,000)	Group VI (4,814 cities, under 10,000; population 18,283,000)	Suburban counties ^a (981 agencies; population 37,465,000)	Rural counties (2,290 agencies; population 24,412,000)	Suburban areas ^b (4,958 agencies; population 79,923,000)
Total	11,247,427	8,767,125	3,294,164	1,118,754	1,104,459	1,088,162	1,130,807	1,030,779	1,625,468	854,834	3,731,649
Rate per 100,000	5,625.2	6,349.8	7,792.0	6,884.5	5,631.8	5,540.0	5,138.4	5,637.9	4,338.6	3,501.7	4,669.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,975	14,214	9,328	1,581	1,258	952	655	440	2,365	1,396	3,695
Rate	9.0	10.3	22.1	9.7	6.4	4.8	3.0	2.4	6.3	5.7	4.6
Forcible rape	30,544	23,262	10,785	3,154	2,965	2,441	2,230	1,687	4,637	2,645	9,032
Rate	15.3	16.8	25.5	19.4	15.1	12.4	10.1	9.2	12.4	10.8	11.3
Robbery	133,830	119,961	77,601	13,579	11,975	7,991	5,816	2,999	11,390	2,479	24,250
Rate	66.9	86.9	183.6	83.6	61.1	40.7	26.4	16.4	30.4	10.2	30.3
Aggravated assault	354,735	281,039	126,377	41,482	37,142	29,454	24,617	21,967	48,022	25,674	99,341
Rate	177.4	203.5	298.9	255.3	189.4	150.0	111.9	120.1	128.2	105.2	124.3
Burglary	356,717	270,255	100,458	38,849	41,722	32,773	30,769	25,684	53,193	33,269	111,582
Rate	178.4	195.7	237.6	239.1	212.7	166.9	139.8	140.5	142.0	136.3	139.6
Larceny-theft	1,254,220	1,072,944	339,783	148,495	164,437	159,008	157,505	103,716	132,822	48,454	410,477
Rate	627.3	777.1	803.7	913.8	838.5	809.5	715.7	567.3	354.5	198.5	513.6
Motor vehicle theft	182,810	150,201	87,972	15,716	15,357	11,109	10,785	9,262	23,884	8,725	45,969
Rate	91.4	108.8	208.1	96.7	78.3	56.6	49.0	50.7	63.7	35.7	57.5
Arson	14,667	10,865	3,547	1,343	1,644	1,442	1,557	1,332	2,421	1,381	5,229
Rate	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.3	7.1	7.3	6.5	5.7	6.5
Violent crime ^c	537,084	438,476	224,091	59,796	53,340	40,838	33,318	27,093	66,414	32,194	136,318
Rate	268.6	317.6	530.1	368.0	272.0	207.9	151.4	148.2	177.3	131.9	170.6
Property crime ^d	1,808,414	1,504,265	531,760	204,403	223,160	204,332	200,616	139,994	212,320	91,829	573,257
Rate	904.4	1,089.5	1,257.8	1,257.8	1,137.9	1,040.3	911.6	765.7	566.7	376.2	717.3
Total Crime Index ^e	2,345,498	1,942,741	755,851	264,199	276,500	245,170	233,934	167,087	278,734	124,023	709,575
Rate	1,173.1	1,407.1	1,787.9	1,625.8	1,409.9	1,248.2	1,063.0	913.9	744.0	508.0	887.8
Other assaults	771,794	613,688	228,117	87,695	80,056	77,996	76,915	62,909	101,836	56,270	244,349
Rate	386.0	444.5	539.6	539.7	408.2	397.1	349.5	344.1	271.8	230.5	305.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	80,979	58,907	16,168	9,077	8,041	8,481	9,379	7,761	13,589	8,483	28,722
Rate	40.5	42.7	38.2	55.9	41.0	43.2	42.6	42.4	36.3	34.7	35.9
Fraud	289,996	158,515	33,033	28,242	19,757	27,015	27,724	22,744	74,927	56,554	121,944
Rate	145.0	114.8	78.1	173.8	100.7	137.5	126.0	124.4	200.0	231.7	152.6
Embezzlement	13,034	8,603	1,963	2,184	1,408	1,385	1,119	544	2,791	1,640	4,533
Rate	6.5	6.2	4.6	13.4	7.2	7.1	5.1	3.0	7.4	6.7	5.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	141,763	113,159	43,049	17,288	16,370	14,926	12,605	8,921	21,281	7,323	49,135
Rate	70.9	82.0	101.8	106.4	83.5	76.0	57.3	48.8	56.8	30.0	61.5
Vandalism	247,802	198,780	59,182	23,684	28,980	28,475	30,968	27,491	31,089	17,933	89,470
Rate	123.9	144.0	140.0	145.7	147.8	145.0	140.7	150.4	83.0	73.5	111.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	180,670	146,969	69,291	19,871	18,116	15,122	13,357	11,212	24,049	9,652	52,373
Rate	90.4	106.4	163.9	122.3	92.4	77.0	60.7	61.3	64.2	39.5	65.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,536	83,816	64,331	10,628	4,908	2,931	680	338	4,542	178	8,274
Rate	44.3	60.7	152.2	65.4	25.0	14.9	3.1	1.8	12.1	0.7	10.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	83,487	62,771	27,314	8,139	8,047	7,207	6,502	5,562	13,704	7,012	26,775
Rate	41.8	45.5	64.6	50.1	41.0	36.7	29.5	30.4	36.6	28.7	33.5
Drug abuse violations	1,075,728	853,672	435,913	120,656	98,850	79,794	67,292	51,167	157,446	64,610	305,404
Rate	538.0	618.3	1,031.1	742.5	504.1	406.2	305.8	279.9	420.2	264.7	382.1
Gambling	17,166	14,016	10,425	1,024	903	727	552	385	2,420	730	3,337
Rate	8.6	10.2	24.7	6.3	4.6	3.7	2.5	2.1	6.5	3.0	4.2
Offenses against family and children	58,525	32,164	8,570	4,501	4,401	5,026	5,405	4,261	18,387	7,974	27,786
Rate	29.3	23.3	20.3	27.7	22.4	25.6	24.6	23.3	49.1	32.7	34.8
Driving under the influence	1,333,327	833,457	187,867	94,640	110,554	125,648	154,325	160,423	326,470	173,400	617,083
Rate	666.8	603.6	444.4	582.4	563.7	639.7	701.3	877.4	871.4	710.3	772.1
Liquor laws	502,798	401,779	76,902	29,024	46,633	61,830	87,313	100,077	54,014	47,005	188,398
Rate	251.5	291.0	181.9	178.6	237.8	314.8	396.8	547.4	144.2	192.5	235.7
Drunkenness	668,252	547,515	124,455	77,011	85,951	84,892	85,063	90,143	69,089	51,648	217,928
Rate	334.2	396.6	294.4	473.9	438.3	432.2	286.5	493.0	184.4	211.6	272.7
Disorderly conduct	646,097	573,554	205,633	60,502	68,510	75,163	81,413	82,333	42,929	29,614	196,905
Rate	323.1	415.4	486.4	372.3	349.3	382.7	369.9	450.3	114.6	121.3	246.4
Vagrancy	29,585	26,725	18,247	1,472	2,140	2,321	1,232	1,313	2,545	315	6,511
Rate	14.8	19.4	43.2	9.1	10.9	11.8	5.6	7.2	6.8	1.3	8.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.2

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1989--Continued

Offense charged	Total (10,503 agencies; population 199,947,000)	Cities						Counties			
		Total city arrests (7,232 cities; population 138,070,000)	Group I (56 cities, 250,000 and over; population 42,276,000)	Group II (111 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,250,000)	Group III (285 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,611,000)	Group IV (573 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 19,642,000)	Group V (1,393 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,007,000)	Group VI (4,814 cities, under 10,000; population 18,283,000)	Suburban counties ^a (981 agencies; population 37,465,000)	Rural counties (2,290 agencies; population 24,412,000)	Suburban areas ^b (4,958 agencies; population 79,923,000)
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,477,026	1,930,403	878,686	240,222	198,425	197,910	206,908	208,252	366,281	180,342	766,963
Rate	1,238.8	1,398.1	2,078.4	1,478.3	1,011.8	1,007.6	940.2	1,139.0	977.7	738.7	959.6
Suspicion (not included in totals)	13,868	12,804	8,337	269	927	912	1,374	985	535	529	2,909
Rate	6.9	9.3	19.7	1.7	4.7	4.6	6.2	5.4	1.4	2.2	3.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	65,092	62,272	22,472	4,600	7,388	8,474	11,665	7,673	1,564	1,256	19,721
Rate	32.6	45.1	53.2	28.3	37.7	43.1	53.0	42.0	4.2	5.1	24.7
Runaways	130,272	103,619	26,695	14,095	18,521	17,669	16,456	10,183	17,781	8,872	46,463
Rate	65.2	75.0	63.1	86.7	94.4	90.0	74.8	55.7	47.5	36.3	58.1

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1989. Population figures are July 1, 1989 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 322). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 174, 175.

^aIncludes only suburban county law enforcement agencies.

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

Table 4.3

Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses

By age group, United States, 1989

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
Age 12 and younger	19.1 %	1.7 %
13 to 15	4.0	6.3
16 to 18	4.3	12.4
19 to 21	4.5	13.6
22 to 24	4.6	11.9
25 to 29	8.7	18.4
30 to 34	8.9	14.1
35 to 39	7.9	9.0
40 to 44	6.8	5.3
45 to 49	5.4	3.0
50 to 54	4.6	1.7
55 to 59	4.3	1.1
60 to 64	4.4	0.7
Age 65 and older	12.5	0.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1989 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 3). Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 182, 183; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1989*, Series P-25, No. 1057 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 12, 13. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1989

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Alabama: 206 agencies; population 3,530,000:												
Under 18	17,294	6,484	792	5,692	43	23	186	540	1,145	4,205	329	13
Total all ages	216,829	35,667	9,976	25,691	379	539	1,697	7,361	4,786	19,528	1,334	43
Alaska: 23 agencies; population 500,000:												
Under 18	5,308	2,513	111	2,402	2	12	12	85	433	1,720	243	6
Total all ages	32,712	6,636	956	5,680	22	70	77	787	855	4,339	465	21
Arizona: 78 agencies; population 2,994,000:												
Under 18	37,164	14,739	1,108	13,631	9	27	234	838	2,863	9,694	912	162
Total all ages	190,447	48,654	6,846	41,808	148	241	1,077	5,380	7,049	32,774	1,707	278
Arkansas: 175 agencies; population 2,179,000:												
Under 18	12,622	4,580	313	4,267	9	33	102	169	1,222	2,785	231	29
Total all ages	129,865	17,806	2,832	14,974	151	294	475	1,912	3,278	11,045	558	93
California: 700 agencies; population 28,799,000:												
Under 18	236,881	104,562	17,037	87,525	532	605	6,150	9,750	23,018	45,408	17,916	1,183
Total all ages	1,896,738	440,851	130,325	310,526	3,401	4,556	27,132	95,236	81,185	177,107	49,966	2,268
Colorado: 219 agencies; population 3,293,000:												
Under 18	48,073	16,908	1,414	15,494	14	77	273	1,050	2,266	11,244	1,758	226
Total all ages	236,854	46,668	7,980	38,688	166	516	914	6,384	4,850	30,400	3,093	345
Connecticut: 95 agencies; population 2,631,000:												
Under 18	26,239	9,159	1,137	8,022	33	52	311	741	1,695	5,125	1,099	103
Total all ages	187,543	42,476	8,114	34,362	142	379	1,633	5,960	6,319	25,529	2,285	229
Delaware: 55 agencies; population 673,000:												
Under 18	5,917	1,856	214	1,642	5	33	28	148	358	1,136	134	14
Total all ages	38,314	7,293	1,692	5,601	24	227	315	1,126	1,080	4,205	285	31
District of Columbia: 1 agency; population 604,000:												
Under 18	5,922	2,253	612	1,641	63	23	171	355	123	216	1,294	8
Total all ages	50,121	10,929	3,517	7,412	291	98	1,239	1,889	1,089	3,269	3,008	46
Florida: 716 agencies; population 12,671,000:												
Under 18	81,580	46,997	7,614	39,383	148	338	2,294	4,834	10,723	23,177	5,278	205
Total all ages	683,453	196,530	50,637	145,893	1,291	2,416	12,261	34,669	35,498	95,793	13,960	642
Georgia: 374 agencies; population 5,055,000:												
Under 18	21,458	8,395	1,621	6,774	61	79	458	1,023	1,663	4,259	823	29
Total all ages	313,182	69,547	18,945	50,602	676	1,051	4,129	13,089	10,660	36,083	3,482	377
Hawaii: 5 agencies; population 1,112,000:												
Under 18	15,962	5,182	226	4,956	4	17	90	115	1,032	3,285	630	9
Total all ages	63,405	12,070	1,174	10,896	60	159	304	651	1,810	7,815	1,252	19
Idaho: 89 agencies; population 975,000:												
Under 18	13,510	5,364	390	4,974	4	11	9	366	900	3,832	195	47
Total all ages	46,269	10,701	1,656	9,045	21	76	75	1,484	1,749	6,919	315	62
Illinois: 495 agencies; population 10,913,000:												
Under 18	118,110	39,988	6,545	33,443	120	408	2,600	3,417	6,105	23,078	3,990	270
Total all ages	562,156	140,296	27,035	113,261	1,118	1,670	6,916	17,331	15,977	85,845	10,820	619

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1989--Continued

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Indiana: 113 agencies; population 3,437,000:												
Under 18	34,811	11,030	1,140	9,890	16	31	105	988	1,329	7,594	876	91
Total all ages	151,460	27,849	4,990	22,859	156	191	666	3,977	3,065	17,942	1,673	179
Iowa: 221 agencies; population 2,811,000:												
Under 18	21,312	7,586	435	7,151	4	22	66	343	1,324	5,241	491	95
Total all ages	108,738	23,476	4,234	19,242	47	107	384	3,696	3,163	15,098	798	183
Kansas: 239 agencies; population 2,297,000:												
Under 18	19,479	7,250	508	6,742	9	28	95	376	1,563	4,543	556	80
Total all ages	96,422	19,815	2,766	17,049	77	181	456	2,052	3,313	12,556	1,002	178
Kentucky: 309 agencies; population 2,241,000:												
Under 18	5,011	1,873	162	1,711	2	31	23	106	338	1,228	126	19
Total all ages	111,687	13,606	4,081	9,525	113	213	336	3,419	1,672	7,173	563	117
Louisiana: 78 agencies; population 3,079,000:												
Under 18	24,721	10,464	1,555	8,909	73	84	443	955	2,218	5,953	656	82
Total all ages	168,246	42,487	10,853	31,634	425	568	2,041	7,819	7,224	23,040	1,174	196
Maine: 122 agencies; population 1,001,000:												
Under 18	7,660	3,212	100	3,112	0	13	19	68	751	2,097	206	58
Total all ages	44,624	8,963	993	7,970	17	76	137	763	1,707	5,669	473	121
Maryland: 146 agencies; population 4,584,000:												
Under 18	36,345	16,348	2,294	14,054	49	160	784	1,301	2,740	7,302	3,708	304
Total all ages	261,118	57,058	11,606	45,452	462	850	3,663	6,631	10,658	27,163	7,072	559
Massachusetts: 170 agencies; population 3,608,000:												
Under 18	15,633	6,472	1,629	4,843	17	89	373	1,150	1,185	2,300	1,298	60
Total all ages	137,707	37,663	12,515	25,148	103	702	2,670	9,040	5,637	15,533	3,762	216
Michigan: 449 agencies; population 8,323,000:												
Under 18	58,846	23,962	3,505	20,457	246	393	870	1,996	3,547	14,874	1,798	238
Total all ages	396,133	82,829	21,323	61,506	2,133	2,278	4,979	11,933	12,700	43,781	4,258	767
Minnesota: 289 agencies; population 4,351,000:												
Under 18	43,773	17,058	1,270	15,788	7	65	287	911	1,796	11,359	2,471	162
Total all ages	175,735	37,916	5,120	32,796	102	502	960	3,556	4,213	24,189	4,098	296
Mississippi: 64 agencies; population 995,000:												
Under 18	8,481	3,498	284	3,214	7	42	62	173	838	2,130	228	18
Total all ages	68,803	14,194	2,437	11,757	126	232	470	1,609	2,532	8,626	512	87
Missouri: 184 agencies; population 3,548,000:												
Under 18	34,169	12,332	1,906	10,426	85	108	568	1,145	1,971	6,852	1,501	102
Total all ages	245,686	50,602	12,280	38,322	468	722	2,636	8,454	6,930	27,807	3,289	296
Montana: 12 agencies; population 228,000:												
Under 18	1,535	584	9	575	0	2	0	7	44	479	48	4
Total all ages	6,645	1,657	103	1,554	12	13	12	66	155	1,326	86	7
Nebraska: 203 agencies; population 1,428,000:												
Under 18	14,025	5,185	217	4,968	9	44	71	93	580	4,101	228	59
Total all ages	68,901	13,375	1,199	12,176	47	245	279	628	1,322	10,290	426	138
Nevada: 18 agencies; population 829,000:												
Under 18	9,480	2,815	238	2,577	8	21	70	139	564	1,878	119	16
Total all ages	72,758	11,406	1,879	9,527	80	188	533	1,078	1,897	7,140	450	40

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1989--Continued

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
New Hampshire: 81 agencies; population 905,000:												
Under 18	5,611	1,543	49	1,494	0	17	1	31	271	1,096	107	20
Total all ages	38,698	5,479	576	4,903	15	115	81	365	799	3,839	211	54
New Jersey: 558 agencies; population 7,628,000:												
Under 18	88,445	22,842	4,542	18,300	37	161	1,651	2,693	4,255	12,035	1,759	251
Total all ages	427,463	79,274	20,651	58,623	326	1,181	5,514	13,630	11,518	43,039	3,476	590
New Mexico: 54 agencies; population 1,035,000:												
Under 18	13,358	5,142	430	4,712	9	8	53	360	705	3,752	209	46
Total all ages	74,165	15,252	2,613	12,639	65	117	254	2,177	1,719	10,321	531	68
New York: 533 agencies; population 17,014,000:												
Under 18	135,714	46,495	14,553	31,942	220	361	8,992	4,980	6,042	19,384	6,131	385
Total all ages	1,074,994	208,452	71,804	136,648	1,650	2,311	32,576	35,267	25,513	90,155	19,991	989
North Carolina: 246 agencies; population 4,811,000:												
Under 18	25,920	10,558	1,483	9,075	42	67	324	1,050	2,615	5,718	660	82
Total all ages	304,724	57,565	15,600	41,965	475	604	2,137	12,384	11,647	27,780	2,182	356
North Dakota: 63 agencies; population 535,000:												
Under 18	4,869	1,593	26	1,567	0	6	6	14	169	1,258	136	4
Total all ages	16,900	3,162	146	3,016	2	41	27	76	348	2,453	203	12
Ohio: 211 agencies; population 5,951,000:												
Under 18	55,977	16,990	1,781	15,209	32	278	706	765	2,968	9,817	2,209	215
Total all ages	310,057	56,061	12,053	44,008	457	1,256	3,634	6,706	7,940	31,552	3,996	520
Oklahoma: 275 agencies; population 3,205,000:												
Under 18	25,493	11,230	1,047	10,183	23	87	222	715	2,240	6,481	1,271	191
Total all ages	144,050	28,573	5,046	23,527	175	408	898	3,565	5,156	15,645	2,398	328
Oregon: 196 agencies; population 2,788,000:												
Under 18	31,133	11,275	664	10,611	17	81	241	325	1,897	7,400	1,136	178
Total all ages	145,425	35,035	4,134	30,901	142	412	1,240	2,340	4,750	22,722	3,163	266
Pennsylvania: 714 agencies; population 8,450,000:												
Under 18	69,092	19,705	3,253	16,452	69	223	1,274	1,687	3,420	9,461	3,315	256
Total all ages	303,830	74,729	19,574	55,155	555	1,214	6,585	11,120	11,834	34,896	7,690	735
Rhode Island: 42 agencies; population 919,000:												
Under 18	9,261	2,504	266	2,238	2	15	54	195	559	1,319	300	60
Total all ages	45,261	8,412	1,625	6,787	28	111	284	1,202	1,576	4,480	615	116
South Carolina: 155 agencies; population 3,406,000:												
Under 18	17,236	7,542	797	6,745	21	90	143	543	1,874	4,270	551	50
Total all ages	171,391	29,500	6,618	22,882	303	684	1,027	4,604	5,653	15,862	1,179	188
South Dakota: 36 agencies; population 287,000:												
Under 18	3,982	1,218	38	1,180	0	14	1	23	138	978	50	14
Total all ages	15,263	2,686	206	2,480	4	42	4	156	311	2,037	110	22
Tennessee: 136 agencies; population 2,429,000:												
Under 18	18,627	5,789	546	5,243	25	82	147	292	1,016	3,471	733	23
Total all ages	130,462	20,775	4,561	16,214	170	413	887	3,091	3,129	11,606	1,347	132
Texas: 772 agencies; population 16,541,000:												
Under 18	139,123	54,178	4,671	49,507	173	263	1,513	2,722	11,604	31,963	5,566	374
Total all ages	882,543	191,373	29,312	162,061	1,505	2,074	7,535	18,198	32,604	113,489	14,979	989

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1989--Continued

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Utah: 90 agencies; population 1,352,000:												
Under 18	27,303	10,585	498	10,087	3	33	57	405	1,221	8,149	617	100
Total all ages	79,466	20,093	1,661	18,432	23	106	234	1,298	2,079	15,288	935	130
Vermont: 21 agencies; population 368,000:												
Under 18	780	327	10	317	0	1	0	9	102	195	17	3
Total all ages	8,888	1,674	193	1,481	2	24	24	143	394	1,006	60	21
Virginia: 394 agencies; population 5,910,000:												
Under 18	38,359	12,651	899	11,752	38	99	267	495	2,376	7,468	1,768	140
Total all ages	386,024	56,374	8,699	47,675	447	882	1,981	5,389	8,043	35,123	4,071	438
Washington: 151 agencies; population 3,311,000:												
Under 18	31,286	14,621	802	13,819	10	130	202	460	2,505	10,165	997	152
Total all ages	185,964	42,415	4,973	37,442	116	737	979	3,141	5,849	29,442	1,891	260
West Virginia: 291 agencies; population 1,845,000:												
Under 18	6,556	2,576	155	2,421	10	19	66	60	677	1,495	221	28
Total all ages	61,892	10,573	1,525	9,048	97	164	322	942	1,903	6,493	528	124
Wisconsin: 276 agencies; population 4,761,000:												
Under 18	91,997	27,076	1,407	25,669	44	134	427	802	3,288	19,068	3,022	291
Total all ages	351,670	62,286	7,533	54,753	329	657	1,379	5,168	6,646	42,733	4,879	495
Wyoming: 70 agencies; population 474,000:												
Under 18	4,955	1,215	43	1,172	2	4	3	34	201	871	90	10
Total all ages	23,057	3,265	554	2,711	22	47	23	462	451	2,068	169	23

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1989 (Source, p. 323). Direct comparisons of arrest totals listed in this table should not be made with prior years. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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.

^aDoes not include traffic arrests. For a list of included offenses, see table 4.1.

^bIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 229-232.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged and age group, United States, 1980 and 1989

(5,928 agencies; 1989 estimated population 154,264,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1980	1989	Percent change	1980	1989	Percent change	1980	1989	Percent change
Total	6,652,448	8,495,179	+27.7 %	1,409,194	1,316,966	-6.5 %	5,243,254	7,178,213	+36.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,736	14,110	+10.8	1,189	1,733	+45.8	11,547	12,377	+7.2
Forcible rape	20,132	23,606	+17.3	2,915	3,580	+22.8	17,217	20,026	+16.3
Robbery	102,821	110,952	+7.9	31,599	24,917	-21.1	71,222	86,035	+20.8
Aggravated assault	180,383	278,952	+54.6	26,914	35,987	+33.7	153,469	242,965	+58.3
Burglary	334,812	278,420	-16.8	149,804	86,114	-42.5	185,008	192,306	+3.9
Larceny-theft	769,395	957,608	+24.5	292,086	276,534	-5.3	477,309	681,074	+42.7
Motor vehicle theft	96,186	143,907	+49.6	42,489	58,718	+38.2	53,697	85,189	+58.6
Arson	12,887	11,441	-11.2	5,757	4,967	-13.7	7,130	6,474	-9.2
Violent crime ^a	316,072	427,620	+35.3	62,617	66,217	+5.7	253,455	361,403	+42.6
Property crime ^b	1,213,280	1,391,376	+14.7	490,135	426,333	-13.0	723,144	965,043	+33.5
Total Crime Index ^c	1,529,352	1,818,996	+18.9	552,753	492,550	-10.9	976,599	1,326,446	+35.8
Other assaults	315,338	552,711	+75.3	56,125	81,526	+45.3	259,213	471,185	+81.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	51,764	62,651	+21.0	6,717	4,710	-29.9	45,047	57,941	+28.6
Fraud	188,150	227,283	+20.8	5,827	8,329	+42.9	182,323	218,954	+20.1
Embezzlement	5,997	10,833	+80.6	747	915	+22.5	5,250	9,918	+88.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	86,992	116,934	+34.4	26,569	28,989	+9.1	60,423	87,945	+45.5
Vandalism	166,387	186,955	+12.4	82,250	74,265	-9.7	84,137	112,690	+33.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	106,157	132,556	+24.9	17,850	23,951	+34.2	88,307	108,605	+23.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	57,282	68,563	+19.7	2,122	887	-58.2	55,160	67,676	+22.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	44,746	63,583	+42.1	8,223	10,497	+27.7	36,523	53,086	+45.3
Drug abuse violations	377,175	852,105	+125.9	71,539	69,498	-2.9	305,636	782,607	+156.1
Gambling	29,990	12,912	-56.9	926	557	-39.8	29,064	12,335	-57.5
Offenses against family and children	32,565	38,585	+18.5	1,149	1,505	+31.0	31,416	37,080	+18.0
Driving under the Influence	899,260	998,103	+11.0	20,269	11,303	-44.2	878,991	986,800	+12.3
Liquor laws	288,937	379,698	+31.4	96,573	86,224	-10.7	192,364	293,474	+52.6
Drunkness	757,187	513,479	-32.2	30,199	12,770	-57.7	726,988	500,709	-31.1
Disorderly conduct	408,249	464,540	+13.8	75,187	71,740	-4.6	333,062	392,800	+17.9
Vagrancy	21,930	22,669	+3.4	3,066	1,610	-47.5	18,864	21,059	+11.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,146,070	1,823,378	+59.1	212,183	186,495	-12.1	933,887	1,636,883	+75.3
Suspicion (not included in totals)	9,220	8,119	-11.9	1,912	1,227	-35.8	7,308	6,892	-5.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	48,406	51,612	+6.6	48,406	51,612	+6.6	X	X	X
Runaways	90,514	97,033	+7.2	90,514	97,033	+7.2	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1980 and 1989. Population figures are July 1, 1989 population estimates (Source, p. 322). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 176.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged and age, United States, 1989

(10,503 agencies; 1989 estimated population 199,947,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	11,261,295	585,521	1,744,818	9,516,477	47,971	145,821	391,729	314,077	385,198	460,022	555,940	550,768
Percent ^a	100.0 %	5.2	15.5	84.5	0.4	1.3	3.5	2.8	3.4	4.1	4.9	4.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,975	290	2,208	15,767	15	24	251	366	624	928	1,126	1,175
Forcible rape	30,544	1,699	4,706	25,838	93	394	1,212	923	983	1,101	1,312	1,259
Robbery	133,830	8,895	30,810	103,020	295	1,883	6,717	6,183	7,567	8,165	9,053	8,292
Aggravated assault	354,735	14,134	47,008	307,727	965	3,401	9,768	8,429	11,093	13,352	14,924	14,489
Burglary	356,717	45,017	113,754	242,963	4,233	12,342	28,442	20,394	23,175	25,168	26,574	21,407
Larceny-theft	1,254,220	162,402	359,732	894,488	14,565	50,143	97,694	61,198	66,569	69,563	69,250	58,291
Motor vehicle theft	182,810	20,462	74,729	108,081	300	2,676	17,486	17,526	19,048	17,693	14,728	11,192
Arson	14,667	4,356	6,360	8,307	1,099	1,363	1,894	778	645	581	551	507
Violent crime ^b	537,084	25,018	84,732	452,352	1,368	5,702	17,948	15,901	20,267	23,546	26,415	25,215
Percent ^a	100.0 %	4.7	15.8	84.2	0.3	1.1	3.3	3.0	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.7
Property crime ^c	1,808,414	232,237	554,575	1,253,839	20,197	66,524	145,516	99,896	109,437	113,005	111,103	91,397
Percent ^a	100.0 %	12.8	30.7	69.3	1.1	3.7	8.0	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.1
Total Crime Index ^d	2,345,498	257,255	639,307	1,706,191	21,565	72,226	163,464	115,797	129,704	136,551	137,518	116,612
Percent ^a	100.0 %	11.0	27.3	72.7	0.9	3.1	7.0	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.0
Other assaults	771,794	43,842	112,695	659,099	3,646	12,218	27,978	19,936	22,525	26,392	28,538	29,090
Forgery and counterfeiting	80,979	899	6,214	74,765	40	162	697	949	1,597	2,769	4,250	4,396
Fraud	289,996	2,832	9,338	280,658	116	443	2,273	2,351	1,449	2,706	6,364	9,490
Embezzlement	13,034	124	1,114	11,920	7	44	73	86	284	620	733	760
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	141,763	9,663	35,407	106,356	402	1,868	7,393	6,856	8,554	10,334	11,516	9,579
Vandalism	247,802	48,538	97,486	150,316	7,447	15,338	25,753	15,516	16,046	17,386	15,173	12,510
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	180,670	8,217	31,577	149,093	399	1,628	6,190	5,739	7,778	9,843	11,492	10,544
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,536	141	1,300	87,236	8	18	115	141	329	689	1,940	3,158
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	83,487	6,768	13,595	69,892	701	1,916	4,151	2,385	2,174	2,268	2,487	2,563
Drug abuse violations	1,075,728	12,359	90,009	985,719	308	1,286	10,765	15,003	25,272	37,375	55,076	57,112
Gambling	17,166	159	953	16,213	10	14	135	192	242	360	493	460
Offenses against family and children	58,525	732	2,233	56,292	171	120	441	468	483	550	1,657	1,606
Driving under the influence	1,333,327	362	15,506	1,317,821	122	41	199	630	3,735	10,779	29,031	38,530
Liquor laws	502,798	9,694	117,117	385,681	275	819	8,600	15,391	33,466	58,566	86,264	80,392
Drunkness	668,252	2,018	17,600	650,652	135	202	1,681	2,530	4,421	8,631	18,046	19,832
Disorderly conduct	646,097	29,928	99,981	546,116	2,264	7,280	20,384	17,496	22,782	29,775	35,240	33,218
Vagrancy	29,585	688	2,330	27,255	36	140	512	446	524	672	1,241	1,137
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,477,026	75,313	253,282	2,223,744	7,555	16,761	50,997	43,540	57,761	76,668	108,217	119,163
Suspicion	13,868	836	2,410	11,458	118	180	538	440	495	639	664	616
Curfew and loitering law violations	65,092	19,354	65,092	X	547	3,278	15,529	14,621	17,176	13,941	X	X
Runaways	130,272	55,799	130,272	X	2,099	9,839	43,861	33,564	28,401	12,508	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1989 (Source, p. 322). Population figures are July 1, 1989 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^dIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 182, 183.

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
503,402 4.5 %	472,525 4.2	451,093 4.0	444,548 3.9	452,783 4.0	2,073,706 18.4	1,585,889 14.1	1,017,116 9.0	591,426 5.3	334,803 3.0	194,502 1.7	124,264 1.1	80,010 0.7	85,702 0.7
965	880	837	811	758	3,132	2,214	1,459	986	524	305	220	170	205
1,210	1,202	1,229	1,168	1,231	5,757	4,543	2,981	1,708	922	528	338	218	232
7,045	6,597	6,190	6,073	5,801	24,978	15,730	7,835	3,123	1,305	494	281	104	139
13,825	13,855	13,727	14,027	14,526	69,455	54,813	35,530	20,788	11,760	6,617	4,061	2,559	2,771
16,682	14,402	13,029	12,519	12,327	53,357	36,332	20,187	8,849	3,823	1,647	849	466	513
47,619	42,645	39,344	37,916	37,768	178,082	146,600	97,699	54,943	29,811	18,176	12,750	9,778	13,816
8,282	7,270	6,302	5,692	5,395	21,558	13,889	7,425	34,472	1,465	687	367	167	190
439	370	380	367	403	1,575	1,329	893	611	355	218	135	86	88
23,045 4.3 %	22,534 4.2	21,983 4.1	22,079 4.1	22,316 4.2	103,322 19.2	77,300 14.4	47,805 8.9	26,605 5.0	14,511 2.7	7,944 1.5	4,880 0.9	3,051 0.6	3,347 0.6
73,022 4.0 %	64,687 3.6	59,055 3.3	56,494 3.1	55,893 3.1	254,572 14.1	198,150 11.0	126,204 7.0	67,875 3.8	35,454 2.0	20,728 1.1	14,101 0.8	10,497 0.6	14,607 0.8
96,067 4.1 %	87,221 3.7	81,038 3.5	78,573 3.3	78,209 3.3	357,894 15.3	275,450 11.7	174,009 7.4	94,480 4.0	49,965 2.1	28,672 1.2	18,981 0.8	13,548 0.6	17,954 0.8
28,609	30,609	31,163	31,807	33,666	168,178	119,808	74,005	42,000	22,670	12,323	7,353	4,430	4,850
4,247	4,041	3,720	3,747	3,714	17,925	13,568	7,828	3,846	1,839	819	403	273	149
11,284	12,339	13,036	13,470	14,137	64,938	52,937	36,309	22,180	11,427	5,752	3,170	1,761	2,064
637	635	611	556	662	2,526	1,809	1,236	796	455	260	138	62	44
7,347	6,679	5,990	5,261	5,110	20,899	15,209	8,942	4,703	2,409	1,101	633	362	318
9,841	9,095	8,351	7,964	7,662	32,512	21,533	12,244	6,405	3,156	1,587	924	617	742
8,732	8,410	7,732	7,359	7,036	30,256	21,975	14,094	8,788	5,141	3,044	1,911	1,279	1,300
3,904	4,221	4,496	5,198	5,392	26,080	17,337	8,337	3,416	1,727	807	514	352	357
2,568	2,551	2,520	2,617	2,768	14,081	12,007	8,674	6,047	3,850	2,416	1,809	1,317	1,617
54,344	53,444	51,993	52,157	53,034	245,650	177,780	101,773	47,009	19,943	8,520	4,257	1,959	1,668
404	344	318	360	323	1,913	2,019	1,913	1,733	1,641	1,384	1,110	840	958
1,798	2,159	2,237	2,334	2,533	12,953	11,624	8,115	4,647	2,298	1,087	569	334	341
43,639	56,200	56,268	57,438	61,032	295,204	234,033	160,025	107,997	70,029	43,939	29,206	18,730	16,520
61,129	18,843	13,732	11,148	9,851	36,608	23,926	15,626	10,295	6,644	4,332	2,959	2,035	1,897
20,333	25,063	23,913	24,090	25,230	125,189	113,700	86,234	58,388	39,327	26,836	19,517	12,987	11,967
30,545	32,682	29,716	27,810	28,022	118,609	85,491	52,356	30,777	17,080	10,076	6,114	3,950	4,430
1,058	922	895	975	992	5,234	4,987	3,822	2,403	1,548	898	595	301	247
116,054	116,523	112,813	111,149	112,816	504,220	378,603	240,303	134,870	73,388	40,526	24,013	14,841	16,245
562	544	551	535	594	2,837	2,093	1,271	646	266	123	88	32	36
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4.7

Arrests

By offense charged and sex, United States, 1989

(10,503 agencies; 1989 estimated population 199,947,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	11,261,295	9,224,132	81.9 %	2,037,163	18.1 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,975	15,843	88.1	2,132	11.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	30,544	30,178	98.8	366	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	133,830	122,380	91.4	11,450	8.6	1.2	1.3	0.6
Aggravated assault	354,735	307,276	86.6	47,459	13.4	3.2	3.3	2.3
Burglary	356,717	325,552	91.3	31,165	8.7	3.2	3.5	1.5
Larceny-theft	1,254,220	872,458	69.6	381,762	30.4	11.1	9.5	18.7
Motor vehicle theft	182,810	164,207	89.8	18,603	10.2	1.6	1.8	0.9
Arson	14,667	12,672	86.4	1,995	13.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	537,084	475,677	88.6	61,407	11.4	4.8	5.2	3.0
Property crime ^d	1,808,414	1,374,889	76.0	433,525	24.0	16.1	14.9	21.3
Total Crime Index ^e	2,345,498	1,850,566	78.9	494,932	21.1	20.8	20.1	24.3
Other assaults	771,794	651,068	84.4	120,726	15.6	6.9	7.1	5.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	80,979	53,591	66.2	27,388	33.8	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	28,996	157,586	54.3	132,410	45.7	2.6	1.7	6.5
Embezzlement	13,034	7,972	61.2	5,062	38.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	141,763	125,126	8.3	16,637	11.7	1.3	1.4	0.8
Vandalism	247,802	220,484	89.0	27,318	11.0	2.2	2.4	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	180,670	166,632	92.2	14,038	7.8	1.6	1.8	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,536	27,472	31.0	61,064	69.0	0.8	0.3	3.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	83,847	77,157	92.4	6,690	7.6	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	1,075,728	900,842	83.7	174,886	16.3	9.6	9.8	8.6
Gambling	17,166	14,605	85.1	2,561	14.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	58,525	48,123	82.2	10,402	17.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Driving under the influence	1,333,327	1,170,750	87.8	162,577	12.2	11.8	12.7	8.0
Liquor laws	502,798	407,560	81.1	95,238	18.9	4.5	4.4	4.7
Drunkenness	668,252	603,122	90.3	65,130	9.7	5.9	6.5	3.2
Disorderly conduct	646,097	526,311	81.5	119,786	18.5	5.7	5.7	5.9
Vagrancy	29,585	25,581	86.5	4,004	13.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,477,026	2,072,270	83.7	404,756	16.3	22.0	22.5	19.9
Suspicion	13,868	11,675	84.2	2,193	15.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	65,092	48,343	74.3	16,749	25.7	0.6	0.5	0.8
Runaways	130,272	57,296	44.0	72,976	56.0	1.2	0.6	3.6

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1989, males comprised 48.7 percent and females 51.3 percent of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1989*, Series P-25, No. 1057 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 12). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 189. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1988 and 1989

(8,978 agencies; 1989 estimated population 180,712,000)

Offense charged	Male						Female					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1988	1989	Percent change	1988	1989	Percent change	1988	1989	Percent change	1988	1989	Percent change
Total	7,950,354	8,440,759	+6.2 %	1,231,439	1,260,123	+2.3 %	1,719,786	1,863,207	+8.3 %	342,773	351,541	+2.6 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,088	14,852	+5.4	1,653	1,955	+18.3	1,946	1,989	+2.2	117	131	+12.0
Forcible rape	27,540	27,796	+0.9	4,000	4,229	+5.7	337	325	-3.6	81	97	+19.8
Robbery	103,381	113,833	+10.1	22,873	26,762	+17.0	9,516	10,682	+12.3	1,845	2,472	+34.0
Aggravated assault	256,648	281,196	+9.6	31,979	36,948	+15.5	39,865	43,215	+8.4	5,781	6,360	+10.0
Burglary	292,797	301,083	+2.8	98,655	97,063	-1.6	26,951	29,332	+8.8	7,970	8,450	+6.0
Larceny-theft	774,266	807,350	+4.3	246,330	245,167	-0.5	337,566	351,647	+4.2	87,865	89,319	+1.7
Motor vehicle theft	136,044	152,777	+10.7	55,276	62,373	+12.8	15,153	17,502	+15.5	6,175	7,169	+16.1
Arson	12,134	11,637	-4.1	5,382	5,315	-1.2	1,838	1,826	-0.7	550	581	+5.6
Violent crime ^a	401,657	437,677	+9.0	60,505	69,894	+15.5	51,664	56,211	+8.8	7,824	9,060	+15.8
Property crime ^b	1,217,241	1,272,847	+4.6	405,643	409,918	+1.1	381,508	400,307	+4.9	102,560	105,519	+2.9
Total Crime Index ^c	1,518,898	1,710,524	+5.7	466,148	479,812	+2.9	433,172	456,518	+5.4	110,384	114,579	+3.8
Other assaults	555,328	601,494	+8.3	72,408	81,513	+12.6	99,462	111,903	+12.5	21,434	24,154	+12.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	45,800	47,584	+3.9	3,975	3,829	-3.7	23,451	24,458	+4.3	1,901	1,755	-7.7
Fraud	131,845	140,787	+6.8	8,855	6,305	-28.8	106,054	116,831	+10.2	2,942	2,655	-9.8
Embezzlement	6,503	7,029	+8.1	502	574	+14.3	4,011	4,658	+16.1	367	485	+32.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	104,621	113,096	+8.1	26,785	28,972	+8.2	13,847	15,106	+9.1	2,722	2,901	+6.6
Vandalism	191,052	201,279	+5.4	78,712	82,112	+4.3	23,117	24,949	+7.9	7,504	8,094	+7.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	145,659	154,504	+6.1	24,602	27,698	+12.6	12,205	12,925	+5.9	1,788	1,929	+7.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	26,317	25,483	-3.2	518	490	-5.4	53,663	57,315	+6.8	942	709	-24.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	69,780	70,737	+1.4	11,421	11,632	+1.8	5,563	5,810	+4.4	847	896	+5.8
Drug abuse violations	694,729	825,247	+18.8	65,904	73,379	+11.3	126,545	161,102	+27.3	9,212	9,565	+3.8
Gambling	15,062	13,455	-10.7	719	796	+10.7	2,747	2,437	-11.3	41	33	-19.5
Offenses against family and children	37,241	42,724	+14.7	1,208	1,181	-2.2	8,129	9,366	+15.2	686	656	-4.4
Driving under the influence	1,044,658	1,054,789	+1.0	13,859	11,981	-13.6	142,174	147,565	+3.8	2,147	1,930	-10.1
Liquor laws	367,758	377,973	+2.8	84,386	77,985	-7.6	82,551	87,729	+6.3	30,954	29,958	-3.2
Drunkenness	535,277	543,426	+1.5	14,465	13,187	-8.8	54,583	58,270	+6.8	2,696	2,666	-1.1
Disorderly conduct	446,788	477,016	+6.8	68,652	73,141	+6.5	101,888	108,625	+6.6	16,282	17,863	+9.7
Vagrancy	23,843	24,008	+0.7	1,934	1,822	-5.8	3,205	3,063	-4.4	378	322	-14.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,788,764	1,911,497	+6.9	185,955	185,607	-0.2	341,880	372,711	+9.0	47,957	48,525	+1.2
Suspicion (not included in totals)	8,669	8,049	-9.2	1,644	1,260	-23.4	1,610	1,536	-4.6	376	302	-19.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	48,660	46,040	-5.8	48,880	46,040	-5.8	16,628	15,888	-4.5	16,628	15,888	-4.5
Runaways	51,551	52,067	+1.0	51,551	52,067	+1.0	64,911	65,978	+1.6	64,911	65,978	+1.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1988 and 1989 (Source p. 322). Population figures are July 1, 1989 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 181.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1989

(10,479 agencies; 1989 estimated population 199,394,000)

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	11,224,528	7,559,138	3,459,177	113,777	92,436	100.0 %	67.3 %	30.8 %	1.0 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	17,944	7,567	10,118	120	139	100.0	42.2	56.4	0.7	0.8
Forcible rape	30,470	15,768	14,209	253	240	100.0	51.7	46.6	0.8	0.8
Robbery	133,683	45,437	86,832	483	931	100.0	34.0	65.0	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	353,868	203,457	144,574	3,155	2,682	100.0	57.5	40.9	0.9	0.8
Burglary	355,913	235,043	114,901	2,918	3,051	100.0	66.0	32.3	0.8	0.9
Larceny-theft	1,252,117	806,752	417,442	12,899	15,024	100.0	64.4	33.3	1.0	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	182,634	101,260	77,594	1,456	2,324	100.0	55.4	42.5	0.8	1.3
Arson	14,631	10,839	3,591	112	89	100.0	74.1	24.5	0.8	0.6
Violent crime ^b	535,965	272,229	255,733	4,011	3,992	100.0	50.8	47.7	0.7	0.7
Property crime ^c	1,805,295	1,153,894	613,528	17,385	20,488	100.0	63.9	34.0	1.0	1.1
Total Crime Index ^d	2,341,260	1,426,123	869,261	21,396	24,480	100.0	60.9	37.1	0.9	1.0
Other assaults	770,687	475,488	281,237	8,112	5,850	100.0	61.7	36.5	1.1	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	80,746	51,661	28,022	412	651	100.0	64.0	34.7	0.5	0.8
Fraud	289,752	193,247	94,597	910	998	100.0	66.7	32.6	0.3	0.3
Embezzlement	12,998	8,501	4,337	43	117	100.0	65.4	33.4	0.3	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	141,378	78,164	61,598	680	936	100.0	55.3	43.6	0.5	0.7
Vandalism	247,169	182,678	60,177	2,293	2,021	100.0	73.9	24.3	0.9	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	180,337	101,522	76,264	788	1,763	100.0	56.3	42.3	0.4	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,526	50,862	36,391	476	797	100.0	57.5	41.1	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	83,342	63,643	18,270	798	631	100.0	76.4	21.9	1.0	0.8
Drug abuse violations	1,074,345	613,800	452,574	3,407	4,564	100.0	57.1	42.1	0.3	0.4
Gambling	17,148	8,154	7,846	33	1,115	100.0	47.6	45.8	0.2	6.5
Offenses against family and children	58,166	37,671	18,435	589	1,471	100.0	64.8	31.7	1.0	2.5
Driving under the influence	1,314,556	1,171,282	119,684	13,910	9,680	100.0	89.1	9.1	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	501,732	439,416	47,883	11,005	3,428	100.0	87.6	9.5	2.2	0.7
Drunkenness	666,566	530,926	118,312	15,518	1,810	100.0	79.7	17.7	2.3	0.3
Disorderly conduct	644,992	405,800	229,286	7,282	2,624	100.0	62.9	35.5	1.1	0.4
Vagrancy	29,557	16,876	12,070	519	92	100.0	57.1	40.8	1.8	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,472,917	1,544,864	878,860	23,398	25,795	100.0	62.5	35.5	0.9	1.0
Suspicion	13,847	6,085	7,656	49	57	100.0	43.9	55.3	0.4	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,922	47,246	15,896	546	1,234	100.0	72.8	24.5	0.8	1.9
Runaways	129,585	105,129	20,521	1,613	2,322	100.0	81.1	15.8	1.2	1.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1989--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	1,740,461	1,209,400	489,169	16,731	25,161	100.0 %	69.5 %	28.1 %	1.0 %	1.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,202	815	1,348	11	28	100.0	37.0	61.2	0.5	1.3
Forcible rape	4,696	2,317	2,307	33	39	100.0	49.3	49.1	0.7	0.8
Robbery	30,776	10,076	20,220	101	379	100.0	32.7	65.7	0.3	1.2
Aggravated assault	46,899	24,671	21,400	345	483	100.0	52.6	45.6	0.7	1.0
Burglary	113,489	84,273	26,284	1,147	1,785	100.0	74.3	23.2	1.0	1.6
Larceny-theft	359,206	257,023	91,216	4,421	6,546	100.0	71.6	25.4	1.2	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	74,658	41,220	31,169	794	1,475	100.0	55.2	41.7	1.1	2.0
Arson	6,349	5,225	1,013	59	52	100.0	82.3	16.0	0.9	0.8
Violent crime ^b	84,573	37,879	45,275	490	929	100.0	44.8	53.5	0.6	1.1
Property crime ^c	553,702	387,741	149,682	6,421	9,858	100.0	70.0	27.0	1.2	1.8
Total Crime Index ^d	638,275	425,620	194,957	6,911	10,787	100.0	66.7	30.5	1.1	1.7
Other assaults	112,427	65,954	43,702	930	1,841	100.0	58.7	38.9	0.8	1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,203	4,932	1,151	60	60	100.0	79.5	18.6	1.0	1.0
Fraud	9,331	5,632	3,488	48	163	100.0	60.4	37.4	0.5	1.7
Embezzlement	1,080	769	289	5	17	100.0	71.2	26.8	0.5	1.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	35,347	19,256	15,475	222	394	100.0	54.5	43.8	0.6	1.1
Vandalism	97,188	77,798	17,602	719	1,069	100.0	80.0	18.1	0.7	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	31,541	18,155	12,828	142	416	100.0	57.6	40.7	0.5	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,300	707	566	10	17	100.0	54.4	43.5	0.8	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	13,576	9,487	3,876	96	117	100.0	69.9	28.6	0.7	0.9
Drug abuse violations	89,900	45,370	43,581	378	571	100.0	50.5	48.5	0.4	0.6
Gambling	952	255	611	0	86	100.0	26.8	64.2	X	9.0
Offenses against family and children	2,217	1,632	510	15	60	100.0	73.6	23.0	0.7	2.7
Driving under the influence	15,362	14,543	516	233	70	100.0	94.7	3.4	1.5	0.5
Liquor laws	116,835	109,331	4,801	1,871	832	100.0	93.6	4.1	1.6	0.7
Drunkenness	17,572	15,621	1,513	377	61	100.0	88.4	8.6	2.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	99,755	64,181	34,389	594	591	100.0	64.3	64.5	0.6	0.6
Vagrancy	2,330	1,776	519	20	15	100.0	76.2	22.3	0.9	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	252,360	174,263	71,771	1,912	4,414	100.0	69.1	28.4	0.8	1.7
Suspicion	2,403	1,743	607	29	24	100.0	72.5	25.3	1.2	1.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,922	47,246	15,896	549	1,234	100.0	72.8	24.5	0.8	1.9
Runaways	129,585	105,129	20,521	1,613	2,322	100.0	81.1	15.8	1.2	1.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1989--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	9,484,067	6,349,738	2,970,008	97,046	67,275	100.0 %	67.0 %	31.3 %	1.0 %	0.7 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,742	6,752	8,770	109	111	100.0	42.9	55.7	0.7	0.7
Forcible rape	25,774	13,451	11,902	220	201	100.0	52.2	46.2	0.9	0.8
Robbery	102,907	35,361	66,612	382	552	100.0	34.4	64.7	0.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	306,969	178,786	123,174	2,810	2,199	100.0	58.2	40.1	0.9	0.7
Burglary	242,424	150,770	88,617	1,771	1,266	100.0	62.2	36.6	0.7	0.5
Larceny-theft	892,911	549,729	326,226	8,478	8,478	100.0	61.6	36.5	0.9	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	107,976	60,040	46,425	662	849	100.0	55.6	43.0	0.6	0.8
Arson	8,282	5,614	2,578	53	37	100.0	67.8	31.1	0.6	0.4
Violent crime ^b	451,392	234,350	210,458	3,521	3,063	100.0	51.9	46.6	0.8	0.7
Property crime ^c	1,251,593	766,153	463,846	10,964	10,630	100.0	61.2	37.1	0.9	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	1,702,985	1,000,503	674,304	14,485	13,693	100.0	58.7	39.6	0.9	0.8
Other assaults	658,260	409,534	237,535	7,182	4,009	100.0	62.2	36.1	1.1	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	74,543	46,729	26,871	352	591	100.0	62.7	36.0	0.5	0.8
Fraud	280,421	187,615	91,109	862	835	100.0	66.9	32.5	0.3	0.3
Embezzlement	11,918	7,732	4,048	38	100	100.0	64.9	34.0	0.3	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	106,031	58,908	46,123	458	542	100.0	55.6	43.5	0.4	0.5
Vandalism	149,981	104,880	42,575	1,574	952	100.0	69.9	28.4	1.0	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	148,796	83,367	63,436	646	1,347	100.0	56.0	42.6	0.4	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	87,226	50,155	35,825	466	780	100.0	57.5	41.1	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	69,766	54,156	14,394	702	514	100.0	77.6	20.6	1.0	0.7
Drug abuse violations	984,445	568,430	408,993	3,029	3,993	100.0	57.7	41.5	0.3	0.4
Gambling	16,196	7,899	7,235	33	1,029	100.0	48.8	44.7	0.2	6.4
Offenses against family and children	55,949	36,039	17,925	574	1,411	100.0	64.4	32.0	1.0	2.5
Driving under the influence	1,299,194	1,156,739	119,168	13,677	9,610	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	384,897	330,085	43,082	9,134	2,596	100.0	85.8	11.2	2.4	0.7
Drunkenness	648,994	515,305	116,799	15,141	1,749	100.0	79.4	18.0	2.3	0.3
Disorderly conduct	545,237	341,619	194,897	6,688	2,033	100.0	62.7	35.7	1.2	0.4
Vagrancy	27,227	15,100	11,551	499	77	100.0	55.5	42.4	1.8	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,220,557	1,370,601	807,089	21,486	21,381	100.0	61.7	36.3	1.0	1.0
Suspicion	11,444	4,342	7,049	20	33	100.0	37.9	61.6	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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1989, whites comprised 84.2 percent, blacks 12.4 percent, and other racial categories 3.5 percent of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1989*, Series P-25, No. 1057 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 12). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 190-192.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Table 4.10

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1989

(7,232 agencies; 1989 estimated population 138,070,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	8,779,929	7,169,870	81.7 %	1,610,059	18.3 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,214	12,587	88.6	1,627	11.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	23,262	23,005	98.9	257	1.1	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	119,961	109,635	91.4	10,326	8.6	1.4	1.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	281,033	242,149	86.2	38,890	13.8	3.2	3.4	2.4
Burglary	270,255	245,868	91.0	24,387	9.0	3.1	3.4	1.5
Larceny-theft	1,072,944	741,515	69.1	331,429	30.9	12.2	10.3	20.6
Motor vehicle theft	150,201	134,989	89.9	15,212	10.1	1.7	1.9	0.9
Arson	10,865	9,347	86.0	1,518	14.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	438,476	387,376	88.3	51,100	11.7	5.0	5.4	3.2
Property crime ^d	1,504,265	1,131,719	75.2	372,546	24.8	17.1	15.8	23.1
Total Crime Index ^e	1,942,741	1,519,095	78.2	423,646	21.8	22.1	21.2	26.3
Other assaults	613,688	517,343	84.3	96,345	15.7	7.0	7.2	6.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	58,907	38,846	65.9	20,061	34.1	0.7	0.5	1.2
Fraud	158,515	90,325	57.0	68,190	43.0	1.8	1.3	4.2
Embezzlement	8,603	5,032	58.5	3,571	41.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	113,159	99,831	88.2	13,328	11.8	1.3	1.4	0.8
Vandalism	198,780	176,597	88.8	22,183	11.2	2.3	2.5	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	146,969	135,302	92.1	11,667	7.9	1.7	1.9	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	43,816	25,758	30.7	58,058	69.3	1.0	0.4	3.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,771	57,477	91.6	5,294	8.4	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	853,672	716,386	83.9	137,286	16.1	9.7	10.0	8.5
Gambling	14,016	12,028	85.8	1,988	14.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	32,164	24,287	75.5	7,877	24.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Driving under the influence	833,457	726,260	87.1	107,197	12.9	9.5	10.1	6.7
Liquor laws	401,779	326,287	81.2	75,492	18.8	4.6	4.6	4.7
Drunkenness	547,515	494,023	90.2	53,492	9.8	6.2	6.9	3.3
Disorderly conduct	573,554	466,398	81.3	107,156	18.7	6.5	6.5	6.7
Vagrancy	26,725	23,295	87.2	3,430	12.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,930,403	1,613,250	83.6	317,153	16.4	22.0	22.5	19.7
Suspicion	12,804	10,797	84.3	2,007	15.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	62,272	46,314	74.4	15,958	25.6	0.7	0.6	1.0
Runaways	103,619	44,939	43.4	58,680	56.6	1.2	0.6	3.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1989 (Source, p. 323). Population figures are July 1, 1989 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 198. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1989

(7,221 agencies; 1989 estimated population 137,838,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^d				
	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	8,765,633	5,615,929	2,982,702	89,093	77,909	100.0 %	64.1 %	34.0 %	1.0 %	0.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,196	4,945	9,061	64	126	100.0	34.8	63.8	0.5	0.9
Forcible rape	23,215	10,614	12,221	173	207	100.0	45.7	52.6	0.7	0.9
Robbery	119,855	38,752	79,821	410	872	100.0	32.3	66.6	0.3	0.7
Aggravated assault	280,450	150,337	125,759	2,067	2,287	100.0	53.6	44.8	0.7	0.8
Burglary	269,822	166,779	98,593	1,912	2,538	100.0	61.8	36.5	0.7	0.9
Larceny-theft	1,071,489	676,852	369,681	11,770	13,186	100.0	63.2	34.5	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	150,090	77,537	69,395	1,107	2,051	100.0	51.7	46.2	0.7	1.4
Arson	10,840	7,665	3,028	79	68	100.0	70.7	27.9	0.7	0.6
Violent crime ^b	437,716	204,648	226,862	2,714	3,492	100.0	46.8	51.8	0.6	0.8
Property crime ^c	1,502,241	928,833	540,697	14,868	17,843	100.0	61.8	36.0	1.0	1.2
Total Crime Index ^d	1,939,957	1,133,481	767,559	17,582	21,335	100.0	58.4	39.6	0.9	1.1
Other assaults	612,933	356,375	245,518	6,266	4,774	100.0	58.1	40.1	1.0	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	58,785	36,220	21,718	284	563	100.0	61.6	36.9	0.5	1.0
Fraud	158,420	101,343	55,818	464	795	100.0	64.0	35.2	0.3	0.5
Embezzlement	8,568	5,519	2,941	29	79	100.0	64.4	34.3	0.3	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	112,909	58,360	53,251	492	806	100.0	51.7	47.2	0.4	0.7
Vandalism	198,319	140,391	54,389	1,805	1,734	100.0	70.8	27.4	0.9	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	149,735	76,625	67,951	589	1,570	100.0	52.2	46.3	0.4	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,809	47,540	35,067	446	756	100.0	56.7	41.8	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	62,706	45,550	16,027	587	542	100.0	72.6	25.6	0.9	0.9
Drug abuse violations	852,852	454,150	392,674	2,228	3,800	100.0	53.3	46.0	0.3	0.4
Gambling	13,999	5,826	7,167	10	996	100.0	41.6	51.2	0.1	7.1
Offenses against family and children	31,909	19,991	10,122	441	1,355	100.0	62.7	31.7	1.4	4.2
Driving under the influence	831,744	727,159	88,568	9,019	6,998	100.0	87.4	10.6	1.1	0.8
Liquor laws	400,878	346,435	42,032	9,763	2,648	100.0	86.4	10.5	2.4	0.7
Drunkenness	546,044	424,757	106,940	12,846	1,501	100.0	77.8	19.6	2.4	0.3
Disorderly conduct	572,899	348,254	216,328	6,017	2,300	100.0	60.8	37.8	1.1	0.4
Vagrancy	26,700	15,073	11,036	506	85	100.0	56.5	41.3	1.9	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,927,528	1,141,102	745,910	18,058	22,458	100.0	59.2	38.7	0.9	1.2
Suspicion	12,788	5,209	7,498	26	55	100.0	40.7	58.6	0.2	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	62,113	45,042	15,699	470	902	100.0	72.5	25.3	0.8	1.5
Runaways	103,038	81,527	18,489	1,165	1,857	100.0	79.1	17.9	1.1	1.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1989--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	1,476,210	992,578	448,398	13,562	21,672	100.0 %	67.2 %	30.4 %	0.9 %	1.5 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,935	651	1,248	9	27	100.0	33.6	64.5	0.5	1.4
Forcible rape	3,732	1,631	2,045	20	36	100.0	43.7	54.8	0.5	1.0
Robbery	28,656	9,084	19,123	84	365	100.0	31.7	66.7	0.3	1.3
Aggravated assault	40,138	20,085	19,380	261	412	100.0	50.0	48.3	0.7	1.0
Burglary	86,408	61,212	23,026	669	1,499	100.0	70.8	26.7	0.8	1.7
Larceny-theft	315,665	222,910	82,876	4,071	5,808	100.0	70.6	26.3	1.3	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	63,210	32,985	28,293	630	1,302	100.0	52.2	44.8	1.0	2.1
Arson	5,029	4,060	887	46	36	100.0	80.7	17.6	0.9	0.7
Violent crime ^b	74,461	31,451	41,796	374	840	100.0	42.2	56.1	0.5	1.1
Property crime ^c	470,312	321,167	135,084	5,416	8,645	100.0	68.3	28.7	1.2	1.8
Total Crime Index ^d	544,773	352,618	176,880	5,790	9,485	100.0	64.7	32.5	1.1	1.7
Other assaults	96,594	54,216	40,059	726	1,593	100.0	56.1	41.5	0.8	1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,046	3,957	990	47	52	100.0	78.4	19.6	0.9	1.0
Fraud	7,994	4,606	3,195	42	151	100.0	57.6	40.0	0.5	1.9
Embezzlement	934	687	230	5	12	100.0	73.6	24.6	0.5	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	30,088	15,648	13,907	181	352	100.0	52.0	46.2	0.6	1.2
Vandalism	78,852	61,252	16,148	543	909	100.0	77.7	20.5	0.7	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	27,754	15,344	11,913	112	385	100.0	55.3	42.9	0.4	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,215	644	544	10	17	100.0	53.0	44.8	0.8	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	10,327	6,737	3,440	45	105	100.0	65.2	33.3	0.4	1.0
Drug abuse violations	77,468	36,772	39,933	285	478	100.0	47.5	51.5	0.4	0.6
Gambling	796	155	570	0	71	100.0	19.5	71.6	X	8.9
Offenses against family and children	1,861	1,312	479	12	58	100.0	70.5	25.7	0.6	3.1
Driving under the influence	10,416	9,764	414	181	57	100.0	93.7	4.0	1.7	0.5
Liquor laws	92,383	85,863	4,364	1,536	620	100.0	92.9	4.7	1.7	0.7
Drunkenness	14,842	13,082	1,377	335	48	100.0	88.1	9.3	2.3	0.3
Disorderly conduct	90,932	57,089	32,843	466	534	100.0	62.8	36.1	0.5	0.6
Vagrancy	1,869	1,448	392	17	12	100.0	77.5	21.0	0.9	0.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	214,725	143,247	65,945	1,582	3,951	100.0	66.7	30.7	0.7	1.8
Suspicion	2,190	1,568	587	12	23	100.0	71.6	26.8	0.5	1.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	62,113	45,042	15,699	470	902	100.0	72.5	25.3	0.8	1.5
Runaways	103,038	81,527	18,489	1,165	1,857	100.0	79.1	17.9	1.1	1.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1989--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	7,289,423	4,623,351	2,534,304	75,531	56,237	100.0 %	63.4 %	34.8 %	1.0 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,261	4,294	7,813	55	99	100.0	35.0	63.7	0.4	0.8
Forcible rape	19,483	8,983	10,176	153	171	100.0	46.1	52.2	0.8	0.9
Robbery	91,199	29,668	60,698	326	507	100.0	32.5	66.6	0.4	0.6
Aggravated assault	240,312	130,252	106,379	1,806	1,875	100.0	54.2	44.3	0.8	0.8
Burglary	183,414	105,567	75,565	1,243	1,039	100.0	57.6	41.2	0.7	0.6
Larceny-theft	755,824	453,942	286,805	7,699	7,378	100.0	60.1	37.9	1.0	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	86,880	44,552	41,102	477	749	100.0	51.3	47.3	0.5	0.9
Arson	5,811	3,605	2,141	33	32	100.0	62.0	36.8	0.6	0.6
Violent crime ^b	363,255	173,197	185,066	2,340	2,652	100.0	47.7	50.9	0.6	0.7
Property crime ^c	1,031,929	607,666	405,613	9,452	9,198	100.0	58.9	39.3	0.9	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	1,395,184	780,863	590,679	11,792	11,850	100.0	56.0	42.3	0.8	0.8
Other assaults	516,339	302,159	205,459	5,540	3,181	100.0	58.5	39.8	1.1	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	53,739	32,263	20,728	237	511	100.0	60.0	38.6	0.4	1.0
Fraud	150,426	96,737	52,623	422	644	100.0	64.3	35.0	0.3	0.4
Embezzlement	7,634	4,832	2,711	24	67	100.0	63.3	35.5	0.3	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	82,821	42,712	39,344	311	454	100.0	51.6	47.5	0.4	0.5
Vandalism	119,467	79,139	38,241	1,262	825	100.0	66.2	32.0	1.1	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	118,981	61,281	56,038	477	1,185	100.0	51.5	47.1	0.4	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	82,594	46,896	34,523	436	739	100.0	56.8	41.8	0.5	0.9
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	52,379	38,813	12,587	542	437	100.0	74.1	24.0	1.0	0.8
Drug abuse violations	775,384	417,378	352,741	1,943	3,322	100.0	53.8	45.5	0.3	0.4
Gambling	13,203	5,671	6,597	10	925	100.0	43.0	50.0	0.1	7.0
Offenses against family and children	30,048	18,679	9,643	429	1,297	100.0	62.2	32.1	1.4	4.3
Driving under the influence	821,328	717,395	88,154	8,838	6,941	100.0	87.3	10.7	1.1	0.8
Liquor laws	308,495	260,572	37,668	8,227	2,028	100.0	84.5	12.2	2.7	0.7
Drunkness	531,202	411,675	105,563	12,511	1,453	100.0	77.5	19.9	2.4	0.3
Disorderly conduct	481,967	291,165	183,485	5,551	1,766	100.0	60.4	38.1	1.2	0.4
Vagrancy	24,831	13,625	10,644	489	73	100.0	54.9	42.9	2.0	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,712,803	997,855	679,965	16,476	18,507	100.0	58.3	39.7	1.0	1.1
Suspicion	10,598	3,641	6,911	14	32	100.0	34.4	65.2	0.1	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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 199-201.

Table 4.12

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged and sex, 1989

(4,958 agencies; 1989 estimated population 79,923,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	3,734,558	3,055,533	81.8 %	679,025	18.2 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,695	3,191	86.4	504	13.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	9,032	8,912	98.7	120	1.3	0.2	0.3	(c)
Robbery	24,250	22,272	91.8	1,978	8.2	0.6	0.7	0.3
Aggravated assault	99,341	87,284	87.9	12,057	12.1	2.7	2.9	1.8
Burglary	111,582	102,032	91.4	9,550	8.6	3.0	3.3	1.4
Larceny-theft	410,477	282,833	68.9	127,644	31.1	11.0	9.3	18.8
Motor vehicle theft	45,969	41,214	89.7	4,755	10.3	1.2	1.3	0.7
Arson	5,229	4,607	88.1	622	11.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^d	136,318	121,659	89.2	14,659	10.8	3.7	4.0	2.2
Property crime ^e	573,257	430,686	75.1	142,571	24.9	15.4	14.1	21.0
Total Crime Index ^f	709,575	552,345	77.8	157,230	22.2	19.0	18.1	23.2
Other assaults	244,349	204,906	83.9	39,443	16.1	6.5	6.7	5.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	28,722	18,944	66.0	9,778	34.0	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	121,944	63,458	52.0	58,486	48.0	3.3	2.1	8.6
Embezzlement	4,533	2,772	61.2	1,761	38.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	49,135	42,978	87.5	6,157	12.6	1.3	1.4	0.9
Vandalism	89,470	80,205	89.6	9,265	10.4	2.4	2.6	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	52,373	48,710	93.0	3,663	7.0	1.1	1.6	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,274	3,085	37.3	5,189	62.7	0.2	0.1	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	26,775	25,492	95.2	1,283	4.8	0.7	0.8	0.2
Drug abuse violations	305,404	254,335	83.3	51,069	16.7	8.2	8.3	7.5
Gambling	3,337	2,719	81.5	618	18.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	27,786	24,310	87.5	3,176	12.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Driving under the influence	617,083	540,096	87.5	76,987	12.5	16.5	17.7	11.3
Liquor laws	188,398	151,137	80.2	37,261	19.8	5.0	4.9	5.5
Drunkennes	217,928	196,632	90.2	21,296	9.8	5.8	6.4	3.1
Disorderly conduct	196,905	162,383	82.5	34,522	17.5	5.3	5.3	5.1
Vagrancy	6,511	5,421	83.3	1,090	16.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	766,963	637,694	83.1	129,269	16.9	20.5	20.9	19.0
Suspicion	2,909	2,454	84.4	455	15.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	19,721	14,455	73.3	5,266	26.7	0.5	0.5	0.8
Runaways	46,463	21,002	45.2	25,461	54.8	1.2	0.7	3.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1989 (Source, p. 323). Population figures are July 1, 1989 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

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

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^dViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^eProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^fIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 225. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1989

(4,948 agencies; 1989 estimated population 79,592,000)

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	3,715,103	2,928,537	754,914	15,548	16,104	100.0 %	78.8 %	20.3 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,676	2,359	1,283	19	15	100.0	64.2	34.9	0.5	0.4
Forcible rape	8,999	6,153	2,761	46	39	100.0	68.4	30.7	0.5	0.4
Robbery	24,192	11,456	12,555	87	94	100.0	47.4	51.9	0.4	0.4
Aggravated assault	99,065	71,090	26,962	518	495	100.0	71.8	27.2	0.5	0.5
Burglary	111,210	85,950	24,283	469	508	100.0	77.3	21.8	0.4	0.5
Larceny-theft	409,568	294,105	110,083	1,945	3,435	100.0	71.8	26.9	0.5	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	45,841	32,048	13,275	212	306	100.0	69.9	29.0	0.5	0.7
Arson	5,216	4,422	748	16	30	100.0	84.8	14.3	0.3	0.6
Violent crime ^c	135,932	91,058	43,561	670	643	100.0	67.0	32.0	0.5	0.5
Property crime ^d	571,835	416,525	148,389	2,642	4,279	100.0	72.8	25.9	0.5	0.7
Total Crime Index ^e	707,767	507,583	191,950	3,312	4,922	100.0	71.7	27.1	0.5	0.7
Other assaults	243,932	182,121	59,597	1,120	1,094	100.0	74.7	24.4	0.5	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	28,595	20,185	8,192	105	113	100.0	70.6	28.6	0.4	0.4
Fraud	121,854	86,245	35,177	214	218	100.0	70.8	28.9	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	4,530	2,970	1,526	9	25	100.0	65.6	33.7	0.2	0.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	48,949	32,397	16,145	154	253	100.0	66.2	33.0	0.3	0.5
Vandalism	89,228	75,932	12,686	280	330	100.0	85.1	14.2	0.3	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	52,240	37,407	14,399	127	307	100.0	71.6	27.6	0.2	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,269	5,658	2,507	38	66	100.0	68.4	30.3	0.5	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	26,702	23,040	3,417	111	134	100.0	86.3	12.8	0.4	0.5
Drug abuse violations	304,788	216,306	87,168	661	653	100.0	71.0	28.6	0.2	0.2
Gambling	3,336	2,339	898	6	93	100.0	70.1	26.9	0.2	2.8
Offenses against family and children	27,578	19,301	8,146	63	68	100.0	70.0	29.5	0.2	0.2
Driving under the influence	605,424	560,725	39,676	2,114	2,909	100.0	92.6	6.6	0.3	0.5
Liquor laws	187,762	175,109	10,984	941	728	100.0	93.3	5.8	0.5	0.4
Drunkenness	217,722	189,909	25,014	2,189	610	100.0	87.2	11.5	1.0	0.3
Disorderly conduct	196,191	153,778	41,144	754	515	100.0	78.4	21.0	0.4	0.3
Vagrancy	6,508	4,388	2,077	26	17	100.0	67.4	31.9	0.4	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	764,949	572,939	186,305	2,950	2,755	100.0	74.9	24.4	0.4	0.4
Suspicion	2,900	2,285	596	8	11	100.0	78.8	20.6	0.3	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	19,576	16,985	2,444	79	68	100.0	86.8	12.5	0.4	0.3
Runaways	46,303	40,935	4,866	287	215	100.0	88.4	10.5	0.6	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1989--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	584,571	476,076	102,306	2,591	3,598	100.0 %	81.4 %	17.5 %	0.4 %	0.6 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	334	196	133	2	3	100.0	58.7	39.8	0.6	0.9
Forcible rape	1,389	954	426	6	3	100.0	68.7	30.7	0.4	0.2
Robbery	4,565	2,182	2,340	18	25	100.0	47.8	51.3	0.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	12,623	8,516	3,996	36	75	100.0	67.5	31.7	0.3	0.6
Burglary	38,850	32,179	6,251	156	264	100.0	82.8	16.1	0.4	0.7
Larceny-theft	123,596	96,674	24,973	684	1,265	100.0	78.2	20.2	0.6	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	18,443	12,835	5,325	98	185	100.0	69.6	28.9	0.5	1.0
Arson	2,585	2,314	236	11	24	100.0	89.5	9.1	0.4	0.9
Violent crime ^c	18,911	11,848	6,895	62	106	100.0	62.7	36.5	0.3	0.6
Property crime ^d	183,474	144,002	36,785	949	1,738	100.0	78.5	20.0	0.5	0.9
Total Crime Index ^e	202,385	155,850	43,680	1,011	1,844	100.0	77.0	21.6	0.5	0.9
Other assaults	35,346	26,104	8,897	151	194	100.0	73.9	25.2	0.4	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,099	1,768	305	16	10	100.0	84.2	14.5	0.8	0.5
Fraud	2,113	1,563	531	3	16	100.0	74.0	25.1	0.1	0.8
Ebazzlement	290	202	85	0	3	100.0	69.7	29.3	X	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	12,445	8,284	4,014	43	104	100.0	66.6	32.3	0.3	0.8
Vandalism	39,255	34,788	4,161	113	193	100.0	88.6	10.6	0.3	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,937	6,640	2,181	29	87	100.0	74.3	24.4	0.3	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	156	103	53	0	0	100.0	66.0	34.0	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,809	3,931	840	27	11	100.0	81.7	17.5	0.8	0.2
Drug abuse violations	24,066	16,940	7,014	58	54	100.0	70.4	29.1	0.2	0.2
Gambling	234	153	74	0	7	100.0	65.4	31.6	X	3.0
Offenses against family and children	849	752	92	3	2	100.0	88.6	10.8	0.4	0.2
Driving under the influence	6,708	6,495	175	20	18	100.0	96.8	2.6	0.3	0.3
Liquor laws	49,883	48,076	1,365	276	166	100.0	96.4	2.7	0.6	0.3
Drunkenness	6,529	6,074	371	60	24	100.0	93.0	5.7	0.9	0.4
Disorderly conduct	35,929	28,571	7,128	120	110	100.0	79.5	19.8	0.3	0.3
Vagrancy	1,007	803	195	4	5	100.0	79.7	19.4	0.4	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	84,669	70,255	13,663	289	462	100.0	83.0	16.1	0.3	0.5
Suspicion	983	804	172	2	5	100.0	81.8	17.5	0.2	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	19,576	16,985	2,444	79	68	100.0	86.8	12.5	0.4	0.3
Runaways	46,303	40,935	4,866	287	215	100.0	88.4	10.5	0.6	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1989--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	3,130,532	2,452,461	652,608	12,957	12,506	100.0 %	78.3 %	20.8 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,342	2,163	1,150	17	12	100.0	64.7	34.4	0.5	0.4
Forcible rape	7,610	5,199	2,335	40	36	100.0	68.3	30.7	0.5	0.5
Robbery	19,627	9,274	10,215	69	69	100.0	47.3	52.0	0.4	0.4
Aggravated assault	86,442	62,574	22,966	482	420	100.0	72.4	26.6	0.6	0.5
Burglary	72,360	53,771	18,032	313	244	100.0	74.3	24.9	0.4	0.3
Larceny-theft	285,972	197,431	85,110	1,261	2,170	100.0	69.0	29.8	0.4	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	27,398	19,213	7,950	114	121	100.0	70.1	29.0	0.4	0.4
Arson	2,631	2,108	512	5	6	100.0	80.1	19.5	0.2	0.2
Violent crime ^c	117,021	79,210	36,666	608	537	100.0	67.7	31.3	0.5	0.5
Property crime ^d	388,361	272,523	111,604	1,693	2,541	100.0	70.2	28.7	0.4	0.7
Total Crime Index ^e	505,382	351,733	148,270	2,301	3,078	100.0	69.6	29.3	0.5	0.6
Other assaults	208,586	156,017	50,700	969	900	100.0	74.8	24.3	0.5	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	26,496	18,417	7,887	89	103	100.0	69.5	29.8	0.3	0.4
Fraud	119,741	84,682	34,646	211	202	100.0	70.7	28.9	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	4,240	2,768	1,441	9	22	100.0	65.3	34.0	0.2	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	36,504	24,113	12,131	111	149	100.0	66.1	33.2	0.3	0.4
Vandalism	49,973	41,144	8,525	167	137	100.0	82.3	17.1	0.3	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	43,303	30,767	12,218	98	220	100.0	71.1	28.2	0.2	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,113	5,555	2,454	38	66	100.0	68.5	30.2	0.5	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	21,893	19,109	2,577	84	123	100.0	87.3	11.8	0.4	0.6
Drug abuse violations	280,722	199,366	80,154	603	599	100.0	71.0	28.6	0.2	0.2
Gambling	3,102	2,186	824	6	86	100.0	70.5	26.6	0.2	2.8
Offenses against family and children	26,729	18,549	8,054	60	66	100.0	69.4	30.1	0.2	0.2
Driving under the Influence	598,716	554,230	39,501	2,094	2,891	100.0	92.6	6.6	0.3	0.5
Liquor laws	137,879	127,033	9,619	665	562	100.0	92.1	7.0	0.5	0.4
Drunkennes	211,193	183,835	24,643	2,129	586	100.0	87.0	11.7	1.0	0.3
Disorderly conduct	160,262	125,207	34,016	634	405	100.0	78.1	21.2	0.4	0.3
Vagrancy	5,501	3,585	1,882	22	12	100.0	65.2	34.2	0.4	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	680,280	502,684	172,642	2,661	2,293	100.0	73.9	25.4	0.4	0.3
Suspicion	1,917	1,481	424	6	6	100.0	77.3	22.1	0.3	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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.12. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 226-228.

Table 4.14

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged and sex, 1989

(2,290 agencies; 1989 estimated population 24,412,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	855,363	712,514	83.3 %	142,849	16.7 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,366	1,197	85.7	199	14.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	2,645	2,595	98.1	50	1.9	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	2,479	2,270	91.6	209	8.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	25,674	22,656	88.2	3,018	11.8	3.0	3.2	2.1
Burglary	33,269	30,799	92.6	2,470	7.4	3.9	4.3	1.7
Larceny-theft	48,454	38,079	78.6	10,375	21.4	5.7	5.3	7.3
Motor vehicle theft	8,725	7,758	88.9	967	11.1	1.0	1.1	0.7
Arson	1,381	1,210	87.6	171	12.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	32,194	28,718	89.2	3,476	10.8	3.8	4.0	2.4
Property crime ^d	91,829	77,846	84.8	13,983	15.2	10.7	10.9	9.8
Total Crime Index ^e	124,023	106,564	85.9	17,459	14.1	14.5	15.0	12.2
Other assaults	56,270	47,847	85.0	8,423	15.0	6.6	6.7	5.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,483	5,620	66.3	2,863	33.7	1.0	0.8	2.0
Fraud	56,554	29,355	51.9	27,199	48.1	6.6	4.1	19.0
Embezzlement	1,640	1,166	71.1	474	28.9	0.2	0.2	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,323	6,454	88.1	869	11.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Vandalism	17,933	16,008	89.3	1,925	10.7	2.1	2.2	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,652	9,043	93.7	609	6.3	1.1	1.3	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	178	74	41.6	104	58.4	(b)	(b)	0.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	7,012	6,704	95.6	308	4.4	0.8	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	64,610	53,998	83.6	10,612	16.4	7.6	7.6	7.4
Gambling	730	631	86.4	99	13.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	7,974	7,048	88.4	926	11.6	0.9	1.0	0.6
Driving under the influence	173,400	154,630	89.3	18,770	10.7	20.3	21.7	13.0
Liquor laws	47,005	38,006	80.9	8,999	19.1	5.5	5.3	6.3
Drunkenness	51,648	46,979	91.0	4,669	9.0	6.0	6.6	3.3
Disorderly conduct	29,614	24,551	82.9	5,063	17.1	3.5	3.4	3.5
Vagrancy	315	270	85.7	45	14.3	(b)	(b)	(b)
All other offenses (except traffic)	180,342	151,915	84.2	28,427	15.8	21.1	21.3	19.9
Suspicion	529	431	81.5	98	18.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,256	887	70.6	369	29.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Runaways	8,872	4,133	46.6	4,739	53.4	1.0	0.6	3.3

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1989 (Source, p. 323). Population figures are July 1, 1989 population estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 216. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^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.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1989

(2,280 agencies; 1989 estimated population 24,300,000)

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	846,861	699,490	121,238	18,710	7,423	100.0 %	82.6 %	14.3 %	2.2 %	0.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,400	1,005	346	42	7	100.0	71.8	24.7	3.0	0.5
Forcible rape	2,632	1,894	667	55	16	100.0	72.0	25.3	2.1	0.6
Robbery	2,474	1,394	1,023	38	19	100.0	56.3	41.4	1.5	0.8
Aggravated assault	25,597	18,640	5,961	816	180	100.0	72.8	23.3	3.2	0.7
Burglary	33,137	27,056	4,977	808	296	100.0	81.6	15.0	2.4	0.9
Larceny-theft	48,224	38,329	8,513	636	746	100.0	79.5	17.7	1.3	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	8,700	7,308	989	245	158	100.0	84.0	11.4	2.8	1.8
Arson	1,379	1,188	165	23	3	100.0	86.1	12.0	1.7	0.2
Violent crime ^b	32,103	22,933	7,997	951	222	100.0	71.4	24.9	3.0	0.7
Property crime ^c	91,440	73,881	14,644	1,712	1,203	100.0	80.8	16.0	1.9	1.3
Total Crime Index ^d	123,543	96,814	22,641	2,663	1,425	100.0	78.4	18.3	2.2	1.2
Other assaults	56,180	43,161	10,956	1,401	662	100.0	76.8	19.5	2.5	1.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,449	6,065	2,258	92	34	100.0	71.8	26.7	1.1	0.4
Fraud	56,458	41,217	14,853	296	92	100.0	73.0	26.3	0.5	0.2
Embezzlement	1,639	1,249	358	10	22	100.0	76.2	21.8	0.6	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,280	5,839	1,283	121	37	100.0	80.2	17.6	1.7	0.5
Vandalism	17,906	15,630	1,697	392	187	100.0	87.3	9.5	2.2	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,616	7,794	1,593	150	79	100.0	81.1	16.6	1.6	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	178	153	19	3	3	100.0	86.0	10.7	1.7	1.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,978	6,202	598	145	33	100.0	88.9	8.6	2.1	0.5
Drug abuse violations	64,328	51,172	11,881	841	434	100.0	79.5	18.5	1.3	0.7
Gambling	729	541	105	20	63	100.0	74.2	14.4	2.7	8.6
Offenses against family and children	7,961	5,972	1,789	118	82	100.0	75.0	22.5	1.5	1.0
Driving under the influence	166,885	152,866	9,261	3,989	769	100.0	91.6	5.5	2.4	0.5
Liquor laws	46,876	43,869	1,606	948	453	100.0	93.6	3.4	2.0	1.0
Drunkenness	51,462	45,267	4,033	2,078	84	100.0	88.0	7.8	4.0	0.2
Disorderly conduct	29,545	24,047	4,249	1,059	190	100.0	81.4	14.4	3.6	0.6
Vagrancy	313	250	57	6	0	100.0	79.9	18.2	1.9	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	179,914	142,314	31,616	3,927	2,057	100.0	79.1	17.6	2.2	1.1
Suspicion	526	464	40	20	2	100.0	88.2	7.6	3.8	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,250	839	24	63	324	100.0	67.1	1.9	5.0	25.9
Runaways	8,845	7,765	321	368	391	100.0	87.8	3.6	4.2	4.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1989--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	81,028	70,653	5,660	2,403	2,312	100.0 %	87.2 %	7.0 %	3.0 %	2.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	78	55	21	2	0	100.0	70.5	26.9	2.6	X
Forcible rape	287	210	61	8	2	100.0	75.3	21.3	2.8	0.7
Robbery	213	142	58	8	5	100.0	66.7	27.2	3.8	2.3
Aggravated assault	1,534	1,122	313	67	32	100.0	73.1	20.4	4.4	2.1
Burglary	10,063	8,833	660	404	166	100.0	87.8	6.6	4.0	1.6
Larceny-theft	10,443	8,967	910	205	361	100.0	85.9	8.7	2.0	3.5
Motor vehicle theft	3,038	2,611	199	125	103	100.0	85.9	6.6	4.1	3.4
Arson	335	314	15	5	1	100.0	93.7	4.5	1.5	0.3
Violent crime ^b	2,112	1,535	453	85	39	100.0	72.7	21.4	4.0	1.8
Property crime ^c	23,879	20,725	1,784	739	631	100.0	86.8	7.5	3.1	2.6
Total Crime Index ^d	25,991	22,260	2,237	824	670	100.0	85.6	8.6	3.2	2.6
Other assaults	3,872	2,857	683	149	183	100.0	73.8	17.6	3.8	4.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	505	449	47	7	2	100.0	88.9	9.3	1.4	0.4
Fraud	482	400	72	5	5	100.0	83.0	14.9	1.0	1.0
Embezzlement	27	20	3	0	4	100.0	74.1	11.1	X	14.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,039	916	84	30	9	100.0	88.2	8.1	2.9	0.9
Vandalism	6,068	5,592	229	145	102	100.0	92.2	3.8	2.4	1.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	723	591	100	22	10	100.0	81.7	13.8	3.0	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8	8	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	X	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	993	867	84	33	9	100.0	87.3	8.5	3.3	0.9
Drug abuse violations	2,726	2,265	317	70	74	100.0	83.1	11.6	2.6	2.7
Gambling	24	12	4	0	8	100.0	50.0	16.7	X	33.3
Offenses against family and children	147	137	7	1	2	100.0	93.2	4.8	0.7	1.4
Driving under the influence	2,148	2,064	31	46	7	100.0	96.1	1.4	2.1	0.3
Liquor laws	11,678	11,157	105	263	153	100.0	95.5	0.9	2.3	1.3
Drunkenness	1,078	1,001	44	30	3	100.0	92.9	4.1	2.8	0.3
Disorderly conduct	2,706	2,301	270	97	38	100.0	85.0	10.0	3.6	1.4
Vagrancy	71	65	4	2	0	100.0	91.5	5.6	2.8	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	10,522	8,984	990	231	317	100.0	85.4	9.4	2.2	3.0
Suspicion	125	103	4	17	1	100.0	82.4	3.2	13.6	0.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,250	839	24	63	324	100.0	67.1	1.9	5.0	25.9
Runaways	8,845	7,765	321	368	391	100.0	87.8	3.6	4.2	4.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1989--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	765,833	628,837	115,578	16,307	5,111	100.0 %	82.1 %	15.1 %	2.1 %	0.7 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,322	950	325	40	7	100.0	71.9	24.6	3.0	0.5
Forcible rape	2,345	1,678	606	47	14	100.0	71.6	25.8	2.0	0.6
Robbery	2,261	1,252	965	30	14	100.0	55.4	42.7	1.3	0.6
Aggravated assault	24,063	17,518	5,648	749	148	100.0	72.8	23.5	3.1	0.6
Burglary	23,074	18,223	4,317	404	130	100.0	79.0	18.7	1.8	0.6
Larceny-theft	37,781	29,362	7,603	431	385	100.0	77.7	20.1	1.1	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	5,662	4,697	790	120	55	100.0	83.0	14.0	2.1	1.0
Arson	1,044	874	150	18	2	100.0	83.7	14.4	1.7	0.2
Violent crime ^b	29,991	21,398	7,544	866	183	100.0	71.3	25.2	2.9	0.6
Property crime ^c	67,561	53,156	12,860	973	572	100.0	78.7	19.0	1.4	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	97,552	74,554	20,404	1,839	755	100.0	76.4	20.9	1.9	0.8
Other assaults	52,308	40,304	10,273	1,252	479	100.0	77.1	19.6	2.4	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,944	5,616	2,211	85	32	100.0	70.7	27.8	1.1	0.4
Fraud	55,976	40,817	14,781	291	87	100.0	72.9	26.4	0.5	0.2
Embezzlement	1,612	1,229	355	10	18	100.0	76.2	22.0	0.6	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,241	4,923	1,199	91	28	100.0	78.9	19.2	1.5	0.4
Vandalism	11,838	10,038	1,468	247	85	100.0	84.8	12.4	2.1	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,893	7,203	1,493	128	69	100.0	81.0	16.8	1.4	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	170	145	19	3	3	100.0	85.3	11.2	1.8	1.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,985	5,335	514	112	24	100.0	89.1	8.6	1.9	0.4
Drug abuse violations	61,602	48,907	11,564	771	360	100.0	79.4	18.8	1.3	0.6
Gambling	705	529	101	20	55	100.0	75.0	14.3	2.8	7.8
Offenses against family and children	7,814	5,835	1,782	117	80	100.0	74.7	22.8	1.5	1.0
Driving under the influence	164,737	150,802	9,230	3,943	762	100.0	91.5	5.6	2.4	0.5
Liquor laws	35,198	32,712	1,501	685	300	100.0	92.9	4.3	1.9	0.9
Drunkness	50,384	44,266	3,989	2,048	81	100.0	87.9	7.9	4.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct	26,839	21,746	3,979	962	152	100.0	81.0	14.8	3.6	0.6
Vagrancy	242	185	53	4	0	100.0	76.4	21.9	1.7	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	169,392	133,330	30,626	3,696	1,740	100.0	78.7	18.1	2.2	1.0
Suspicion	401	361	36	3	1	100.0	90.0	9.0	0.7	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.14. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 217-219.

Table 4.16

Most serious arrest charge of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By sex and age, United States, 1988^a

Most serious felony arrest charge	Percent	Sex		Age at arrest					Mean age (In years)
		Male	Female	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 years and older	
All offenses	100 %	86 %	14 %	21 %	21 %	23 %	15 %	19 %	28
Violent offenses	21	91	9	23	19	21	15	21	28
Murder	1	95	5	33	17	17	12	22	28
Rape	2	97	3	15	17	20	21	27	30
Robbery	8	94	6	31	21	23	14	11	25
Assault	8	87	13	19	18	21	15	27	30
Other	2	93	7	14	19	19	18	30	31
Property offenses	36	84	16	25	21	22	15	17	27
Burglary	11	94	6	26	21	23	16	13	26
Theft	14	83	17	27	20	21	15	18	27
Other	10	74	26	21	22	22	15	20	28
Drug offenses	35	85	15	18	23	24	16	19	28
Sale/trafficking	14	85	15	19	25	24	14	18	27
Other	21	84	16	17	22	25	17	19	28
Public-order offenses	8	89	11	16	17	23	14	30	31
Driving-related	2	91	9	3	11	28	16	42	35
Other	6	88	12	20	19	22	14	26	27

Note: The data were collected through the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1988. The data are based on a sample of 39 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States and a sample of felony defendants in each of the 39 counties. The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is based on 11,063 sample felony cases processed in the 39 jurisdictions in February 1988. Data for arrest charge, sex, and age of defendants were available for 99.2 percent, 98.0 percent, and 99.7 percent of sample cases respectively.

These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1980*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17

Prior convictions of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge and number and type of prior conviction, United States, 1988^a

Most serious current felony arrest charge	Percent of defendants											
	Total with no prior convictions	Total with one or more prior convictions	Type and number of prior convictions									
			Felony ^b					Misdemeanor only				
Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more			
All offenses	48 %	52 %	34 %	15 %	8 %	4 %	7 %	18 %	8 %	4 %	2 %	4 %
Violent offenses	50	50	34	15	8	4	7	16	8	4	1	3
Murder	51	49	29	17	7	1	4	20	9	7	3	2
Rape	47	53	37	19	6	5	7	16	9	4	0	3
Robbery	45	55	39	15	9	7	8	16	6	4	2	4
Assault	54	46	31	14	8	3	6	16	9	4	1	2
Other	54	46	31	14	8	3	6	14	8	3	(c)	3
Property offenses	48	52	34	13	9	4	8	18	7	4	2	4
Burglary	39	61	42	16	11	5	10	19	8	4	2	5
Theft	50	50	32	13	8	4	7	17	7	4	2	4
Other	56	44	26	11	6	4	5	17	7	4	3	3
Drug offenses	48	52	34	17	8	3	6	18	8	4	2	4
Sale/trafficking	50	50	33	17	8	3	5	17	8	4	2	3
Other	47	53	34	16	8	4	6	18	8	4	2	4
Public-order offenses	44	56	35	16	8	4	7	21	8	5	3	5
Driving-related	32	68	27	14	6	3	4	41	14	10	7	9
Other	47	53	39	17	9	5	8	15	6	4	2	3

Note: See Note, table 4.16. The number of convictions refers to the number of conviction charges rather than to the act of being convicted. Data on prior convictions were available for 90.5 percent of sample cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

one or more misdemeanor convictions. In order to maintain exclusive categories of felony and misdemeanor, these defendants are not included in the misdemeanor columns.
^cLess than 0.5 percent.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bOf the defendants with at least one felony conviction, 64 percent also had

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 7.

Table 4.18

Criminal justice status of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Most serious felony arrest charge	Total	Total with no criminal justice status	Defendants with criminal justice status at time of arrest					
			Total	On probation	Pretrial release for earlier case	On parole	Combination	Other
All offenses	100 %	68 %	32 %	13 %	11 %	4 %	2 %	2 %
Violent offenses	100	68	32	11	12	5	2	2
Murder	100	71	29	5	15	4	2	4
Rape	100	75	25	9	5	5	3	3
Robbery	100	62	38	13	13	7	3	2
Assault	100	70	30	11	12	3	1	3
Other	100	75	25	10	10	2	1	1
Property offenses	100	67	33	13	11	4	2	1
Burglary	100	63	37	15	13	6	3	1
Theft	100	68	32	12	11	4	3	2
Other	100	71	29	13	10	3	2	1
Drug offenses	100	70	30	13	10	4	3	1
Sale/trafficking	100	67	33	12	11	4	3	2
Other	100	72	28	13	9	3	3	1
Public-order offenses	100	62	38	13	12	3	2	8
Driving-related	100	78	22	12	5	1	2	2
Other	100	56	44	13	14	3	2	11

Note: See Note, table 4.16. Data on criminal justice status at time of arrest were available for 68.9 percent of sample cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 8, Table 7.

Table 4.19

Felony defendants rearrested for a felony while on pretrial release in the 75 largest counties

By selected characteristics, United States, 1988^a

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Total	No felony rearrest	Most serious felony rearrest charge				
				Total	Violent offense	Property offense	Drug offense	Public-order offense
All released defendants	28,972	100 %	82 %	18 %	3 %	5 %	6 %	4 %
Most serious original arrest charge								
Violent offenses	5,448	100	84	16	7	4	3	3
Property offenses	9,918	100	82	18	3	9	2	4
Drug offenses	11,201	100	81	19	2	2	11	4
Public-order offenses	2,404	100	88	12	3	1	2	6
Sex								
Male	24,183	100	82	18	4	5	6	4
Female	4,740	100	87	13	1	4	4	5
Age								
Under 21 years	6,460	100	79	21	5	7	6	3
21 to 24 years	5,970	100	82	18	4	4	6	5
25 to 29 years	6,223	100	81	19	3	6	6	4
30 to 34 years	4,299	100	83	17	2	4	6	4
35 years and older	5,633	100	87	13	2	4	4	3
Number of prior convictions								
5 or more	3,048	100	70	30	5	9	10	5
2 to 4	4,795	100	81	19	3	6	7	3
1	3,682	100	83	17	3	5	5	4
None	15,105	100	85	15	3	4	5	3
Most serious prior conviction								
Felony	6,989	100	77	23	4	8	8	3
Misdemeanor	4,933	100	80	20	4	5	6	5
None	15,105	100	85	15	3	4	5	3

Note: See Note, table 4.16. Rearrest data were collected for 1 year. Rearrests occurring after the end of this study period are not included in the table. Information on rearrests in jurisdictions other than the one granting the pretrial release was usually not available. If a jurisdiction did not know whether or not a defendant had been rearrested, a presumption was made that the defendant had not been rearrested. One jurisdiction that could not provide access to any rearrest data was excluded from the table. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 6.

Table 4.20

Time from pretrial release to rearrest for a felony among defendants in the 75 largest counties

By original arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Most serious original arrest charge	Number of defendants	Median number of days	Released and rearrested felony defendants who were rearrested within:				
			1 week	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year ^b
All offenses	4,213	64 days	9 %	32 %	65 %	89 %	100 %
Violent offenses	767	77	10	31	59	87	100
Property offenses	1,415	61	9	32	67	91	100
Drug offenses	1,825	61	7	32	67	89	100
Public-order offenses	205	47	28	45	67	92	100

Note: See Note, table 4.16. Data on time from pretrial release to rearrest for a felony were available for 88 percent of all cases involving a defendant who was rearrested for a felony while on pretrial release. Information on rearrests in jurisdictions other than the one granting the pretrial release was usually not available. One jurisdiction that could not provide access to any rearrest data was excluded from the table. The median number of days is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bRearrest data were collected for 1 year. Defendants who were rearrested for a felony after the study period are excluded from the table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 4.21

Persons arrested for felonies in 12 States

By type of arrest offense, sex, race, and age, United States, 1987^a

Arrest offense	Percent of persons arrested for a felony										
	Total	Sex		Race			Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Under 20 years	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 years and older
All offenses	100 %	86 %	14 %	61 %	39 %	1 %	14 %	27 %	23 %	25 %	10 %
Violent offenses	100	89	10	50	48	1	14	27	22	25	12
Homicide	100	90	10	53	47	1	15	27	21	23	14
Kidnaping	100	92	8	54	46	1	9	28	25	27	10
Sexual assault											
Rape	100	99	1	54	46	(b)	11	26	24	26	13
Other	100	99	1	77	21	2	13	18	16	28	25
Type unspecified	100	98	2	66	34	1	10	21	19	29	21
Robbery	100	92	8	36	64	(b)	23	32	23	19	4
Assault	100	87	13	54	45	1	11	25	23	26	15
Other violent	100	86	14	74	25	1	7	21	23	32	17
Property offenses	100	82	16	61	37	1	16	28	23	25	8
Burglary	100	90	10	64	35	1	22	30	21	21	5
Larceny/theft	100	76	24	56	43	(b)	17	25	21	26	11
Motor vehicle theft	100	91	9	60	39	1	23	33	20	18	5
Arson	100	84	16	65	34	1	15	23	19	27	16
Fraud	100	65	35	66	33	1	9	25	23	29	13
Stolen property	100	88	12	66	33	1	20	29	20	22	9
Other property	100	93	7	68	31	1	24	28	21	21	7
Drug offenses	100	85	15	61	39	(b)	11	29	25	26	8
Public-order offenses	100	89	11	75	25	1	8	23	23	28	18
Weapons	100	95	5	59	41	1	16	29	22	23	11
Other public-order	100	87	13	80	19	1	6	21	23	29	21

Note: These data were collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The OBTS program provides detailed data on the criminal justice processing of persons arrested for felonies in participating States. These data were drawn from 12 States that voluntarily participated in 1987. These States are Alaska, California, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia, Nebraska, Vermont, and Virginia. Public-order offenses include weapons, driving while intoxicated, disturbing the peace, obstructing police, vice, bribery, sex offenses not involving assault, and parole violations. The

sex, race, and age of persons arrested for felonies were reported in 93 percent, 91 percent, and 98 percent of the cases, respectively. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-125315 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990), p. 6.

Table 4.22

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-89

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																			
Northeast	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.4	5.6	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9
Midwest	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.3	9.1	7.5	7.5	10.0	8.0	5.8	5.7	6.5	9.1	9.7	10.2
South	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.1	10.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.5	9.1	9.5
West	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5	9.2	10.3	10.4	12.6	10.8	10.2	8.0	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.7	9.0
Forcible rape																			
Northeast	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.2	15.1	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	14.3	16.1	15.3	15.4	15.0	13.9	14.4
Midwest	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.6	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.2	14.6	15.1	15.6	14.9	16.4	15.3	16.2
South	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.2	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.5	15.2
West	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	17.8	17.1	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.2	15.3	15.2
Robbery																			
Northeast	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6	83.7	110.7	79.4	91.9	98.6	102.0	101.7	103.4	96.2	105.0	103.1	99.7	116.4
Midwest	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6	52.3	46.7	46.6	48.1	48.7	63.1	49.5	37.9	34.8	34.5	42.2	40.3	45.9
South	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9	53.2	52.5	56.6	54.4	55.7	55.3	54.7	48.9	47.8	51.7	47.5	44.1	47.7
West	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7	76.8	75.3	82.8	85.1	84.2	83.9	70.4	56.8	68.1	69.2	63.6	64.1	68.9
Aggravated assault																			
Northeast	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	106.3	117.3	149.2	114.3	118.1	115.2	129.6	127.7	139.4	136.1	154.1	161.1	171.5	182.2
Midwest	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5	57.9	67.7	64.5	69.7	82.5	77.8	84.9	85.5	93.2	94.8	115.1	131.0
South	119.5	125.0	120.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1	144.7	151.9	147.0	148.5	158.7	155.1	141.4	143.7	151.3	140.8	138.9	152.3
West	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	154.7	152.1	174.4	170.5	163.5	161.3	148.5	143.5	145.8	191.3	207.2	226.7	252.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. Due to reporting problems, complete arrest data were not available for Kentucky in 1988 and Florida in 1988 and 1989; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 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; *1982*, p. 166; *1983*, p. 169; *1984*, p. 162; *1985*, p. 165; *1986*, p. 165; *1987*, p. 165; *1988*, p. 169; *1989*, p. 173 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.23

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-89

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Burglary																			
Northeast	173.7	164.0	189.6	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.6	259.6	221.0	226.1	213.4	199.5	177.9	159.6	156.7	151.1	151.7	145.2	153.6
Midwest	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8	166.7	163.2	167.2	172.5	188.8	166.2	139.3	133.0	129.6	136.5	131.3	135.5
South	204.8	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5	233.8	231.5	237.9	239.0	235.0	234.5	209.7	194.3	197.6	206.7	204.9	182.7	181.9
West	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8	304.5	315.8	303.5	305.9	304.9	275.9	247.9	258.7	253.9	235.8	234.9	239.8
Larceny-theft																			
Northeast	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8	452.0	475.7	447.4	463.5	474.2	492.4	475.8	466.2	477.9	478.5	514.9	511.6	527.1
Midwest	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9	499.5	535.1	558.2	661.0	593.9	545.8	549.5	563.4	622.7	625.8	650.2
South	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3	515.9	537.9	516.3	541.7	590.4	566.4	549.9	572.2	590.7	602.1	579.3	599.4
West	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3	658.1	646.2	697.5	674.8	685.9	735.4	703.1	692.6	723.5	738.4	739.2	730.6	729.0
Motor vehicle theft																			
Northeast	72.1	66.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9	66.4	77.9	60.6	60.1	55.2	57.8	49.5	50.0	47.7	54.8	67.3	77.1	90.7
Midwest	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4	57.7	55.4	52.2	46.0	42.8	49.4	41.7	38.3	38.4	43.4	50.3	60.6	73.1
South	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6	57.5	58.1	50.2	47.8	47.6	46.0	49.5	53.0	60.0	66.3	64.7	73.1
West	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4	124.0	129.2	107.4	93.9	83.7	78.1	71.2	90.9	101.7	109.2	124.4	134.2
Arson																			
Northeast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.8	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.2
Midwest	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1	8.3	8.6	11.5	9.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.2	7.6
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.9	8.1	8.5	7.5	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.7
West	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.2	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.3	10.2	9.9	8.8	8.6	8.2	7.9

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.22. Arson was designated an index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 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; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165; 1987, p. 165; 1988, p. 169; 1989, p. 173 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1989

(1989 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,887 agencies; population 215,361,000:										
Offenses known	12,124,462	1,364,705	10,759,757	18,381	78,743	479,814	787,767	2,652,808	6,748,923	1,358,026
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1	45.8	18.0	68.3	52.4	26.0	56.7	13.8	20.2	15.2
TOTAL CITIES										
8,983 cities; population 147,426,000:										
Offenses known	10,072,043	1,166,613	8,905,430	14,749	61,357	442,195	648,312	2,076,457	5,652,547	1,176,426
Percent cleared by arrest	21.3	44.4	18.2	67.8	52.2	25.6	55.8	13.5	20.8	14.3
Group I										
57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 40,400,000:										
Offenses known	4,035,417	632,114	3,403,303	8,970	27,635	291,515	303,994	830,512	1,921,334	651,457
Percent cleared by arrest	18.7	39.6	14.8	63.9	53.3	24.0	52.6	12.1	16.9	12.0
6 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 16,315,000:										
Offenses known	1,561,130	319,446	1,241,684	4,461	9,020	159,980	145,985	287,996	640,082	313,606
Percent cleared by arrest	16.4	35.1	11.6	58.1	47.2	22.1	47.8	10.2	13.3	9.6
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,137,000:										
Offenses known	1,221,653	150,709	1,070,944	2,547	8,974	68,013	71,175	259,202	637,691	174,051
Percent cleared by arrest	19.6	41.4	16.5	64.7	57.9	24.6	54.6	13.4	18.4	14.5
33 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,948,000:										
Offenses known	1,252,634	161,959	1,090,675	1,962	9,641	63,522	86,834	283,314	643,561	163,800
Percent cleared by arrest	20.5	47.0	16.6	75.8	54.7	28.0	59.3	12.7	18.9	14.0
Group II										
115 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,831,000:										
Offenses known	1,401,297	152,462	1,248,835	1,888	9,247	53,762	87,565	312,015	792,748	144,072
Percent cleared by arrest	21.9	47.7	18.8	72.4	51.4	28.2	58.7	14.0	21.4	14.9
Group III										
309 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,218,000:										
Offenses known	1,365,657	134,375	1,231,282	1,271	8,527	42,165	82,412	289,172	794,463	147,647
Percent cleared by arrest	22.1	46.3	19.5	72.3	48.8	27.1	55.4	13.7	22.7	13.1
Group IV										
646 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,124,000:										
Offenses known	1,224,377	100,964	1,123,413	1,132	6,421	27,567	65,844	248,967	771,630	102,816
Percent cleared by arrest	22.9	48.6	20.6	71.3	51.1	29.0	56.2	13.9	23.3	16.5
Group V										
1,566 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,663,000:										
Offenses known	1,128,607	82,948	1,045,659	861	5,508	18,143	58,436	221,483	745,345	78,831
Percent cleared by arrest	24.9	52.8	22.7	78.7	52.1	31.4	59.1	15.2	25.0	22.4
Group VI										
6,290 cities under 10,000; population 22,190,000:										
Offenses known	916,688	63,750	852,938	627	4,019	9,043	50,061	174,308	627,027	51,603
Percent cleared by arrest	23.7	61.1	20.9	76.1	56.3	33.2	66.4	16.4	21.4	29.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.24

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1989--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,129 agencies; population 40,122,000:										
Offenses known	1,491,944	146,538	1,345,406	2,155	11,625	33,514	99,244	385,026	811,888	148,492
Percent cleared by arrest	19.9	52.0	16.4	68.6	51.4	29.9	59.2	14.1	17.3	17.7
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,775 agencies; population 27,813,000:										
Offenses known	560,475	51,554	508,921	1,477	5,761	4,105	40,211	191,325	284,488	33,108
Percent cleared by arrest	22.2	61.7	18.2	75.0	55.5	39.0	64.4	16.0	17.9	33.5
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
5,934 agencies; population 86,223,000:										
Offenses known	3,580,616	301,313	3,279,303	3,669	21,185	72,858	203,601	787,077	2,164,083	328,143
Percent cleared by arrest	21.4	51.3	18.7	69.4	51.7	29.0	58.9	14.1	20.4	17.8

Note: See Note, table 4.1. "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) warrant is outstanding for felon but before arrest the offender dies of natural causes or as a result of an accident, or is killed in the commission of another offense; 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, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 41, 42.) 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, arson data are not included in this table. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime

Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1989 (Source, p. 322). Population figures are July 1, 1989 population estimates. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty 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 central 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 163, 164. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25

Offenses known to police and percent that were cleared by arrest

By type of offense, United States, 1980-89

Year	Total Crime Index		Violent crime ^a		Property crime ^b	
	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest
1980	12,483,083	19.2 %	1,242,511	43.6 %	11,240,527	16.5 %
1981	12,715,894	19.5	1,275,135	42.9	11,440,759	16.9
1982	11,932,744	20.1	1,195,533	45.4	10,737,211	17.3
1983	11,403,141	20.6	1,166,888	46.5	10,236,253	17.7
1984	11,121,418	21.0	1,172,616	47.4	9,948,802	17.9
1985	11,762,540	20.9	1,240,134	47.6	10,522,406	17.8
1986	12,734,405	20.7	1,445,965	46.3	11,288,440	17.5
1987	12,502,268	20.9	1,354,012	47.4	11,148,256	17.7
1988	12,059,648	20.7	1,355,693	45.7	10,703,955	17.5
1989	12,124,462	21.1	1,364,705	45.8	10,759,757	18.0

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.22, and 4.24. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for less than 12 months in 1980 and at least 6 months in 1981-89. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980*, p. 182; *1981*, p. 153; *1982*, p. 158; *1983*, p. 161; *1984*, p. 154; *1985*, p. 156; *1986*, p. 156; *1987*, p. 155; *1988*, p. 159; *1989*, p. 163 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest

By extent of urbanization and type of offense, United States, 1972-89

Year	Cities			Suburban ^a			Rural		
	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c
1972	20.6 %	48.8 %	16.1 %	17.2 %	50.3 %	14.0 %	25.2 %	70.2 %	20.1 %
1973	21.2	45.2	18.3	19.2	51.2	17.0	23.5	69.5	19.3
1974	21.3	45.2	18.5	19.5	50.0	17.3	24.0	69.7	19.7
1975	21.0	44.7	18.5	19.7	50.0	17.6	23.6	70.1	19.4
1976	20.5	45.5	18.0	19.1	51.3	16.9	22.7	69.5	18.7
1977	21.0	45.8	18.3	19.3	50.9	16.9	23.1	69.2	18.8
1978	20.8	45.5	18.1	19.4	49.9	17.0	22.7	67.9	18.4
1979	19.8	43.7	17.1	19.0	49.3	16.6	22.8	67.0	18.8
1980	19.2	41.7	16.6	18.6	48.4	16.2	20.5	64.9	16.7
1981	19.5	40.9	17.0	19.4	48.7	17.0	20.7	63.8	17.0
1982	20.0	43.5	17.3	20.4	50.9	17.8	22.1	66.4	18.1
1983	20.5	44.5	17.7	21.1	52.3	18.4	22.1	66.9	18.0
1984	21.0	45.5	18.0	21.7	53.8	18.8	22.3	65.7	18.1
1985	20.9	45.7	17.9	21.1	53.2	18.2	22.9	67.0	18.4
1986	20.7	44.6	17.5	21.1	51.7	18.3	22.0	63.9	17.7
1987	21.0	46.0	17.9	21.2	51.3	18.4	21.6	61.8	17.6
1988	20.7	44.2	17.7	21.2	51.7	18.4	21.9	63.5	17.8
1989	21.3	44.4	18.2	21.4	51.3	18.7	22.2	61.7	18.2

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.22, and 4.24. For definitions of offenses, rural counties, and city and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

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

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

^cProperty 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, 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; *1982*, pp. 158, 159; *1983*, pp. 161, 162; *1984*, pp. 154, 155; *1985*, pp. 156, 157; *1986*, pp. 156, 157; *1987*, pp. 155, 156; *1988*, pp. 159, 160; *1989*, pp. 163, 164 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.27

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age^a

By offense and size of place, 1989

(1989 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^D	Property crime ^C	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,747 agencies; population 203,929,000:										
Total clearances	2,413,520	558,568	1,854,952	11,297	38,359	101,907	407,005	345,784	1,317,454	191,714
Percent under 18	17.8	9.5	20.3	6.8	9.6	10.9	9.3	17.5	20.9	21.3
TOTAL CITIES										
8,960 cities; population 137,951,000:										
Total clearances	2,006,241	453,813	1,552,428	8,802	29,605	90,615	324,791	263,312	1,132,982	156,134
Percent under 18	18.2	9.9	20.7	7.4	9.5	11.2	9.7	17.3	21.3	21.9
Group I										
55 cities, 250,000 and over; population 32,379,000:										
Total clearances	645,785	194,854	450,931	4,736	12,859	48,726	128,533	87,689	295,781	67,461
Percent under 18	14.6	9.2	17.0	8.3	7.9	13.3	8.8	13.3	16.5	23.8
5 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 8,945,000:										
Total clearances	160,442	59,942	100,500	1,724	2,927	15,122	40,169	18,865	61,128	20,507
Percent under 18	12.1	8.5	14.3	6.9	8.4	10.8	7.7	12.4	13.3	18.9
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,486,000:										
Total clearances	228,602	58,919	169,683	1,524	4,654	15,843	36,898	32,836	112,756	24,091
Percent under 18	14.7	9.3	16.5	8.5	8.0	10.2	9.1	12.2	15.8	26.0
33 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,948,000:										
Total clearances	256,741	75,993	180,748	1,488	5,278	17,761	51,466	35,988	121,897	22,863
Percent under 18	16.1	9.4	18.9	9.5	7.5	10.0	9.5	14.9	18.8	25.7
Group II										
109 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 15,837,000:										
Total clearances	286,221	66,012	220,209	1,215	4,249	13,927	46,621	40,110	159,827	20,272
Percent under 18	17.2	9.9	19.5	6.9	9.5	10.9	9.7	15.0	20.1	23.4
Group III										
305 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,922,000:										
Total clearances	297,449	61,605	235,844	902	4,099	11,295	45,309	39,129	177,989	18,726
Percent under 18	20.2	11.5	22.5	5.7	11.0	14.7	10.9	18.0	23.7	20.4
Group IV										
644 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,057,000:										
Total clearances	280,006	49,004	231,002	802	3,276	7,998	36,928	34,507	179,580	16,915
Percent under 18	21.3	10.9	23.5	5.9	10.7	11.8	10.9	20.5	24.5	19.5
Group V										
1,561 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,574,000:										
Total clearances	279,835	43,415	236,420	670	2,860	5,672	34,213	33,257	185,568	17,595
Percent under 18	20.8	10.5	22.7	5.7	11.6	11.7	10.3	21.1	23.3	19.2
Group VI										
6,286 cities under 10,000; population 22,182,000:										
Total clearances	216,945	38,923	178,022	477	2,262	2,997	33,187	28,620	134,447	15,165
Percent under 18	20.6	10.2	22.9	8.0	11.2	10.8	10.1	23.2	23.3	19.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.27

Number of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest and percent of clearances from arrest of persons under 18 years of age^a

By offense and size of place, 1989--Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,089 agencies; population 38,568,000:										
Total clearances	285,920	73,710	212,210	1,420	5,606	9,737	56,947	52,400	134,976	24,834
Percent under 18	15.9	8.5	18.5	5.5	9.8	8.7	8.4	17.6	18.8	19.0
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,698 agencies; population 27,410,000:										
Total clearances	121,359	31,045	90,314	1,075	3,148	1,555	25,267	30,072	49,496	10,746
Percent under 18	14.5	6.2	17.3	3.6	10.1	5.1	5.9	18.9	16.0	18.8
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
5,889 agencies; population 84,574,000:										
Total clearances	753,703	151,789	601,914	2,483	10,563	20,792	117,951	109,002	436,041	56,871
Percent under 18	18.7	10.0	20.9	6.2	10.6	10.5	9.9	19.2	21.6	18.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.24. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty 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 enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central 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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 169, 170. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of offense, United States, 1972-89

	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b
1972	27.3 %	13.2 %	33.8 %
1973	30.6	12.2	35.9
1974	31.3	12.5	36.3
1975	30.0	12.8	34.4
1976	28.6	12.2	32.7
1977	28.4	11.8	32.8
1978	28.1	11.7	32.6
1979	26.6	11.6	30.9
1980	24.4	11.2	28.2
1981	21.4	9.8	24.7
1982	20.6	9.5	23.8
1983	20.1	9.5	23.2
1984	20.1	9.8	23.3
1985	20.1	9.6	23.4
1986	19.1	9.0	22.6
1987	18.1	8.5	21.3
1988	18.1	8.9	20.9
1989	17.8	9.5	20.3

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.22, and 4.24. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, pp. 110, 111; *1973*, pp. 112, 113; *1974*, pp. 170, 171; *1975*, pp. 170, 171; *1976*, pp. 168, 169; *1977*, pp. 167, 168; *1978*, pp. 182, 183; *1979*, pp. 184, 185; *1980*, pp. 187, 188; *1981*, pp. 158, 159; *1982*, pp. 163, 164; *1983*, pp. 166, 167; *1984*, pp. 159, 160; *1985*, pp. 161, 162; *1986*, pp. 161, 162; *1987*, pp. 161, 162; *1988*, pp. 165, 166; *1989*, p. 169 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.29

Arsons cleared by arrest and cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of target, United States, 1989

(12,562 agencies; 1989 estimated population 194,737,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	80,590	17.6 %	38.9 %
Total structure	43,672	21.4	37.8
Single occupancy residential	19,220	21.1	32.3
Other residential	8,034	22.5	29.5
Storage	4,326	18.3	51.1
Industrial/manufacturing	682	15.0	35.3
Other commercial	4,949	15.6	30.1
Community/public	4,008	33.5	58.5
Other structure	2,453	19.2	48.6
Total mobile	21,631	9.3	23.3
Motor vehicles	19,962	8.9	21.6
Other mobile	1,669	14.1	36.6
Other	15,277	18.2	54.2

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.24. In 1989, 12,562 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The above data are from these 12,562 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience and differ from those reported in other arrest tables displaying arson. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.30

Juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition and size of place, 1989

(1989 estimated population)

Population group	Total ^a	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES						
7,891 agencies; total population 151,508,000:						
Number	1,141,991	328,230	729,572	19,154	13,143	51,892
Percent ^b	100.0	28.7	63.9	1.7	1.2	4.5
TOTAL CITIES						
5,419 cities; total population 102,640,000:						
Number	975,633	289,261	617,544	15,009	10,814	42,995
Percent	100.0	29.6	63.3	1.5	1.1	4.4
Group I						
41 cities, 250,000 and over; population 25,623,000:						
Number	245,605	66,939	171,931	2,920	1,671	2,144
Percent	100.0	27.3	70.0	1.2	0.7	0.9
Group II						
90 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 12,870,000:						
Number	114,467	30,849	77,324	3,474	860	1,963
Percent	100.0	27.0	67.6	3.0	0.8	1.7
Group III						
237 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 16,480,000:						
Number	161,459	56,786	93,411	1,854	3,026	6,382
Percent	100.0	35.2	57.9	1.1	1.9	4.0
Group IV						
481 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 16,560,000:						
Number	162,629	52,505	97,865	2,448	2,357	7,454
Percent	100.0	32.3	60.2	1.5	1.4	4.6
Group V						
1,102 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 17,532,000:						
Number	170,461	49,549	105,391	2,354	1,413	11,754
Percent	100.0	29.1	61.8	1.4	0.8	6.9
Group VI						
3,468 cities under 10,000; population 13,574,000:						
Number	121,012	32,633	71,632	1,959	1,487	13,301
Percent	100.0	27.0	59.2	1.6	1.2	11.0
SUBURBAN COUNTIES						
789 agencies; population 29,940,000:						
Number	114,305	27,872	78,037	2,013	1,178	5,205
Percent	100.0	24.4	68.3	1.8	1.0	4.6
RURAL COUNTIES						
1,683 agencies; population 18,927,000:						
Number	52,053	11,097	33,981	2,132	1,151	3,692
Percent	100.0	21.3	65.3	4.1	2.2	7.1
SUBURBAN AREAS^c						
3,877 agencies; population 72,834,000:						
Number	486,317	163,211	281,555	7,034	5,772	28,745
Percent	100.0	33.6	57.9	1.4	1.2	5.9

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. For definitions of suburban areas and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

cies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are included in other groups.

^aIncludes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agen-

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 233.

Table 4.31

Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition, United States, 1972-89

	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Handled within department and released	Referred to criminal or adult court	Referred to other police agency	Referred to welfare agency
1972	50.8 %	45.0 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	1.3 %
1973	49.5	45.2	1.5	2.3	1.4
1974	47.0	44.4	3.7	2.4	2.5
1975	52.7	41.6	2.3	1.9	1.4
1976	53.4	39.0	4.4	1.7	1.6
1977	53.2	38.1	3.9	1.8	3.0
1978	55.9	36.6	3.8	1.8	1.9
1979	57.3	34.6	4.8	1.7	1.6
1980	58.1	33.8	4.8	1.7	1.6
1981	58.0	33.8	5.1	1.6	1.5
1982	58.9	32.5	5.4	1.5	1.6
1983	57.5	32.8	4.8	1.7	3.1
1984	60.0	31.5	5.2	1.3	2.0
1985	61.8	30.7	4.4	1.2	1.9
1986	61.7	29.9	5.5	1.1	1.8
1987	62.0	30.3	5.2	1.0	1.4
1988	63.1	29.1	4.7	1.1	1.9
1989	63.9	28.7	4.5	1.2	1.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.22.

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; 1982, p. 242; 1983, p. 245; 1984, p. 238; 1985, p. 240; 1986, p. 240; 1987, p. 225; 1988, p. 229; 1989, p. 233 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.32

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-89

(In thousands)

	Alcohol-related offenses	Driving under the influence
1972	2,835	604
1973	2,539	654
1974	2,297	617
1975	3,044	909
1976	2,790	838
1977	3,303	1,104
1978	3,406	1,205
1979	3,455	1,232
1980	3,535	1,304
1981	3,745	1,422
1982	3,640	1,405
1983	3,729	1,613
1984	3,153	1,347
1985	3,418	1,503
1986	3,325	1,459
1987	3,248	1,410
1988	2,995	1,294
1989	3,180	1,333

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.22. Alcohol-related offenses include driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau 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; 1982, pp. 176, 177; 1983, pp. 179, 180; 1984, pp. 172, 173; 1985, pp. 174, 175; 1986, pp. 174, 175; 1987, pp. 174, 175; 1988, pp. 178, 179; 1989, pp. 182, 183 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.33

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses

By offense and State, 1989

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Liquor law violation	Drunk-ness	Dis-orderly conduct	Vagrancy
National	3,170,932	1,326,995	500,963	668,252	645,137	29,585
Alabama	73,326	26,045	12,074	23,380	11,423	404
Alaska	7,957	3,923	2,795	65	1,173	1
Arizona	57,873	22,043	21,485	NA	13,362	983
Arkansas	43,744	16,375	5,432	16,079	5,323	535
California	572,712	334,479	34,198	178,190	16,574	9,271
Colorado	65,372	34,073	12,224	3	17,043	2,029
Connecticut	52,313	15,586	4,035	4	32,375	313
Delaware	6,520	220	3,697	474	2,129	NA
District of Columbia	11,690	2,695	NA	40	8,955	NA
Georgia	33,974	29,518	8,199	3,511	29,313	5
Hawaii	2,976	1,374	1,175	NA	427	NA
Idaho	14,709	8,942	4,131	286	1,328	22
Illinois	144,714	38,934	37,926	1,392	66,408	54
Indiana	57,469	20,369	8,795	20,916	7,353	36
Iowa	47,364	17,131	13,344	13,520	3,360	9
Kansas	25,788	14,292	7,368	46	3,807	275
Kentucky	52,109	18,588	2,066	24,080	7,374	1
Louisiana	28,911	11,716	874	7,699	8,327	295
Maine	13,854	8,949	2,764	32	2,102	7
Maryland	45,413	34,259	4,764	9	6,008	373
Massachusetts	35,449	18,789	5,240	164	11,207	49
Michigan	109,838	52,722	29,498	210	26,949	459
Minnesota	58,989	28,953	19,065	NA	10,970	1
Mississippi	24,291	8,243	2,416	8,873	4,661	98
Missouri	43,482	22,385	8,264	1,451	11,016	366
Montana	2,781	1,573	757	NA	451	NA
Nebraska	24,871	11,583	8,706	NA	4,564	18
Nevada	15,866	5,858	2,530	425	2,726	4,327
New Hampshire	16,735	7,864	4,267	2,611	1,890	103
New Jersey	97,187	41,092	13,983	2	41,690	420
New Mexico	25,956	12,337	8,009	678	4,849	83
New York	153,268	63,824	12,468	3	70,138	6,835
North Carolina	43,240	21,400	10,003	NA	11,736	101
North Dakota	5,818	2,117	2,876	6	816	3
Ohio	82,298	27,171	11,186	20,591	22,532	818
Oklahoma	61,685	19,876	6,527	32,203	3,079	NA
Oregon	47,687	26,168	17,452	NA	4,067	NA
Pennsylvania	113,981	27,108	25,354	20,158	41,083	278
Rhode Island	7,218	2,336	1,331	44	3,479	28
South Carolina	63,610	11,966	11,223	21,778	18,619	24
South Dakota	6,245	2,437	2,986	29	792	1
Tennessee	57,821	18,208	3,870	30,740	4,928	75
Texas	313,073	99,936	22,781	161,219	28,487	650
Utah	27,282	8,872	10,616	5,155	2,616	23
Vermont	3,525	2,756	376	1	392	NA
Virginia	128,025	46,389	11,022	59,664	10,950	NA
Washington	47,949	30,406	14,244	145	3,127	27
West Virginia	20,922	8,086	827	10,152	1,809	48
Wisconsin	125,577	33,327	41,919	261	49,946	124
Wyoming	10,903	3,702	3,821	1,963	1,404	13

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, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990). This is because this table includes data processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the cut off date for that publication. "In many States where drunkenness and/or vagrancy are not treated as criminal actions, these categories are not permissible causes of arrest. 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, crimes committed while intoxicated are categorized under the primary offense. On the other hand, 'driving under the influence' includes impairment due to any type of drug; it is not limited to impairment due to alcohol. The State of Florida does not collect data in this format." (Source.)

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.

Table 4.34

Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations^a

By type of drug and region, United States, 1981-89

	Total			Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion
Total															
1981	100	22	78	100	22	78	100	33	67	100	20	80	100	16	84
1982	100	20	80	100	24	76	100	22	78	100	21	79	100	13	87
1983	100	22	78	100	27	73	100	24	76	100	24	76	100	16	84
1984	100	22	78	100	30	70	100	24	76	100	21	79	100	15	85
1985	100	24	76	100	30	70	100	26	74	100	24	76	100	18	82
1986	100	25	75	100	33	67	100	26	74	100	25	75	100	19	81
1987	100	26	74	100	34	66	100	28	72	100	24	76	100	20	80
1988	100	27	73	100	35	65	100	31	69	100	27	73	100	21	79
1989	100	32	68	100	37	63	100	46	54	100	29	71	100	26	74
Heroin/cocaine															
1981	12	4	8	18	7	11	8	4	4	7	2	5	17	4	13
1982	13	4	9	22	9	13	8	3	5	8	2	6	16	4	12
1983	23	6	17	27	11	17	8	2	5	13	5	9	37	5	32
1984	26	7	19	30	12	18	8	3	4	17	6	11	40	5	35
1985	30	8	22	34	14	20	11	4	7	20	7	13	42	6	36
1986	41	13	28	49	21	28	16	6	10	30	1	20	52	11	41
1987	46	14	32	56	24	32	18	6	12	36	11	25	54	11	43
1988	52	17	35	65	28	37	24	8	16	39	14	25	61	14	47
1989	54	19	35	67	30	37	26	9	17	47	17	30	60	17	44
Marihuana															
1981	69	11	58	71	11	59	74	18	56	73	10	63	60	7	52
1982	72	10	62	68	12	57	75	10	65	74	11	63	68	7	61
1983	61	10	50	60	12	48	69	10	59	70	12	57	49	7	41
1984	59	10	48	58	12	44	72	12	60	69	11	58	44	7	37
1985	55	10	45	55	12	43	68	10	58	66	11	55	41	9	32
1986	44	8	36	42	9	33	62	9	53	56	9	47	29	6	23
1987	40	7	33	36	7	29	58	8	49	51	8	43	29	6	23
1988	34	6	28	29	5	24	49	7	42	47	7	40	22	4	18
1989	29	6	23	27	5	22	39	11	28	39	6	33	20	6	14
Synthetic narcotics															
1981	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	6	2	4	1	(b)	1
1982	4	1	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	5	1	3	1	(b)	1
1983	3	1	2	4	2	3	4	2	3	5	2	3	1	(b)	(b)
1984	3	1	2	4	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	(b)	1
1985	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	(b)	(b)
1986	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
1987	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	5	2	3	1	(b)	1
1988	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	6	2	4	1	(b)	1
1989	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	(b)	(b)
Other															
1981	15	6	9	6	2	4	15	11	4	14	7	8	22	4	18
1982	12	5	7	6	2	4	14	9	5	13	6	7	14	2	12
1983	13	4	8	9	3	5	19	10	9	12	5	8	14	3	11
1984	12	4	9	10	4	6	18	8	9	10	3	7	15	3	12
1985	12	4	8	7	3	4	19	11	8	11	5	6	16	3	13
1986	13	4	9	6	2	4	20	11	9	8	4	4	19	2	17
1987	12	4	8	5	2	3	22	13	9	8	4	4	16	2	14
1988	11	4	7	4	1	3	24	15	9	9	5	4	15	2	13
1989	15	6	8	4	1	3	33	25	8	9	4	4	19	4	16

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.22.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1981, p. 160; 1982, p. 165; 1983, p. 168; 1984, p. 161; 1985, p. 163; 1986, p. 163; 1987, p. 163; 1988, p. 167; 1989, p. 171 (Washington, DC: USGPO).
Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.35

Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of drug-related arrests in cities over 100,000 population

By offense type, 1980, 1985, and 1989^a

Cities over 100,000 population	Total drug arrest rate				Drug sale arrest rate				Drug possession arrest rate			
	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989
Abilene, TX	NA	445	228	X	NA	27	4	X	NA	418	224	X
Akron, OH	NA	65	531	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X
Albany, NY	276	133	NA	X	20	26	NA	X	256	107	NA	X
Albuquerque, NM	220	387	457	107 %	NA	83	145	X	219	304	312	43 %
Alexandria, VA	100	244	834	729	59	119	328	460 %	42	125	506	1,106
Allentown, PA	155	200	1,078	595	40	125	465	1,050	115	75	613	435
Amarillo, TX	274	343	312	14	23	43	32	35	251	301	281	12
Amherst, NY	47	14	NA	X	5	2	NA	X	42	12	NA	X
Amherst Town, NY	NA	NA	33	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	34	X
Anaheim, CA	405	526	1,144	183	57	85	237	315	344	442	907	164
Anchorage, AK	108	NA	110	2	16	NA	27	76	93	NA	83	-10
Ann Arbor, MI	245	261	231	-6	2	224	206	206	243	17	25	-90
Arlington, TX	256	412	319	25	15	37	34	125	241	375	286	19
Arlington, VA	363	714	758	109	41	52	158	286	323	662	600	86
Atlanta, GA	1,060	733	2,330	120	74	160	460	519	986	574	1,870	90
Aurora, CO	NA	379	288	X	NA	44	59	X	NA	335	229	X
Austin, TX	318	570	589	85	100	65	56	-44	218	504	533	145
Bakersfield, CA	547	1,067	2,032	272	159	399	962	503	387	668	1,071	176
Baltimore, MD	722	1,254	2,063	186	130	433	720	455	593	820	1,344	127
Baton Rouge, LA	NA	354	571	X	NA	24	34	X	NA	330	537	X
Beaumont, TX	402	422	693	73	51	67	63	23	351	355	631	80
Berkeley, CA	193	266	1,569	713	78	111	436	462	113	153	1,133	899
Birmingham, AL	569	116	1,060	86	29	2	23	-21	539	114	1,037	92
Boise, ID	382	324	512	34	45	25	23	-49	334	299	489	46
Boston, MA	171	NA	1,253	635	47	NA	635	1,264	124	NA	618	398
Bridgeport, CT	NA	917	1,181	X	NA	243	576	X	NA	673	605	X
Brownsville, TX	NA	NA	328	X	NA	NA	11	X	NA	NA	317	X
Buffalo, NY	75	364	580	673	3	27	71	2,436	72	337	508	605
Cedar Rapids, IA	NA	207	110	X	NA	16	9	X	NA	191	101	X
Charlotte, NC	281	391	776	177	89	94	189	112	191	298	587	207
Chattanooga, TN	306	434	NA	X	146	225	NA	X	159	210	NA	X
Chesapeake, VA	231	209	293	27	29	38	43	50	202	171	250	23
Chicago, IL	508	750	1,157	128	508	NA	1,157	128	NA	NA	NA	X
Chula Vista, CA	NA	NA	808	X	NA	NA	147	X	NA	NA	661	X
Cincinnati, OH	NA	1,131	1,167	X	NA	82	211	X	NA	1,049	955	X
Cleveland, OH	NA	349	1,333	X	NA	75	237	X	NA	274	1,096	X
Colorado Springs, CO	120	171	196	64	44	24	62	39	75	147	134	79
Columbus, GA	351	NA	583	65	71	NA	369	422	283	NA	215	-24
Columbus, OH	153	95	283	85	42	38	60	42	95	57	223	134
Concord, CA	460	366	530	15	NA	70	115	X	460	296	416	-10
Corpus Christi, TX	633	385	342	-46	13	8	22	72	620	377	319	-49
Dallas, TX	NA	739	675	X	NA	9	98	X	NA	730	577	X
Dayton, OH	174	303	1,010	481	49	57	228	369	125	245	782	524
Denver, CO	368	642	724	97	33	21	29	-13	334	621	695	108
Des Moines, IA	70	16	118	68	40	15	53	34	30	1	65	113
Detroit, MI	320	393	1,052	228	320	393	1,052	228	NA	NA	NA	X
Durham, NC	NA	259	520	X	NA	25	11	X	NA	234	509	X
El Paso, TX	241	435	349	45	12	68	34	198	229	367	314	37
Elizabeth, NJ	589	808	929	58	142	40	54	-62	448	769	874	95
Erie, PA	103	138	NA	X	16	66	NA	X	87	72	NA	X
Eugene, OR	529	356	551	4	2	4	5	185	527	352	546	3
Evansville, IN	275	186	463	69	28	13	62	123	247	173	401	62
Flint, MI	269	262	1,008	274	70	191	682	871	199	71	326	64
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1,579	944	NA	X	85	111	NA	X	494	832	NA	X
Fort Wayne, IN	NA	69	128	X	NA	NA	4	X	NA	69	124	X
Fort Worth, TX	281	477	1,063	278	24	21	150	524	257	457	913	255
Fremont, CA	1,291	1,307	1,780	38	29	24	237	720	262	1,284	1,543	22
Fresno, CA	397	571	1,414	259	77	48	395	412	317	523	1,019	222
Fullerton, CA	425	264	790	86	80	34	211	162	345	230	579	68
Garden Grove, CA	233	589	608	161	49	95	128	163	176	493	480	172
Garland, TX	350	540	340	-3	29	127	116	302	321	413	225	-30
Gary, IN	265	172	261	-2	NA	171	31	X	265	1	162	-39
Glendale, AZ	NA	410	288	X	NA	75	61	X	NA	336	227	X
Glendale, CA	424	269	452	7	55	27	109	97	369	242	343	-7
Grand Rapids, MI	132	301	586	345	39	97	267	583	70	204	319	3,522
Greensboro, NC	503	573	984	96	NA	NA	NA	X	503	573	984	96
Hampton, VA	136	174	207	53	63	102	90	43	73	72	118	622
Hartford, CT	NA	1,902	525	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X
Hayward, CA	NA	330	1,547	X	NA	15	225	X	NA	316	1,322	X
Hialeah, FL	253	129	NA	X	100	35	NA	X	153	94	NA	X
Hollywood, FL	521	710	NA	X	135	100	NA	X	386	610	NA	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.35

Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of drug-related arrests in cities over 100,000 population

By offense type, 1980, 1985, and 1989^a--Continued

Cities over 100,000 population	Total drug arrest rate				Drug sale arrest rate				Drug possession arrest rate			
	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989
Honolulu, HI	149	478	365	146 %	10	30	37	271 %	138	448	328	137 %
Houston, TX	NA	451	555	X	NA	NA	1	X	NA	451	554	X
Huntington Beach, CA	579	350	543	-6	31	22	112	261	531	323	431	-19
Huntsville, AL	183	215	172	-6	183	215	132	-28	NA	NA	40	X
Independence, MO	NA	174	179	X	NA	12	3	X	NA	162	176	X
Indianapolis, IN	85	265	232	175	1	12	19	1,199	83	230	214	1,577
Inglewood, CA	NA	1,205	1,071	X	NA	291	282	X	NA	915	788	X
Irvine, CA	NA	NA	780	X	NA	NA	124	X	NA	NA	657	X
Irving, TX	236	256	383	62	17	25	28	63	219	231	355	62
Jackson, MS	230	712	693	202	1	NA	NA	X	28	NA	NA	X
Jacksonville, FL	483	286	NA	X	21	34	NA	X	462	252	NA	X
Jersey City, NJ	424	902	2,754	550	242	414	1,340	453	181	487	1,414	679
Kansas City, KS	NA	165	430	X	NA	11	58	X	NA	155	372	X
Kansas City, MO	NA	337	921	X	NA	8	32	X	NA	329	890	X
Knoxville, TN	154	195	328	113	42	24	146	249	112	171	182	62
Lakewood, CO	210	239	216	3	28	65	54	93	181	174	162	-11
Lansing, MI	14	73	780	5,669	NA	29	154	X	10	41	626	5,956
Laredo, TX	NA	173	230	X	NA	4	NA	X	NA	170	230	X
Las Vegas Metro Police, NV	NA	776	1,023	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X
Lexington, KY	192	200	600	213	85	54	235	176	106	146	365	2,433
Lincoln, NB	253	193	294	16	27	30	32	18	226	163	261	16
Little Rock, AR	193	200	NA	X	36	68	NA	X	157	131	NA	X
Livonia, MI	469	250	665	42	60	45	53	-12	409	205	612	50
Long Beach, CA	473	572	1,316	178	36	36	265	644	438	536	1,051	140
Los Angeles, CA	591	1,291	1,391	135	141	375	590	320	450	917	801	78
Louisville, KY	747	560	NA	X	717	223	NA	X	30	337	NA	X
Lubbock, TX	168	173	228	35	3	13	1	-69	165	160	227	37
Macon, GA	109	345	NA	X	94	185	NA	X	15	160	NA	X
Madison, WI	57	82	57	0	12	54	29	131	44	28	28	-37
Manchester, NH	NA	NA	237	X	NA	NA	39	X	NA	NA	198	X
Memphis, TN	176	196	657	273	28	NA	NA	X	148	NA	NA	X
Mesa, AZ	211	243	223	6	44	33	55	25	167	210	168	1
Miami, FL	393	836	NA	X	13	141	NA	X	380	694	NA	X
Milwaukee, WI	775	326	359	-54	57	61	145	153	485	264	215	-56
Minneapolis, MN	NA	220	162	X	NA	24	49	X	NA	196	113	X
Mobile, AL	343	412	1,256	266	68	46	1,218	1,699	275	365	39	-86
Modesto, CA	546	561	1,351	148	67	11	196	191	479	549	1,157	141
Montgomery, AL	418	193	131	-69	105	19	9	-91	313	174	122	-61
New Haven, CT	242	491	2,230	820	29	66	1,124	3,722	213	425	1,106	419
New Orleans, LA	NA	NA	1,094	X	NA	NA	483	X	NA	NA	612	X
New York, NY	355	980	1,255	254	119	379	605	410	236	602	650	175
Newark, NJ	405	1,211	1,751	332	148	574	1,024	593	257	637	727	182
Newport News, VA	314	241	545	74	57	83	156	172	256	158	389	52
Norfolk, VA	1,193	582	624	-48	75	1	58	-23	119	581	567	-49
Oakland, CA	469	745	3,472	641	198	352	1,243	529	271	392	2,229	722
Oceanside, CA	NA	NA	1,641	X	NA	NA	335	X	NA	NA	1,306	X
Oklahoma City, OK	599	519	732	22	129	132	247	91	470	387	485	3
Omaha, NB	172	242	578	236	41	39	98	141	132	203	480	265
Ontario, CA	NA	914	1,796	X	NA	99	326	X	NA	816	1,470	X
Orange, CA	NA	683	1,381	X	NA	46	169	X	NA	637	1,412	X
Orlando, FL	282	644	NA	X	39	159	NA	X	243	485	NA	X
Overland Park, KS	NA	NA	255	X	NA	NA	37	X	NA	NA	217	X
Oxnard, CA	161	602	1,974	1,129	14	12	178	1,190	147	596	1,796	1,123
Pasadena, CA	460	757	1,398	204	59	236	503	758	395	521	895	127
Pasadena, TX	793	761	370	-53	91	110	89	-2	702	651	281	-60
Paterson, NJ	578	726	1,219	111	99	418	550	454	479	309	668	40
Peoria, IL	NA	181	413	X	NA	10	78	X	NA	171	335	X
Philadelphia, PA	295	474	727	146	132	167	363	175	163	307	141	-14
Phoenix, AZ	316	392	530	68	51	89	192	276	265	303	339	28
Pittsburgh, PA	304	421	723	138	113	163	NA	X	191	258	NA	X
Plano, TX	NA	NA	204	X	NA	NA	38	X	NA	NA	165	X
Pomona, CA	NA	931	1,864	X	NA	172	471	X	NA	756	1,393	X
Portland, OR	NA	329	1,001	X	NA	20	74	X	NA	309	928	X
Portsmouth, VA	178	263	515	190	24	57	173	622	154	207	341	122
Providence, RI	109	377	827	657	28	83	241	759	81	294	586	622
Pueblo, CO	NA	325	231	X	NA	9	11	X	NA	316	221	X
Raleigh, NC	591	374	634	7	80	58	215	170	512	317	419	-18
Reno, NV	555	627	NA	X	47	55	NA	X	508	572	NA	X
Richmond, VA	434	676	746	72	88	152	228	161	346	524	518	49
Riverside, CA	436	489	1,703	291	40	49	396	904	387	448	1,307	238
Rochester, NY	176	186	987	460	52	35	139	168	125	151	848	581
Rockford, IL	122	87	111	-8	NA	1	33	X	122	86	79	-36
Sacramento, CA	201	258	1,555	672	48	71	534	1,003	153	187	1,020	567

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.35

Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of drug-related arrests in cities over 100,000 population

By offense type, 1980, 1985, and 1989^a--Continued

Cities over 100,000 population	Total drug arrest rate				Drug sale arrest rate				Drug possession arrest rate			
	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989
St. Louis, MO	NA	437	1,221	X	NA	30	208	X	NA	407	1,013	X
St. Paul, MN	241	143	260	8%	37	116	47	30%	205	27	213	4%
St. Petersburg, FL	424	378	NA	X	33	152	NA	X	391	226	NA	X
Salinas, CA	NA	NA	1,095	X	NA	NA	254	X	NA	NA	840	X
Salt Lake City, UT	284	536	445	57	65	133	104	60	219	403	341	56
San Antonio, TX	220	383	475	116	24	316	88	269	196	67	387	97
San Bernardino, CA	214	1,437	NA	X	25	188	NA	X	188	1,249	NA	X
San Diego, CA	1,062	662	1,836	73	120	51	314	163	942	611	1,522	62
San Francisco, CA	567	592	1,797	217	220	100	771	251	348	492	1,026	195
San Jose, CA	370	705	1,289	248	59	63	191	222	311	642	1,098	253
Santa Ana, CA	341	1,013	1,921	463	72	166	505	597	269	842	1,416	426
Santa Rosa, CA	NA	NA	758	X	NA	NA	96	X	NA	NA	662	X
Savannah, GA	181	323	707	290	60	62	178	197	121	261	529	336
Scottsdale, AZ	NA	107	212	X	NA	13	53	X	NA	94	159	X
Shreveport, LA	118	171	304	157	6	45	147	2,281	103	127	157	52
South Bend, IN	45	38	NA	X	11	21	NA	X	34	17	NA	X
Spokane, WA	146	405	NA	X	25	113	NA	X	122	291	NA	X
Springfield, MA	319	849	2,718	751	83	180	530	535	236	668	2,188	828
Springfield, MO	65	244	446	589	8	17	30	263	56	227	416	637
Stamford, CT	NA	391	698	X	NA	5	304	X	NA	19	394	X
Sterling Heights, MI	128	32	105	-18	56	NA	NA	X	72	26	105	45
Stockton, CA	417	999	1,486	256	47	136	600	1,164	370	846	886	140
Sunnyvale, CA	219	228	485	121	24	13	93	296	197	213	392	98
Syracuse, NY	187	278	767	311	17	88	27	59	170	189	740	336
Tacoma, WA	NA	251	673	X	NA	54	93	X	NA	197	581	X
Tampa, FL	515	870	NA	X	102	246	NA	X	413	624	NA	X
Tempe, AZ	225	NA	295	31	33	NA	102	210	192	NA	193	1
Thousand Oaks, CA	NA	NA	332	X	NA	NA	52	X	NA	NA	280	X
Toledo, OH	NA	170	533	X	NA	90	322	X	NA	81	211	X
Topeka, KS	198	171	229	15	30	33	88	191	168	138	141	-16
Torrance, CA	1,092	413	355	-68	81	37	75	-8	11	377	280	-72
Tucson, AZ	237	266	NA	X	35	59	NA	X	202	213	NA	X
Tulsa, OK	374	480	391	5	104	75	141	36	270	405	251	-7
Vallejo, CA	NA	NA	1,371	X	NA	NA	441	X	NA	NA	930	X
Virginia Beach, VA	391	332	336	-14	53	74	71	35	339	258	265	-22
Waco, TX	200	341	400	99	12	19	12	5	189	323	387	105
Warren, MI	107	74	334	213	45	5	66	45	61	60	268	336
Washington, DC	510	1,452	1,738	241	15	536	791	5,080	494	916	947	91
Waterbury, CT	NA	342	1,326	X	NA	128	604	X	NA	214	722	X
Wichita, KS	187	294	217	16	20	18	27	35	167	277	190	14
Winston-Salem, NC	536	862	1,343	150	7	204	135	1,883	529	658	1,208	128
Worcester, MA	119	276	NA	X	5	141	NA	X	114	135	NA	X
Yonkers, NY	90	NA	917	914	14	NA	60	332	77	NA	857	1,019
Youngstown, OH	NA	NA	230	X	NA	NA	54	X	NA	NA	167	X
Average arrest rate	345	453	794	130	66	96	231	250	284	350	578	104

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This table includes data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1980, 1985, and 1989. Data were excluded if a city reported less than 12 months of data or if the population fell below 100,000 in either 1980, 1985, or 1989. For a description of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, see Appendix 3.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Thomas C. Castellano and James L. Lebeau, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 4.36

Drug use by arrestees in 21 U.S. cities

By type of arrest charge and sex, 1989

Arrest charge	Males		Females	
	Arrestees tested	Percent testing positive for any drug ^a	Arrestees tested	Percent testing positive for any drug ^a
Total	16,179	67 %	5,798	66 %
Assault	1,711	55	422	53
Burglary	1,701	75	232	72
Damage/destroy property	226	55	44	57
Drug sale/possession	2,652	83	964	83
Family offense	425	50	94	51
Flight/escape/warrant	488	68	199	72
Fraud/forgery	415	58	302	55
Homicide	263	57	37	46
Larceny/theft	2,321	71	1,200	61
Probation/parole violation	481	64	142	64
Prostitution	145	59	700	82
Public peace/disturbance	981	58	344	56
Robbery	990	73	107	75
Sex offenses	418	44	(b)	X
Stolen vehicle	1,080	64	89	73
Stolen property	356	70	80	59
Traffic offense	106	37	316	45
Weapons	675	63	73	62
Other	745	56	437	59

Note: These data are from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. DUF data are collected in central booking facilities in participating cities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of arrestees (Source, p. 2).

For methodology, survey sampling information, and a list of participating cities, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bLess than 20 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-123941 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1990), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.37

Drug use by arrestees in 21 U.S. cities

By type of drug and sex, 1989

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin
Male				
Birmingham, AL	64 %	21 %	53 %	5 %
Chicago, IL	74	31	59	27
Cleveland, OH	66	20	56	3
Dallas, TX	65	27	51	8
Detroit, MI	63	21	50	8
Fort Lauderdale, FL	66	27	50	3
Houston, TX	65	24	52	4
Indianapolis, IN	56	40	26	3
Kansas City, MO	60	25	44	2
Los Angeles, CA	70	20	52	13
Miami, FL	70	29	65	2
New Orleans, LA	69	28	60	6
New York, NY	79	20	72	18
Philadelphia, PA	81	26	74	10
Phoenix, AZ	58	34	32	8
Portland, OR	64	35	37	14
St. Louis, MO	64	27	50	7
San Antonio, TX	53	29	26	15
San Diego, CA	82	42	41	22
San Jose, CA	62	25	32	7
Washington, DC	67	12	59	12
Female				
Birmingham, AL	56	18	43	5
Dallas, TX	47	14	36	7
Fort Lauderdale, FL	63	12	53	2
Houston, TX	58	16	48	8
Indianapolis, IN	45	23	23	5
Kansas City, MO	74	19	63	5
Los Angeles, CA	78	13	65	19
New Orleans, LA	64	18	52	6
New York, NY	76	10	67	19
Philadelphia, PA	82	14	70	15
Phoenix, AZ	70	29	53	15
Portland, OR	70	23	49	26
St. Louis, MO	62	20	46	7
San Antonio, TX	48	15	28	20
San Diego, CA	77	29	38	19
San Jose, CA	59	12	28	9
Washington, DC	83	10	74	25

Note: See Note, table 4.36. The following cities did not test or interview female arrestees: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and Miami. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-123941 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1990), pp. 4, 6-8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.38

Drug use by arrestees in 21 U.S. cities

By type of drug, age, and sex, 1989

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a					Marihuana					Cocaine				
	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older
Male															
Birmingham, AL	54 %	64 %	68 %	71 %	60 %	29 %	29 %	18 %	21 %	10 %	42 %	54 %	57 %	59 %	50 %
Chicago, IL	64	72	95	79	69	34	32	38	27	17	43	59	78	71	62
Cleveland, OH	51	72	73	73	62	19	27	20	16	11	43	60	64	61	52
Dallas, TX	58	67	74	71	52	34	35	28	21	14	43	49	61	58	43
Detroit, MI	49	66	69	70	62	34	31	18	10	11	29	48	64	63	48
Fort Lauderdale, FL	54	68	75	72	57	35	34	27	25	16	41	49	57	61	42
Houston, TX	59	64	66	79	62	26	28	24	22	18	44	52	57	64	50
Indianapolis, IN	53	59	60	56	50	45	44	44	34	30	21	27	27	24	34
Kansas City, MO	50	67	70	69	44	34	32	22	22	17	28	49	58	56	31
Los Angeles, CA	54	70	74	75	71	26	30	23	15	8	35	50	56	64	54
Miami, FL	62	67	70	76	74	31	29	21	29	36	55	62	68	71	66
New Orleans, LA	53	74	78	78	64	27	32	31	30	18	44	64	69	68	55
New York, NY	62	84	84	89	71	31	23	18	14	14	49	80	78	86	63
Philadelphia, PA	71	84	88	85	75	36	35	22	17	13	63	74	82	80	66
Phoenix, AZ	55	61	62	63	46	42	40	41	24	17	22	30	36	43	27
Portland, OR	59	67	70	66	53	46	45	37	33	16	25	34	42	43	37
St. Louis, MO	60	69	68	65	54	31	37	24	22	13	44	54	54	49	47
San Antonio, TX	53	55	64	56	40	45	38	31	26	9	19	22	40	30	23
San Diego, CA	76	81	84	85	82	52	51	41	33	30	34	43	42	45	42
San Jose, CA	53	67	66	76	49	34	33	28	20	10	25	29	37	36	31
Washington, DC	44	66	79	74	73	10	16	16	7	8	37	55	72	69	66
Female															
Birmingham, AL	36	58	60	62	51	24	16	20	19	16	24	48	43	46	42
Dallas, TX	25	45	51	73	42	6	14	18	21	6	17	35	42	46	32
Fort Lauderdale, FL	52	68	63	61	63	39	17	6	6	3	26	61	55	56	51
Houston, TX	36	55	72	68	57	10	21	21	12	10	26	49	67	50	41
Indianapolis, IN	33	41	53	55	39	22	19	31	22	16	12	24	30	30	11
Kansas City, MO	54	78	86	79	56	15	22	27	13	8	40	68	72	64	52
Los Angeles, CA	56	77	80	81	86	12	26	13	7	3	44	62	71	68	69
New Orleans, LA	32	58	74	78	60	16	20	19	16	14	29	48	64	62	46
New York, NY	61	74	69	87	84	10	17	5	8	7	55	67	64	75	72
Philadelphia, PA	76	85	86	84	75	26	16	10	9	14	64	74	78	75	56
Phoenix, AZ	66	74	72	71	62	30	35	23	34	21	51	49	60	51	52
Portland, OR	62	68	79	72	63	27	28	25	15	13	35	43	65	49	45
St. Louis, MO	30	78	69	55	50	12	22	23	16	22	27	55	52	42	39
San Antonio, TX	40	40	57	61	44	18	21	19	7	6	15	28	40	34	20
San Diego, CA	74	76	78	78	78	24	33	33	25	25	35	35	45	32	40
San Jose, CA	(c)	55	67	69	44	(c)	11	17	12	6	(c)	23	33	46	18
Washington, DC	67	77	90	91	82	19	10	7	14	6	48	69	86	84	71

Note: See Notes, tables 4.36 and 4.37. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^bLess than 1.0 percent.

^cLess than 20 cases.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marihuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-123941 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1990), pp. 4, 6-8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Heroin				
15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older
0 %	3 %	3 %	10 %	8 %
26	30	30	27	25
0	2	2	2	9
5	7	5	13	9
1	(b)	5	17	17
0	1	2	6	4
3	0	6	3	10
3	3	2	5	4
2	1	2	5	3
7	11	11	11	22
3	0	2	0	4
4	3	2	12	11
6	13	23	27	21
6	9	7	12	17
0	5	9	13	11
2	12	12	15	27
3	4	6	10	16
4	13	21	18	20
9	15	25	26	36
0	4	6	12	15
(b)	3	12	19	28
4	2	8	2	7
2	5	6	12	12
0	4	2	6	0
5	4	6	4	22
2	2	2	15	9
6	1	5	8	8
8	16	19	22	26
3	6	6	10	6
12	13	17	20	33
16	11	13	23	13
4	10	20	18	18
10	12	34	45	37
0	8	7	8	11
10	13	25	25	26
6	19	16	22	27
(c)	3	5	27	15
2	21	28	34	32

Table 4.39

Drug use by arrestees in 21 U.S. cities

By type of drug, race, ethnicity, and sex, 1989

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a				Marihuana				Cocaine				Heroin			
	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Male																
Birmingham, AL	68 %	52 %	(b)	(b)	19 %	28 %	(b)	(b)	60 %	26 %	(b)	(b)	4 %	8 %	(b)	(b)
Chicago, IL	73	74	78 %	(b)	29	35	44 %	(b)	60	54	56 %	(b)	30	17	18 %	(b)
Cleveland, OH	70	52	46	(b)	17	31	21	(b)	64	28	29	(b)	3	2	0	(b)
Dallas, TX	68	59	60	(b)	25	32	30	(b)	60	33	45	(b)	7	9	7	(b)
Detroit, MI	64	58	(b)	(b)	21	21	(b)	(b)	51	42	(b)	(b)	8	8	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	74	59	54	(b)	23	30	36	(b)	64	38	36	(b)	2	3	0	(b)
Houston, TX	70	56	60	(b)	20	28	33	(b)	62	35	38	(b)	3	9	4	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	57	55	(b)	(b)	37	44	(b)	(b)	35	14	(b)	(b)	3	3	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	65	49	(b)	(b)	24	32	(b)	(b)	54	22	(b)	(b)	2	3	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	83	70	61	(b)	18	25	21	(b)	73	36	45	(b)	8	16	15	(b)
Miami, FL	69	70	71	(b)	31	38	22	(b)	61	65	69	(b)	3	3	0	(b)
New Orleans, LA	72	52	(b)	(b)	27	33	(b)	(b)	63	32	(b)	(b)	6	5	(b)	(b)
New York, NY	82	66	77	(b)	20	17	21	(b)	76	53	70	(b)	13	27	25	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	83	73	85	(b)	25	28	34	(b)	78	56	73	(b)	8	8	19	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	65	56	58	37 %	26	35	34	37 %	51	22	40	17 %	3	7	12	3 %
Portland, OR	72	61	67	41	25	41	26	29	56	27	52	15	11	14	35	6
St. Louis, MO	66	54	(b)	(b)	24	41	(b)	(b)	57	14	(b)	(b)	8	5	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	66	45	51	(b)	25	33	28	(b)	52	12	25	(b)	9	9	20	(b)
San Diego, CA	87	86	78	52	39	48	39	28	65	21	49	16	15	16	33	8
San Jose, CA	60	59	67	(b)	22	30	25	(b)	42	24	34	(b)	11	7	7	(b)
Washington, DC	67	66	(b)	(b)	11	37	(b)	(b)	61	29	(b)	(b)	12	11	(b)	(b)
Female																
Birmingham, AL	55	60	(b)	(b)	18	21	(b)	(b)	48	31	(b)	(b)	3	9	(b)	(b)
Dallas, TX	49	45	56	(b)	13	16	7	(b)	40	29	52	(b)	5	10	7	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	64	64	(b)	(b)	8	15	(b)	(b)	58	50	(b)	(b)	0	5	(b)	(b)
Houston, TX	65	56	48	(b)	16	16	14	(b)	61	38	33	(b)	4	9	12	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	52	37	(b)	(b)	24	22	(b)	(b)	31	14	(b)	(b)	8	2	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	76	72	(b)	(b)	18	22	(b)	(b)	69	52	(b)	(b)	4	7	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	82	80	74	(b)	14	17	5	(b)	78	59	53	(b)	10	22	45	(b)
New Orleans, LA	63	71	(b)	(b)	18	20	(b)	(b)	53	49	(b)	(b)	6	5	(b)	(b)
New York, NY	80	67	77	(b)	9	15	7	(b)	73	54	70	(b)	14	27	28	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	83	78	81	(b)	15	13	11	(b)	73	54	81	(b)	10	30	17	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	84	68	58	65	26	30	22	38	80	46	51	35	4	17	22	8
Portland, OR	73	70	(b)	(b)	15	27	(b)	(b)	61	44	(b)	(b)	19	28	(b)	(b)
St. Louis, MO	63	60	(b)	(b)	16	36	(b)	(b)	54	22	(b)	(b)	5	14	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	66	50	43	(b)	23	17	12	(b)	55	25	21	(b)	19	13	22	(b)
San Diego, CA	85	78	57	(b)	33	29	20	(b)	74	25	20	(b)	18	20	20	(b)
San Jose, CA	46	61	65	(b)	8	17	7	(b)	40	26	22	(b)	3	9	11	(b)
Washington, DC	85	72	(b)	(b)	9	18	(b)	(b)	77	55	(b)	(b)	27	18	(b)	(b)

Note: See Notes, tables 4.36 and 4.37. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^bLess than 20 cases.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marihuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-123941 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1990), pp. 4, 6-8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.40

Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-90

(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	234.7	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	\$424,363	\$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	22,656.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8	56,276.6
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	\$959,634	\$1,996,954	\$2,906,224	\$3,531,580	\$5,236,626	\$6,889,931

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. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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.

^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.

^cValue data were computed using the most recent retail values available at the time of publication. Values for heroin, cocaine, marihuana, and total have been recalculated to reflect updated retail price data from the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee and the DEA.

^dValues for heroin, cocaine, and marihuana were estimated from the DEA national retail price data for the period July to September 1988. The value of hashish was estimated from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police retail price data for the month of August 1988. Values for opium, morphine, and other drugs cannot be estimated because of a lack of U.S. price data. Estimated values of "other drugs" for the years prior to fiscal year 1988 were based on an estimated mix of drugs that is no longer considered valid.

1983 ^c	1984 ^c	1985 ^c	1986 ^c	1987 ^c	1988 ^d	1989	1990
285	396	426	406	527	322	454	527
593.6	664.3	784.6	692.4	639.0	1,350.5	1,056.7	1,497.1
\$347,334	\$428,477	\$491,124	\$399,492	\$391,289	\$905,230	NA	NA
1,731	1,625	2,164	2,557	2,158	2,333	2,059	2,069
19,601.5	27,525.8	50,506.4	52,520.9	87,898.3	137,408.4	129,493.2	164,703.2
\$2,431,590	\$3,338,728	\$3,544,053	\$3,381,668	\$5,659,517	\$9,713,055	NA	NA
1,829	1,530	1,948	2,158	1,930	1,675	1,656	1,947
2,209.8	42,389.5	22,970.0	17,555.4	1,073.2	94,475.1	51,476.0	17,052.7
\$4,033	\$77,361	\$41,920	\$22,822	\$1,717	\$263,575	NA	NA
12,101	12,304	12,002	10,377	14,569	11,226	10,183	7,431
2,732,974.5	3,274,927.2	2,389,704.1	2,211,068.1	1,701,149.6	969,966.7	645,858.2	222,274.4
\$2,186,380	\$3,143,930	\$2,867,645	\$2,918,610	\$2,653,793	\$1,764,391	NA	NA
103	429	1118	807	538	952	3,384	6,942
78.9	258.0	505.0	321.2	1,014.6	1,482.7	901.3	2,047.2
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
199	156	10	8	8	12	26	12
60.0	12.6	3.3	0.6	4.2	20.1	10.3	8.4
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,862	2,627	2,179	2,680	3,345	2,726	2,549	1,675
5,592,669	6,819,717	22,540,573	1,424,682	3,881,793	282,317	2,622,721	2,349,719
\$23,657	\$28,847	\$95,347	\$6,026	\$16,420	NA	NA	NA
19,110	19,067	15,280	19,013	18,078	19,246	20,311	20,603
\$4,992,993	\$7,017,343	\$7,040,080	\$6,728,618	\$8,722,737	\$12,646,252	NA	NA

^cFor 1975 through 1982 heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity. In fiscal year 1983, DEA revised the method of calculating and reporting price values and no longer base prices on the 60 percent purity factor.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A., 1980*, p. 33; *1985*, p. 41; *1988*, p. 40; *1989*, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs-Update 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1991), p. 40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.41

Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1978-90

	Opium (lbs.)	Heroin (lbs.)	Cocaine (lbs.)	Marihuana (lbs.)	Hashish (lbs.)	Hallucino- gens (d.u.)	Depres- sants (d.u.)	Stimu- lants (d.u.)	Metha- done (d.u.)
1978	27	442	1,009	1,117,422	3,004	4,349,917	311,044	2,901,948	39
1979	4	160	1,139	887,302	43,261	6,439,136	5,671,379	7,711,628	14,998
1980	NA	201	2,590	994,468	5,993	7,522,905	8,337,806	6,434,742	NA
1981	NA	332	4,352	1,935,202	30,162	36,064,329	21,701,603	47,475,580	NA
1982	NA	608	12,493	2,814,787	3,086	1,978,617	5,739,423	4,482,404	NA
1983	263	662	19,625	1,795,875	31,339	58,542,610	2,535,040	11,345,783	NA
1984	18	850	25,344	2,909,393	2,059	596,999	688,491	16,500,791	3,218
1985	45	985	39,969	1,641,626	21,858	4,593,867	664,589	20,709,871	57,903
1986	6	801	59,699	1,819,764	577	16,748,616	1,627,315	27,846,419	70
1987 ^a	65	804	81,823	1,429,339	2,368	6,057,338	643,178	26,929,899	920
1988 ^a	73	1,841	127,967	1,241,830	83,542	17,530,667	192,215	95,972,547	375,009
1989 ^a	13	1,554	182,357	747,510	1,601	13,559,696	563,050	94,343,491	22,165
1990	30	1,405	160,097	311,247	176	2,939,772	335,423	143,866,393	22,996

Note: The notation "d.u." refers to dosage unit.

^aData have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1978*, p. 3; *1979*, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, STRIDE information system. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.42

Number of marihuana plots sighted and eradicated, plants destroyed, arrests, and weapons and assets seized

Under the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, by State, 1990

State	Plots sighted	Plots eradicated	Number of plants destroyed	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized	Value of assets seized ^a
United States, total	31,152	29,469	125,876,752	5,729	3,210	\$38,691,584
Alabama	1,831	1,831	192,918	66	1	284,750
Alaska	41	41	8,637	32	21	425,600
Arizona	24	17	24,760	24	13	3,730,000
Arkansas	1,541	1,541	125,420	213	124	576,623
California	2,279	2,084	204,450	851	907	8,381,987
Colorado	33	30	18,698	23	6	3,000
Connecticut ^b	3	3	326	3	0	150,000
Delaware	3	1	227	0	0	500
Florida	1,148	1,148	92,901	330	42	4,789,377
Georgia	1,378	1,378	97,233	149	4	0
Hawaii	2,239	2,068	752,937	607	27	1,326,517
Idaho	38	38	3,194	37	46	77,000
Illinois	414	304	3,140,258	149	38	347,257
Indiana	2,002	1,965	60,149,608	87	15	319,100
Iowa	102	102	1,067,277	17	35	83,750
Kansas	290	290	13,210,260	68	136	554,455
Kentucky	3,189	3,189	616,314	253	115	538,000
Louisiana	377	377	44,596	121	55	174,000
Maine	308	254	13,729	52	48	150,400
Maryland	316	316	2,886	51	4	0
Massachusetts	72	72	3,451	51	21	15,300
Michigan	1,171	786	357,955	126	78	1,224,312
Minnesota	315	315	1,278,349	114	27	1,029,200
Mississippi	380	380	53,066	65	13	0
Missouri	619	609	2,127,818	224	117	3,373,290
Montana	26	26	3,730	36	0	54,500
Nebraska	31	27	29,065,943	95	13	66,241
Nevada	15	15	2,200	17	25	184,000
New Hampshire	61	61	2,542	45	14	4,200
New Jersey ^b	11	11	526	7	3	195,500
New Mexico	53	25	4,447	29	0	4,000
New York	100	100	4,283	13	0	4,000
North Carolina	2,511	2,511	145,916	243	1	0
North Dakota	12	10	9,011	10	0	300
Ohio	485	485	43,437	173	65	0
Oklahoma	605	605	9,220,135	59	30	12,230
Oregon	1,057	1,057	59,785	232	400	3,200,626
Pennsylvania	227	199	51,673	16	10	310,000
Rhode Island	16	16	500	0	0	0
South Carolina	241	238	23,636	61	0	0
South Dakota	294	32	59,977	10	0	17,000
Tennessee	3,072	2,796	542,580	254	71	292,289
Texas	523	523	1,948,536	137	165	1,284,290
Utah	13	13	3,003	10	3	400,000
Vermont	81	77	12,587	24	3	1,226,800
Virginia	622	619	33,660	85	36	18,073
Washington	280	280	30,801	290	373	2,739,836
West Virginia	222	220	29,010	4	2	12,900
Wisconsin	473	376	990,275	161	103	1,110,381
Wyoming	8	8	1,291	5	0	0

Note: These data were collected by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in conjunction with the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. This program is a joint Federal and State effort in which DEA contributes funding, training, equipment, investigative, and aircraft resources to the participating States in the effort to eradicate domestically-cultivated marihuana.

Data for sightings were compiled from individual State reports and information provided by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. "Plots" are defined by the presence of marihuana plants and vary in size. "Plots eradicated" refer to those plots in which the marihuana plants were destroyed.

^aA provision of Federal law allows the government to seize profits of the illicit drug trade and allows participating law enforcement agencies to share a percentage of the assets forfeited to the government.

^bConnecticut and New Jersey were not funded through the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program in 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *1990 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.43

Seizures of illegal drug laboratories

By type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-90

	Total	PCP	Metham- phetamine	Amphet- amine	Metha- qualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallu- cinogens	Other controlled sub- stances ^a
Total	5,576	513	3,873	579	104	30	19	144	99	215
1975	32	15	11	2	1	0	0	3	0	X
1976	97	30	36	11	5	4	4	7	0	X
1977	148	66	46	10	10	6	1	2	7	X
1978	180	79	69	12	7	5	0	4	4	X
1979	235	53	137	10	9	4	2	5	15	X
1980	234	49	126	20	17	1	4	2	15	X
1981	182	35	87	14	13	2	4	5	10	12
1982	224	47	132	18	7	0	0	6	7	7
1983	226	39	119	25	10	4	0	11	11	7
1984	197	13	121	19	3	3	0	16	3	19
1985	419	23	257	67	5	0	1	29	2	35
1986	509	8	372	66	4	0	2	23	6	28
1987	682	13	561	68	1	1	1	17	2	18
1988	810	20	667	82	4	0	0	9	7	21
1989	852	13	683	101	5	0	0	1	0	49
1990	549	10	449	54	3	0	0	4	10	19

^aThis category includes other controlled substances such as phenyl 2 propanone, a precursor used in making methamphetamine and amphetamine, and methadone, an opiate-type heroin substitute.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, *Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs* (Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981), p. 37; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.44

Seizures and arrests for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1979-90

(Domestic value in thousands)

Type of property seized	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Prohibited non-narcotic articles												
Number of seizures	20,959	18,464	19,198	23,463	25,870	20,225	15,849	12,785	32,254	12,828	10,670	11,225
Domestic value	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles												
Number of seizures	2,829	3,039	4,011	5,951	9,481	9,347	9,323	8,911	11,400	12,073	12,444	7,952
Domestic value	\$9,060	\$12,269	\$14,882	\$35,936	\$63,912	\$62,954	\$80,666	\$74,597	\$84,807	\$97,570	\$100,729	\$82,535
Aircraft												
Number of seizures	135	195	272	206	203	157	145	123	176	129	182	144
Domestic value	\$19,979	\$11,584	\$32,487	\$34,742	\$19,104	\$50,327	\$150,448	\$17,414	\$112,479	\$204,643	\$204,000	\$102,630
Vessels												
Number of seizures	272	1,319	556	500	405	558	524	292	535	374	333	229
Domestic value	\$74,529	\$91,269	\$46,535	\$44,462	\$33,209	\$49,256	\$41,227	\$14,424	\$23,783	\$122,585	\$58,139	\$14,944
Monetary instruments												
Number of seizures	1,328	1,257	1,554	1,802	2,066	2,088	1,114	1,370	2,138	3,064	4,102	4,222
Domestic value	\$22,472	\$31,382	\$39,846	\$32,757	\$50,174	\$67,734	\$95,838	\$121,536	\$102,383	\$165,296	\$225,028	\$445,965
General merchandise												
Number of seizures	24,318	19,789	23,250	27,132	36,972	33,334	32,679	30,489	40,257	23,966	22,416	21,562
Domestic value	\$41,639	\$39,606	\$63,491	\$92,015	\$142,824	\$348,796	\$277,339	\$237,850	\$417,750	\$477,938	\$509,601	\$453,601
Total												
Number of seizures	49,841	44,063	48,841	59,054	74,997	65,709	59,634	53,970	86,760	52,434	51,700	47,059
Domestic value	\$167,680	\$186,109	\$197,242	\$239,912	\$309,223	\$579,068	\$645,519	\$465,820	\$741,203	\$1,068,032	\$1,101,671	\$1,102,271
Arrests	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23,536	20,466	17,896	18,536	17,491

Note: See Note, table 4.40. "Prohibited non-narcotic articles" includes vehicles, aircraft, vessels, monetary instruments, and other articles of contraband, with the exception of illegal drugs. "General merchandise" includes any other type of merchandise brought into the country in violation of the U.S. Customs laws. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A., 1980*, p. 32; *1985*, p. 40; *1989*, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs Update 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1991), p. 40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.45

Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-90

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Vessels seized	16	38	141	101	134	146	173	170	218	165
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	12	21	32	23	17	21	30	21	38	28
Marihuana seized (lbs.)	183,168	1,032,609	3,321,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,643,043	3,525,775	2,448,940	2,505,357	2,142,133
Marihuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	183,990	194,074	91,988	249,666	247,577
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	62	0	0	0	0	40	9.36	46.20	1,966.92	6,546.82
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.40	0.00	0.01	0.00	10.01	96.10	828.01	1,150.01	75.00	847.25
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580	0	29,962	1	2,099
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18	0	0	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	10	18	1
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	0	0	1	0
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0	0	16,000	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,584	5,961,009	61,628	100	0	1
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,081	895	1,054	794
Estimated street value of contraband seized (in millions)	\$146.28	\$435.13	\$1,345.04	\$1,916.23	\$1,992.75	\$1,802.25	\$4,042.62	\$2,124.42	\$2,767.70	\$3,196.29

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 editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, *Digest of Law Enforcement Statistics, Thru March 31, 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 1991), p. 4; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.46

Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation

Fiscal years 1972-90

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes				Total value	Value of counterfeit coins		
		Passed on the public		Seized before circulation			Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value
		Number	Value	Number	Value				
1972	\$27,752	287	\$4,816	1,097	\$22,911	\$27,726	\$15.3	\$10.7	\$26.0
1973	25,306	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	25,282	12.4	10.9	23.3
1974	21,402	121	2,431	660	18,951	21,382	7.9	11.7	19.7
1975	48,625	156	3,616	1,286	44,986	48,602	7.7	14.8	22.5
1976	35,089	135	3,375	673	31,706	35,080	5.4	3.3	8.8
Transition quarter	5,475	49	1,108	145	4,365	5,473	0.8	0.7	1.5
1977	44,039	255	4,872	1,178	39,158	44,030	7.1	1.3	8.5
1978	22,341	197	4,000	561	18,338	22,338	2.2	0.9	3.1
1979	50,770	188	4,515	1,240	46,249	50,764	1.8	3.6	5.4
1980	60,846	189	5,541	1,324	55,292	60,833	1.3	11.5	13.2
1981	58,554	228	6,906	1,390	51,642	58,547	4.8	1.7	6.5
1982	82,273	273	8,586	1,484	73,681	82,267	1.0	4.1	5.2
1983	71,790	215	7,803	1,518	63,960	71,763	2.3	24.8	27.2
1984	89,293	207	7,559	2,087	81,731	89,290	0.9	1.7	2.7
1985	68,659	183	6,926	1,335	61,732	68,658	1.1	0.7	1.8
1986	45,720	201	6,870	749	38,849	45,719	0.5	0.5	0.9
1987	71,584	294	9,322	1,382	62,261	71,583	0.5	0.6	1.0
1988	121,640	284	11,563	2,311	110,076	121,639	0.6	0.6	1.1
1989	89,101	389	13,842	2,191	75,258	89,100	1.6	0.1	1.7
1990	80,359	370	14,021	1,643	66,338	80,359	(a)	0.1	0.2

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 October 1 to September 30.

^aRounds to less than 0.1.

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.

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
159	139	150	151	74
17	29	70	60	28
1,523,070	1,212,963	448,894	224,606	62,279
171,549	108,121	90,692	8,853	12,200
10,333.66	14,723.42	12,825.56	32,896.00	16,802.68
1,391.46	11,207.21	25,760.84	19,492.13	52,732.13
2	0	0	0	12,700
1	0	86,000	40,000	0
47	37	80	4	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
694	614	485	363	299
\$2,774.84	\$3,381.52	\$2,669.33	\$2,447.45	\$3,324.02

Table 4.47

Counterfeit plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of operation, fiscal years 1980-90

Fiscal year	Notes	Office machine coples	Food coupons	False identification	Coin	Foreign country	All other ^a	Total
1980	73	0	0	0	0	5	0	78
1981	76	1	0	0	1	6	0	84
1982	79	0	0	0	3	7	1	90
1983	104	0	0	0	1	11	3	119
1984	83	0	0	0	2	7	0	92
1985	92	7	0	1	1	5	3	109
1986	76	30	0	6	1	23	0	136
1987	103	41	3	6	10	18	1	182
1988	93	24	0	9	10	19	3	158
1989	71	21	1	6	0	20	4	123
1990	73	33	0	29	2	18	2	157

^aIncludes all other U.S. obligations under U.S. Secret Service jurisdiction.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.48

Aliens deported from the United States

By reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-90

(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 laws	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)	Other
1908 to 1990	1,023,564	1,564	58,723	16,675	29,765	27,327	43,673	140,230	158,781	490,559	22,568	16,762	16,937
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	231,762	18	2,524	67	3,626	38	4,028	33,740	16,503	171,004	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	2,085	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	25,888	0	264	9	265	2	202	1,901	707	22,525	3	0	10
1980	17,341	0	206	4	188	0	130	1,774	485	14,542	1	0	11
1981	16,720	1	200	4	161	1	122	1,959	474	13,781	2	0	15
1982	14,512	4	285	4	182	5	95	1,796	418	11,701	0	0	22
1983	18,226	1	617	7	336	2	128	1,957	495	14,471	1	0	211
1984	17,587	4	558	7	492	2	126	1,699	381	14,268	1	0	49
1985	21,305	4	868	5	822	3	154	1,911	460	17,061	2	0	15
1986	22,142	5	957	8	891	2	214	1,852	329	17,803	3	0	78
1987	22,124	8	1,619	5	2,713	0	340	1,259	347	15,811	1	0	21
1988	22,859	3	1,640	35	4,072	3	407	975	362	15,306	1	0	55
1989	29,946	4	1,790	12	5,462	4	549	1,196	315	20,518	1	0	95
1990 ^a	25,228	2	1,859	6	6,295	0	516	1,161	304	14,950	0	0	135

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. "Other" includes persons who, at the time of their entry, were excludable as: polygamists, draft evaders, illiterates over 16 years of age, children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent(s), smugglers, and those deported for unknown reasons. Data for 1980-88 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aData are preliminary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Section 5

Judicial processing of defendants

This section provides information on the judicial processing of adult and juvenile defendants in the United States. The data present information on State, Federal, and military courts.

The initial tables involve requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors and court orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communication. In addition, information concerning the activities of the U.S. Attorneys' offices is presented.

The next segment presents data from the Federal Justice Statistics database. Tables provide information on matters concluded in U.S. District Courts, suspects declined for prosecution and referred to U.S. magistrates, and defendants prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced in U.S. District Courts. Additional tables present data on cases filed, terminated, and pending, and the length of trials in U.S. District Courts. Finally, a number of tables display defendants detained, disposed, and sentenced in U.S. District Courts.

The third portion of the section begins with an assessment of the application of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines to defendants in U.S. District Courts. This information includes the number of defendants, the types of sentences imposed, and the reasons for upward and downward departure from the Commission's guidelines.

Information on case processing in State courts comprises the next section. The data are from the National Judicial Reporting Program, the Offender Based Transaction Statistics program, and the National Pretrial Reporting Program. Information is provided on felony convictions and sentences in State courts as well as case processing in a number of States. In addition, release status, bail, disposition, adjudication outcome, and sentencing information for defendants in the 75 largest counties is presented.

The next portion of the section includes information on petitions filed in U.S. District Courts, appeals to the U.S. Courts of Appeal, and activities of the U.S. Supreme Court. Data on requests for executive clemency, commutations of sentences, and pardons are also presented.

Information on criminal tax fraud cases, arrests and convictions by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and antitrust violations is provided. Furthermore, a series of tables present data on violations of immigration laws. These include suspects investigated and prosecuted by U.S. Attorneys, and disposition, conviction, and sentencing infor-

mation on immigration law violators in U.S. District Courts. Information on the investigative activities of the U.S. Secret Service is also provided.

The final segment of the section presents data on delinquency and status offense cases processed by juvenile courts in a number of States. Tables involving offenses, detention, probation, and placement are presented for those adjudicated delinquent and for status offenders. In addition, information on abuses of public office and judicial misconduct inquiries is provided. Finally, military court martial activities of the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard are displayed.

Table 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 1973-90

Fiscal year	Requests			Witnesses		
	Total number	Percent		Total number	Percent	
		Criminal Division	Other		Criminal Division	Other
1973	1,160	66 %	34 %	2,715	59 %	41 %
1974	1,410	80	20	3,655	56	44
1975	1,632	77	23	3,733	58	42
1976	1,789	76	24	3,923	60	40
1977	1,798	70	30	4,413	44	56
1978	1,445	66	34	2,997	47	53
1979	1,596	73	27	3,204	57	43
1980	1,653	73	27	3,530	54	46
1981	1,686	74	26	3,271	62	38
1982	1,836	75	25	3,810	58	42
1983	1,986	72	28	4,226	53	47
1984	2,378	77	23	4,784	59	41
1985	2,451	77	23	5,146	65	35
1986	2,550	76	24	5,013	65	35
1987	2,359	79	21	4,603	71	29
1988	2,357	77	23	4,699	68	32
1989	2,301	79	21	4,496	72	28
1990	2,049	83	17	3,735	78	22

Note: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of use immunity. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires all Federal prosecuting attorneys 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 table 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 to the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorneys. "Other" refers to the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, 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 for witnesses.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.2

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1968-89

	State	Federal
1968 ^a	174	0
1969	268	33
1970	414	182
1971	531	285
1972	649	206
1973	734	130
1974	607	121
1975	593	108
1976	549	137
1977	549	77
1978	489	81
1979	466	87
1980	483	81
1981	483	106
1982	448	130
1983	440	208
1984	512	289
1985	541	243
1986	504	250
1987	437	236
1988	445	293
1989	453	310

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, oral, or electronic 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 1989, p. 1). A total of 37 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications during 1989. Twelve of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1989.

^a For 1968, the reporting period was from June to December.

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, 1977 to December 31, 1977* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. xvi; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 19; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1990), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.3

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

By major offense under investigation, 1989

(This table shows the most serious offense for each court authorized interception.)

Offense	Total	Federal	State
All offenses	763	310	453
Bribery	10	2	8
Gambling	111	14	97
Homicide and assault	20	5	15
Kidnaping	3	3	0
Larceny and theft	8	0	8
Loansharking, usury, and extortion	18	6	12
Narcotics	471	209	262
Racketeering	89	47	42
Other	33	24	9

Note: See Note, table 5.2.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1990), pp. 12, 13.

Table 5.4

Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1973-89

Year arrests and convictions reported	Year installed																
	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)	1983 (N=602)	1984 (N=773)	1985 (N=722)	1986 (N=676)	1987 (N=634)	1988 (N=678)	1989 (N=763)
1973																	
Arrests	2,306	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	409	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1974																	
Arrests	293	2,162	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	607	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975^a																	
Arrests	403	707	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	597	676	336	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976^a																	
Arrests	21	91	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	146	413	615	358	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977^a																	
Arrests	7	19	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	46	161	412	772	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978^a																	
Arrests	0	13	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	21	30	155	246	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979^a																	
Arrests	0	0	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	9	22	75	198	303	368	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1980^a																	
Arrests	0	0	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	4	2	2	19	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1981^a																	
Arrests	0	5	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	2	6	9	36	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1982^a																	
Arrests	0	0	0	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	1	1	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1983^a																	
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	8	159	122	325	473	776	521	X	X	X	X	X	X
1984^a																	
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649	X	X	X	X	X
1985^a																	
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	1	0	2	2	18	22	93	98	320	958	660	X	X	X	X
1986^a																	
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	1	2	0	62	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761	X	X	X
1987^a																	
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	77	42	225	419	759	2,226	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	54	45	80	265	552	830	506	X	X
1988^a																	
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	67	169	305	716	2,486	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	31	7	55	195	523	936	543	X
1989^a																	
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	59	9	138	186	969	2,804
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	11	72	39	163	341	1,192	706

Note: See Note, table 5.2. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from the interceptions of wire, oral, and electronic communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrest and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

^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* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 20; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1990), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.5

Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices

Fiscal years 1970-90

Fiscal year	Total	Criminal trials	Civil trials
1970	5,849	4,752	1,097
1971	6,355	5,202	1,153
1972	7,133	5,943	1,190
1973	7,304	6,203	1,101
1974	6,448	5,128	1,320
1975	6,247	5,180	1,067
1976	6,412	5,337	1,075
1977	5,490	4,446	1,044
1978	4,837	3,845	992
1979	4,752	3,663	1,089
1980	4,430	3,361	1,069
1981	4,791	3,627	1,164
1982	4,816	3,657	1,159
1983	6,242	4,994	1,248
1984	5,423	3,020	2,403
1985	5,944	3,026	2,918
1986	4,852	3,485	1,367
1987	4,721	3,635	1,086
1988	4,568	3,473	1,095
1989	6,124	3,694	2,430
1990	5,560	3,936	1,624

Note: The U.S. Attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement representative in each of the Federal judicial districts. The Attorney and staff members 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 Act cases, and other civil matters. U.S. Attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, pre-judgment 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 Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1979*, Chart 6; *Fiscal Year 1987*, Chart 5 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1989*, Table 11; *Fiscal Year 1990*, Table 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.6

Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices

By offense, on Sept. 30, 1990

	Offenses for which there are criminal cases pending	
	Number	Percent
Total	34,340	100.00 %
Controlled substances	12,322	35.88
Fraud/government	1,595	4.64
Weapons control	2,468	7.19
Conspiracy	1,321	3.85
Stolen property	1,284	3.74
Bail	1,432	4.17
Bank robbery	1,031	3.00
Income tax	847	2.47
Immigration	1,096	3.19
Postal crimes	827	2.41
Banks and banking	776	2.26
Mail and wire fraud	1,799	5.24
Counterfeiting and forgery	722	2.10
All others	6,820	19.86

Note: See Note, table 5.5. These figures do not include appeals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Chart 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.7

Suspects in criminal matters concluded in U.S. District Courts or by U.S. magistrates

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-88

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in criminal matters concluded				
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988
All offenses ^a	69,344	78,407	86,995	91,310	94,548
Violent offenses	3,861	3,828	4,040	4,460	4,480
Murder	180	187	211	258	336
Assault	864	781	982	1,071	1,008
Robbery	2,426	2,150	2,120	2,257	2,257
Rape	30	75	83	161	247
Other sex offenses	63	246	338	456	355
Kidnaping	183	234	185	137	169
Threats against the President	115	155	121	120	108
Property offenses	21,429	23,508	26,081	28,900	27,468
Fraudulent offenses	16,594	19,554	22,076	24,765	23,675
Embezzlement	3,976	4,517	5,020	5,472	5,339
Fraud ^b	9,796	11,723	13,643	15,859	15,633
Forgery	2,797	3,257	3,372	3,392	2,631
Counterfeiting	25	57	41	42	72
Other offenses	4,835	3,954	4,005	4,135	3,793
Burglary	93	89	98	115	99
Larceny	2,680	2,187	2,349	2,575	2,442
Motor vehicle theft	817	714	783	938	810
Arson	19	23	14	25	16
Transportation of stolen property	114	188	98	118	71
Other	1,112	753	663	364	355
Drug offenses	9,546	15,669	18,633	22,729	25,801
Public-order offenses	32,622	33,845	36,099	33,606	35,783
Regulatory offenses	6,218	6,505	7,039	7,488	7,824
Agriculture	302	418	411	497	615
Antitrust	182	71	73	144	122
Fair labor standards	41	57	41	41	40
Food and drug	472	372	554	630	624
Motor carrier	114	142	133	144	190
Other regulatory offenses	5,107	5,445	5,827	6,032	6,233
Other offenses	26,404	27,340	29,060	26,118	27,959
Weapons offenses	1,796	2,702	3,086	3,190	3,627
Immigration offenses	8,186	6,933	8,416	6,888	7,058
Tax law violations ^c	1,312	1,858	2,052	2,256	2,098
Bribery	433	431	508	543	567
Perjury	219	283	295	266	255
National defense	465	746	640	576	620
Escape	3,156	2,693	2,814	2,873	3,466
Racketeering and extortion	1,705	1,805	1,745	1,971	1,896
Gambling offenses	254	108	338	299	330
Liquor offenses	68	24	13	5	34
Mail or transport of obscene materials	113	86	69	83	134
Migratory birds	1,134	1,083	670	775	950
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	7,435	8,293	7,971	5,875	6,108
Other	128	295	443	518	816

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the Pretrial Services Agency. Suspects are persons under investigation or interrogation as likely perpetrators of a criminal offense. Matters are potential cases under review by U.S. Attorneys on which more than 1 hour is expended. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aTotal may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87, Addendum for 1988 and Preliminary 1989*, NCJ-125616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 1.

Table 5.8

Suspects declined for prosecution by U.S. Attorneys

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-88

Most serious offense investigated	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	22,525	32.5 %	21,356	27.2 %	24,422	28.1 %	26,171	28.7 %	28,825	30.5 %
Violent offenses	1,126	29.2	1,036	27.1	1,018	25.2	1,088	24.4	1,206	26.9
Murder	37	20.6	43	23.0	65	30.8	51	19.8	118	35.1
Assault	254	29.4	251	32.1	313	31.9	290	27.1	291	28.9
Robbery	636	26.2	437	20.3	391	18.4	455	20.2	433	19.2
Rape	14	46.7	30	40.0	26	31.3	38	23.6	94	38.1
Other sex offenses	36	57.1	123	50.0	127	37.6	142	31.1	151	42.5
Kidnaping	86	47.0	87	37.2	52	28.1	58	42.3	72	42.6
Threats against the President	63	54.8	65	41.9	44	36.4	54	45.0	47	43.5
Property offenses	10,428	48.7	9,007	38.3	10,333	39.6	10,963	37.9	11,277	41.1
Fraudulent offenses	8,855	53.4	7,880	40.3	9,194	41.6	9,760	39.4	10,090	42.6
Embezzlement	1,817	45.7	1,557	34.5	1,831	36.5	1,842	33.7	1,805	33.8
Fraud ^b	5,937	60.6	5,338	45.5	6,290	46.1	6,784	42.8	7,379	47.2
Forgery	1,091	39.0	964	29.6	1,054	31.3	1,117	32.9	896	34.1
Counterfeiting	10	40.0	21	36.8	19	46.3	17	40.5	10	13.9
Other offenses	1,573	32.5	1,127	28.5	1,139	28.4	1,203	29.1	1,187	31.3
Burglary	15	16.1	10	11.2	24	24.5	25	21.7	25	25.3
Larceny	1,007	37.6	632	28.9	684	29.1	685	26.6	724	29.6
Motor vehicle theft	378	46.3	289	40.5	256	32.7	360	38.4	309	38.1
Arson	7	B	10	43.5	9	B	13	52.0	8	B
Transportation of stolen property	31	27.2	83	44.1	38	38.8	50	42.4	45	63.4
Other	135	12.1	103	13.7	122	19.3	70	19.2	76	21.4
Drug offenses	1,827	19.1	2,557	16.3	3,050	16.4	3,752	16.5	4,705	18.2
Public-order offenses	8,539	26.2	8,304	24.5	9,351	25.9	9,768	29.1	11,146	31.1
Regulatory offenses	2,879	46.3	3,391	52.1	3,935	55.9	4,207	56.2	4,301	55.0
Agriculture	101	33.4	70	16.7	92	22.4	144	29.0	167	27.2
Antitrust	28	15.4	14	19.7	8	11.0	29	20.1	22	18.0
Fair labor standards	20	48.8	28	49.1	14	34.1	22	53.7	21	52.5
Food and drug	181	38.3	88	23.7	103	18.6	115	18.3	59	9.5
Motor carrier	43	37.7	55	38.7	57	42.9	67	46.5	102	53.7
Other regulatory offenses	2,506	49.1	3,136	57.6	3,661	62.8	3,830	63.5	3,930	63.1
Other offenses	5,660	21.4	4,913	18.0	5,416	18.6	5,561	21.3	6,845	24.5
Weapons offenses	601	33.5	612	22.6	805	26.1	894	28.0	1,069	29.5
Immigration offenses	202	2.5	189	2.7	179	2.1	211	3.1	240	3.4
Tax law violations ^c	484	36.9	312	16.8	447	21.8	581	25.8	649	30.9
Bribery	257	59.4	253	58.7	312	61.4	269	49.5	325	57.3
Perjury	100	45.7	92	32.5	116	39.3	90	33.8	110	43.1
National defense	122	26.2	371	49.7	332	51.9	198	34.4	307	49.5
Escape	1,039	32.9	852	31.6	796	28.3	898	31.3	1,160	33.5
Racketeering and extortion	1,117	65.5	818	45.3	742	42.5	817	41.5	941	49.6
Gambling offenses	153	60.2	51	47.2	75	22.2	92	30.8	82	24.8
Liquor offenses	22	32.4	4	16.7	0	X	1	B	13	38.2
Mail or transport of obscene materials	41	36.3	30	34.9	33	47.8	29	34.9	54	40.3
Migratory birds	68	6.0	69	6.4	49	7.3	60	7.7	67	7.1
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	1,380	18.6	1,123	13.5	1,349	16.9	1,225	20.9	1,587	26.0
Other	74	57.8	137	46.4	181	40.9	196	37.8	241	29.5

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

^aTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87, Addendum for 1988 and Preliminary 1989*, NCJ-125616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.9

Suspects referred to U.S. magistrates

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-88

Most serious offense investigated	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	15,601	22.5 %	11,094	14.1 %	12,652	14.5 %	10,747	11.8 %	10,959	11.6 %
Violent offenses	353	9.1	180	4.7	201	5.0	265	5.9	210	4.7
Murder	3	1.7	5	2.7	8	3.8	11	4.3	5	1.5
Assault	178	20.6	93	11.9	88	9.0	147	13.7	117	11.6
Robbery	138	5.7	38	1.8	68	3.2	70	3.1	59	2.6
Rape	0	X	0	X	3	3.6	5	3.1	1	0.4
Other sex offenses	3	4.8	0	X	4	1.2	6	1.3	7	2.0
Kidnaping	13	7.1	21	9.0	13	7.0	12	8.8	6	3.6
Threats against the President	18	15.7	23	14.8	17	14.0	14	11.7	15	13.9
Property offenses	2,680	12.5	1,546	6.6	1,613	6.2	1,948	6.7	1,579	5.7
Fraudulent offenses	1,489	9.0	925	4.7	1,083	4.9	1,590	6.4	1,312	5.5
Embezzlement	447	11.2	267	5.9	270	5.4	273	5.0	343	6.4
Fraud ^b	653	6.7	425	3.6	595	4.4	1,099	6.9	773	4.9
Forgery	382	13.7	229	7.0	213	6.3	218	6.4	187	7.1
Counterfeiting	7	28.0	4	7.0	5	12.2	0	X	9	12.5
Other offenses	1,191	24.6	621	15.7	530	13.2	358	8.7	267	7.0
Burglary	4	4.3	0	X	3	3.1	0	X	3	3.0
Larceny	341	12.7	135	6.2	140	6.0	187	7.3	173	7.1
Motor vehicle theft	35	4.3	11	1.5	17	2.2	27	2.9	8	1.0
Arson	3	B	1	4.3	0	B	1	4.0	0	B
Transportation of stolen property	11	9.6	9	4.8	7	7.1	5	4.2	1	1.4
Other	797	71.7	465	61.8	363	54.8	138	37.9	82	23.1
Drug offenses	716	7.5	536	3.4	631	3.4	1,248	5.5	1,371	5.3
Public-order offenses	11,387	34.9	8,704	25.7	9,984	27.7	7,165	21.3	7,716	21.6
Regulatory offenses	1,403	22.6	566	8.7	584	8.3	414	5.5	459	5.9
Agriculture	126	41.7	107	25.6	136	33.1	13	2.6	30	4.9
Antitrust	0	X	2	2.8	0	X	1	0.7	0	X
Fair labor standards	5	12.2	2	3.5	1	2.4	0	X	0	X
Food and drug	58	12.3	47	12.6	49	8.8	40	6.3	71	11.4
Motor carrier	10	8.8	2	1.4	0	X	2	1.4	2	1.1
Other regulatory offenses	1,204	23.6	406	7.5	398	6.8	358	5.9	356	5.7
Other offenses	11,387	37.8	8,704	29.8	9,984	32.3	7,165	25.8	7,257	26.0
Weapons offenses	117	6.5	74	2.7	63	2.0	85	2.7	79	2.2
Immigration offenses	5,134	62.7	4,389	63.3	6,058	72.0	4,373	63.5	4,529	64.2
Tax law violations ^c	90	6.9	25	1.3	40	1.9	27	1.2	13	0.6
Bribery	14	3.2	12	2.8	11	2.2	9	1.7	33	5.8
Perjury	5	2.3	0	X	5	1.7	6	2.3	1	0.4
National defense	156	33.5	118	15.8	100	15.6	97	16.8	115	18.5
Escape	1,361	43.1	1,056	39.2	1,120	39.8	1,046	36.4	1,304	37.6
Racketeering and extortion	52	3.0	54	3.0	34	1.9	25	1.3	29	1.5
Gambling offenses	0	X	1	0.9	1	0.3	2	0.7	2	0.6
Liquor offenses	4	5.9	2	8.3	1	B	2	B	0	X
Mail or transport of obscene materials	1	0.9	2	2.3	1	1.4	1	1.2	2	1.5
Migratory birds	685	60.4	784	72.4	421	62.8	152	19.6	216	22.7
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	2,319	31.2	1,557	18.8	1,474	18.5	853	14.5	775	12.7
Other	46	35.9	64	21.7	71	16.0	73	14.1	159	19.5

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

^aTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87, Addendum for 1988 and Preliminary 1989*, NCJ-125616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.10

Defendants prosecuted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-88

Most serious offense investigated	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	31,218	45.0 %	45,957	58.6 %	49,921	57.4 %	54,392	59.6 %	54,764	57.9 %
Violent offenses	2,382	61.7	2,612	68.2	2,821	69.8	3,107	69.7	3,064	68.4
Murder	140	77.8	139	74.3	138	65.4	196	76.0	213	63.4
Assault	432	50.0	437	56.0	581	59.2	634	59.2	600	59.5
Robbery	1,652	68.1	1,675	77.9	1,661	78.3	1,732	76.7	1,765	78.2
Rape	16	53.3	45	60.0	54	65.1	118	73.3	152	61.5
Other sex offenses	24	38.1	123	50.0	207	61.2	308	67.5	197	55.5
Kidnaping	84	45.9	126	53.8	120	64.9	67	48.9	91	53.8
Threats against the President	34	29.6	67	43.2	60	49.6	52	43.3	46	42.6
Property offenses	8,321	38.8	12,955	55.1	14,135	54.2	15,989	55.3	14,612	53.2
Fraudulent offenses	6,250	37.7	10,749	55.0	11,799	53.4	13,415	54.2	12,273	51.8
Embezzlement	1,712	43.1	2,693	59.6	2,919	58.1	3,357	61.3	3,191	59.8
Fraud ^b	3,206	32.7	5,960	50.8	6,758	49.5	7,976	50.3	7,481	47.9
Forgery	1,324	47.3	2,064	63.4	2,105	62.4	2,057	60.6	1,548	58.8
Counterfeiting	8	32.0	32	56.1	17	41.5	25	59.5	53	73.6
Other offenses	2,071	42.8	2,206	55.8	2,336	58.3	2,574	62.2	2,339	61.7
Burglary	74	79.6	79	88.8	71	72.4	90	78.3	71	71.7
Larceny	1,332	49.7	1,420	64.9	1,525	64.9	1,703	66.1	1,545	63.3
Motor vehicle theft	404	49.4	414	58.0	510	65.1	551	58.7	493	60.9
Arson	9	B	12	52.2	5	B	11	44.0	8	B
Transportation of stolen property	72	63.2	96	51.1	53	54.1	63	53.4	25	35.2
Other	180	16.2	185	24.6	172	25.9	156	42.9	197	55.5
Drug offenses	7,003	73.4	12,576	80.3	14,952	80.2	17,729	78.0	19,725	76.5
Public-order offenses	12,696	38.9	16,837	49.7	16,764	46.4	16,673	49.6	16,921	47.3
Regulatory offenses	1,936	31.1	2,548	39.2	2,520	35.8	2,867	38.3	3,064	39.2
Agriculture	75	24.8	241	57.7	183	44.5	340	68.4	418	68.0
Antitrust	154	84.6	55	77.5	65	89.0	114	79.2	100	82.0
Fair labor standards	16	39.0	27	47.4	26	63.4	19	46.3	19	47.5
Food and drug	233	49.4	237	63.7	402	72.6	475	75.4	494	79.2
Motor carrier	61	53.5	85	59.9	76	57.1	75	52.1	86	45.3
Other regulatory offenses	1,397	27.4	1,903	34.9	1,768	30.3	1,844	30.6	1,947	31.2
Other offenses	10,760	40.8	14,289	52.3	14,244	49.0	13,806	52.9	13,857	49.6
Weapons offenses	1,078	60.0	2,016	74.6	2,218	71.9	2,211	69.3	2,479	68.3
Immigration offenses	2,850	34.8	2,355	34.0	2,179	25.9	2,304	33.4	2,289	32.4
Tax law violations ^c	738	56.3	1,521	81.9	1,565	76.3	1,648	73.0	1,436	68.4
Bribery	162	37.4	166	38.5	185	36.4	265	48.8	209	36.9
Perjury	114	52.1	191	67.5	174	59.0	170	63.9	144	56.5
National defense	187	40.2	257	34.5	208	32.5	281	48.8	198	31.9
Escape	756	24.0	785	29.1	898	31.9	929	32.3	1,002	28.9
Racketeering and extortion	536	31.4	933	51.7	969	55.5	1,129	57.3	926	48.8
Gambling offenses	101	39.8	56	51.9	262	77.5	205	68.6	246	74.5
Liquor offenses	42	61.8	18	75.0	12	B	2	B	21	61.8
Mail or transport of obscene materials	71	62.8	54	62.8	35	50.7	53	63.9	78	58.2
Migratory birds	381	33.6	230	21.2	200	29.9	563	72.6	667	70.2
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	3,736	50.2	5,613	67.7	5,148	64.6	3,797	64.6	3,746	61.3
Other	8	6.3	94	31.9	191	43.1	249	48.1	416	51.0

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

^aTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87, Addendum for 1988 and Preliminary 1989*, NCJ-125616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.11

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-88, preliminary 1989

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts					
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	Preliminary 1989 ^a
All offenses ^b	29,943	40,924	43,920	44,518	43,550	46,262
Violent offenses	2,134	2,226	2,192	2,241	2,139	2,163
Murder	111	101	93	109	93	102
Negligent manslaughter	11	33	29	21	27	46
Assault	450	458	489	499	448	395
Robbery	1,371	1,308	1,258	1,233	1,127	1,260
Rape	49	75	80	95	116	128
Other sex offenses	43	140	167	213	252	142
Kidnaping	73	71	48	46	48	58
Threats against the President	26	40	28	25	28	32
Property offenses	10,780	13,274	14,546	14,349	13,436	13,387
Fraudulent offenses	6,733	8,958	10,520	10,443	9,583	9,801
Embezzlement	1,605	1,711	1,986	1,918	1,775	1,777
Fraud ^c	3,307	4,989	6,139	6,588	6,193	6,447
Forgery	1,180	1,774	1,906	1,348	1,007	1,009
Counterfeiting	641	484	489	589	608	568
Other offenses	4,047	4,316	4,026	3,906	3,853	3,586
Burglary	129	136	93	103	100	110
Larceny	3,026	3,260	3,023	3,057	2,964	2,776
Motor vehicle theft	458	361	425	323	409	334
Arson	10	12	10	21	7	14
Transportation of stolen property	260	347	324	246	213	227
Other	164	200	151	156	160	125
Drug offenses	5,135	10,289	11,984	13,423	13,376	15,583
Possession	498	1,770	1,636	2,193	1,812	1,735
Trafficking, including importing and manufacturing	4,633	8,517	10,336	11,224	11,561	13,838
Other drug	4	2	12	6	3	10
Public-order offenses	11,893	15,132	15,193	14,500	14,593	15,120
Regulatory offenses	1,828	2,167	2,010	1,847	1,965	2,010
Agriculture	308	369	174	167	261	244
Antitrust	125	118	74	110	178	110
Fair labor standards	30	38	42	60	34	29
Food and drug	105	86	85	72	50	120
Motor carrier	73	104	82	52	66	59
Other regulatory offenses	1,187	1,452	1,553	1,386	1,376	1,448
Other offenses	10,065	12,965	13,183	12,653	12,628	13,110
Weapons offenses	980	1,552	1,802	1,730	1,803	2,137
Immigration offenses	2,200	2,417	2,464	2,138	1,851	2,426
Tax law violations ^d	1,407	1,253	1,459	1,374	1,429	1,156
Bribery	170	203	200	182	184	236
Perjury	70	145	132	116	104	108
National defense	193	340	339	243	203	201
Escape	609	609	622	670	651	643
Racketeering and extortion	418	560	591	495	561	581
Gambling offenses	129	80	204	150	164	169
Liquor offenses	60	18	14	8	10	13
Mail or transport of obscene materials	11	42	32	35	56	54
Traffic offenses	3,590	5,551	5,091	5,328	5,479	5,189
Migratory birds	101	34	40	36	33	70
Other	127	161	193	148	100	127

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aReflects only those transactions recorded prior to June 30, 1990.^bTotals may include cases for which offense or sentence category could not be determined.^cExcludes tax fraud.^dIncludes tax fraud.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87, Addendum for 1988 and Preliminary 1989*, NCJ-125616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.12

Offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts^a

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-88, preliminary 1989

Most serious conviction offense	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		Preliminary 1989 ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^c	13,766	46.0 %	20,605	50.3 %	23,058	52.5 %	23,579	53.0 %	23,450	53.8 %	27,071	58.5 %
Violent offenses	1,770	82.9	1,807	81.2	1,813	82.7	1,837	82.0	1,733	81.0	1,881	87.0
Murder	100	90.1	92	91.1	87	93.5	105	96.3	88	94.6	92	90.2
Negligent manslaughter	8	B	18	54.5	25	86.2	16	76.2	25	92.6	41	89.1
Assault	265	59.9	254	55.5	296	60.5	292	58.5	286	63.8	255	64.6
Robbery	1,252	91.3	1,210	92.5	1,186	94.3	1,164	94.4	1,059	94.0	1,231	97.7
Rape	29	59.2	60	80.0	65	81.3	83	87.4	97	83.6	100	78.1
Other sex offenses	31	72.1	85	60.7	88	52.7	113	53.1	112	44.4	75	52.8
Kidnaping	70	95.9	61	85.9	45	93.8	45	97.8	44	91.7	56	96.6
Threats against the President	15	57.7	27	67.5	21	75.0	19	76.0	22	78.6	31	96.9
Property offenses	4,630	42.9	5,612	42.3	6,291	43.2	6,234	43.4	5,723	42.6	5,917	44.2
Fraudulent offenses	2,825	42.0	3,696	41.3	4,416	42.0	4,610	44.1	4,182	43.6	4,360	44.5
Embezzlement	460	28.7	484	28.3	533	26.8	551	28.7	490	27.6	506	28.5
Fraud ^d	1,384	41.9	2,120	42.5	2,732	44.5	3,097	47.0	2,915	47.1	2,998	46.5
Forgery	610	51.7	803	45.3	872	45.8	606	45.0	459	45.6	513	50.8
Counterfeiting	371	57.9	289	59.7	279	57.1	356	60.4	318	52.3	343	60.4
Other offenses	1,805	44.6	1,916	44.4	1,875	46.6	1,624	41.6	1,541	40.0	1,557	43.4
Burglary	77	59.7	94	69.1	69	74.2	78	75.7	84	84.0	92	83.6
Larceny	1,180	39.0	1,252	38.4	1,196	39.6	1,125	36.8	978	33.0	1,025	36.9
Motor vehicle theft	321	70.1	263	72.9	325	76.5	220	68.1	293	71.6	238	71.3
Arson	6	B	5	B	8	B	19	90.5	2	B	11	B
Transportation of stolen property	178	68.5	250	72.0	229	70.7	148	60.2	132	62.0	157	69.2
Other	43	26.2	52	26.0	48	31.8	34	21.8	52	32.5	34	27.2
Drug offenses	3,675	71.6	7,774	75.6	9,272	77.3	10,196	75.9	10,599	79.2	13,126	84.2
Possession	114	22.9	762	43.1	677	41.4	609	27.8	400	22.1	458	26.4
Trafficking, including importing and manufacturing	3,560	76.8	7,012	82.3	8,588	83.1	9,584	85.4	10,197	88.2	12,665	91.5
Other drug	1	B	0	X	7	B	3	B	2	B	3	B
Public-order offenses	3,690	31.0	5,410	35.8	5,682	37.4	5,312	36.6	5,395	37.0	6,145	40.6
Regulatory offenses	484	26.5	661	30.5	688	34.2	601	32.5	640	32.6	742	36.9
Agriculture	54	17.5	51	13.8	24	13.8	16	9.6	52	19.9	37	15.2
Antitrust	32	25.6	6	5.1	7	9.5	11	10.0	43	24.2	22	20.0
Fair labor standards	11	36.7	4	10.5	2	4.8	3	5.0	6	17.6	2	6.9
Food and drug	5	4.8	10	11.6	13	15.3	19	26.4	8	16.0	24	20.0
Motor carrier	2	2.7	34	32.7	18	22.0	15	28.8	27	40.9	21	35.6
Other regulatory offenses	380	32.0	556	38.3	624	40.2	537	38.7	504	36.6	636	43.9
Other offenses	3,206	31.9	4,749	36.6	4,994	37.9	4,711	37.2	4,755	37.7	5,403	41.2
Weapons offenses	578	59.0	1,003	64.6	1,174	65.1	1,188	68.7	1,262	70.0	1,637	76.6
Immigration offenses	1,017	46.2	1,412	58.4	1,443	58.6	1,355	63.4	1,287	69.5	1,642	67.7
Tax law violations ^e	487	34.6	603	48.1	637	43.7	640	46.6	629	44.0	540	46.7
Bribery	62	36.5	90	44.3	107	53.5	83	45.6	81	44.0	101	42.8
Perjury	48	68.6	99	68.3	74	56.1	80	69.0	73	70.2	65	60.2
National defense	49	25.4	60	17.6	61	18.0	55	22.6	49	24.1	35	42.3
Escape	533	87.5	499	81.9	532	85.5	582	86.9	566	86.9	577	89.7
Racketeering and extortion	315	75.4	441	78.8	462	78.2	372	75.2	418	74.5	455	79.3
Gambling offenses	39	30.2	38	47.5	86	42.2	39	26.0	67	40.9	67	39.6
Liquor offenses	33	55.0	3	B	5	B	3	B	3	B	3	B
Mail or transport of obscene materials	3	B	17	40.5	6	18.8	12	34.3	14	25.0	9	16.7
Traffic offense	32	0.9	464	8.4	385	7.6	282	5.3	279	5.1	205	4.0
Migratory birds	1	1.0	2	5.9	1	2.5	1	2.8	8	24.2	9	12.9
Other	9	7.1	18	11.2	21	10.9	19	12.8	19	19.0	8	6.3

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^bIncludes tax fraud.^aIncludes sentences to prison with or without probation.^bReflects only those transactions recorded prior to June 30, 1990.^cTotals may include cases for which offense or sentence category could not be determined.

Percentages exclude cases for which sentence category could not be determined.

^dExcludes tax fraud.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87, Addendum for 1988 and Preliminary 1989*, NCJ-125616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 15, 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.13

Average length of prison sentences for offenders convicted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-88, preliminary 1989

Most serious conviction offense	Average sentence length for convicted offenders sentenced to prison (in months)					Preliminary 1989 ^a
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	
All offenses ^b	44.3	50.7	52.7	55.2	55.1	53.4
Violent offenses	125.4	135.4	132.0	126.2	110.7	88.3
Murder	123.4	212.0	196.3	154.6	162.7	139.9
Negligent manslaughter	36.6	33.5	40.2	25.9	29.2	23.9
Assault	40.7	45.6	44.6	48.4	39.7	34.1
Robbery	141.5	151.1	153.2	148.1	131.4	100.1
Rape	85.7	123.3	143.8	114.4	95.8	91.3
Other sex offenses	39.7	81.0	68.2	59.5	75.1	44.9
Kidnaping	262.6	254.5	242.9	293.9	190.5	145.1
Threats against the President	39.4	48.2	26.2	45.0	44.1	35.9
Property offenses	29.4	33.0	34.3	32.5	31.5	24.9
Fraudulent offenses	27.1	31.1	32.8	31.1	31.0	25.2
Embezzlement	20.1	22.9	21.9	22.1	19.6	16.4
Fraud ^c	24.9	30.0	33.8	32.1	32.9	28.4
Forgery	32.5	36.5	32.8	30.6	32.1	18.5
Counterfeiting	35.0	38.2	43.3	37.2	29.1	30.1
Other offenses	32.9	36.6	37.9	36.5	32.7	24.3
Burglary	46.0	67.0	41.9	59.0	55.6	41.3
Larceny	29.2	31.7	33.6	33.8	27.5	21.0
Motor vehicle theft	38.1	42.8	42.4	44.3	38.0	28.2
Arson	34.3	34.8	24.8	51.7	19.0	47.7
Transportation of stolen property	47.7	48.0	56.0	37.3	51.1	31.5
Other	9.3	15.5	24.1	11.7	17.7	12.2
Drug offenses	47.1	58.2	62.2	67.8	71.3	73.8
Possession	14.7	34.5	41.4	48.1	13.6	8.1
Trafficking, including importing and manufacturing	48.1	60.8	63.9	69.1	73.6	76.1
Other drug	12.0	(d)	30.0	30.0	15.0	25.0
Public-order offenses	24.5	32.7	36.9	35.5	30.7	27.0
Regulatory offenses	25.3	37.7	47.2	42.1	30.4	22.8
Agriculture	12.4	16.3	6.2	11.7	7.4	7.9
Antitrust	3.2	5.3	10.7	3.6	8.3	13.5
Fair labor standards	53.0	10.2	36.0	2.0	8.7	5.0
Food and drug	4.4	9.5	24.9	17.1	12.6	11.3
Motor carrier	66.5	10.2	6.9	10.2	23.6	11.8
Other regulatory offenses	28.3	42.4	50.9	45.8	35.6	24.8
Other offenses	23.8	29.4	30.8	32.2	30.7	27.6
Weapons offenses	37.6	41.5	45.4	53.3	52.3	45.8
Immigration offenses	13.0	14.4	15.1	15.2	11.7	9.1
Tax law violations ^e	13.1	22.4	20.6	21.1	22.8	24.7
Bribery	14.3	25.8	41.9	29.9	27.0	20.7
Perjury	24.9	44.8	20.2	31.8	18.9	17.1
National defense	19.6	63.0	42.9	26.3	14.3	14.4
Escape	20.8	26.2	23.3	22.7	23.9	23.7
Racketeering and extortion	62.6	84.8	89.6	84.4	72.3	55.7
Gambling offenses	12.7	17.5	18.5	20.3	12.6	12.2
Liquor offenses	16.2	20.0	16.0	12.0	4.7	3.7
Mail or transport of obscene materials	42.0	42.2	36.0	31.2	44.3	22.2
Traffic offenses	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.2
Migratory birds	6.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	5.1	11.3
Other	6.3	10.4	2.8	15.6	9.0	3.0

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aReflects only those transactions recorded prior to June 30, 1990.^bTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.^cExcludes tax fraud.^dNo cases of this type occurred in the data.^eIncludes tax fraud.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87, Addendum for 1988 and Preliminary 1989*, NCJ-125616 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.14

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By case commencement method, 1981-89

Method of commencement	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Percent change 1989 over 1988
Total	30,681	31,918	35,855	37,649	39,882	41,420	43,280	43,668	46,727	7.0 %
Indictment	17,755	19,462	20,024	21,759	21,928	24,590	24,323	22,932	24,450	6.6
Information, indictment waived	590	2,273	3,145	2,584	2,979	2,907	4,071	4,848	5,692	17.4
Information, other	9,183	6,678	7,933	8,232	9,119	9,088	9,451	9,768	10,564	8.1
Remanded from appellate court	89	66	32	41	30	39	30	47	64	36.2
Removed from State court	14	26	13	25	22	7	35	22	15	-31.8
Reopened/reinstated	117	107	73	117	118	132	167	142	108	-24.0
Appeal from U.S. magistrate	192	164	155	155	119	70	69	116	151	30.2
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	84	111	58	192	99	104	82	128	137	7.0
Consent before magistrate	2,590	2,831	4,230	4,279	5,284	4,348	4,872	5,470	5,286	-3.4
Retrial on mistrial	25	75	69	95	80	61	52	77	89	15.6
Retrial, remand from appeals court	42	125	123	179	104	74	128	118	171	44.9

Note: These 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. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 1985* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), p. A-46; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 31, 1989* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1990), p. 38. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.15

Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1982-89

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced ^a		Termi- nated	Pending
		Number	Cases per judgeships		
1982	515	32,682	63	31,889	16,659
1983	515	35,913	70	33,985	18,587
1984	515	36,845	72	35,494	19,938
1985	575	39,500	69	37,139	22,299
1986	575	41,490	72	39,328	24,453
1987	575	43,292	75	42,287	25,263
1988	575	44,585	78	42,115	27,722 ^b
1989	575	45,995	80	42,810	30,907
Percent change 1989 over 1988	0.0 %	3.2 %	3.2 %	1.7 %	11.5 %

^aIncludes transfers.

^bRevised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 12.

Table 5.16

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1955-89

	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	1,911	43,675	19,794
1977	19,794	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	27,910	1,022	29,297	14,759
1981	14,759	30,353	975	30,221	15,866
1982	15,866	31,765	917	31,889	16,659
1983	16,659	34,928	985	33,985	18,587
1984	18,587	35,911	934	35,494	19,938
1985	19,938	38,546	954	37,139	22,299
1986	22,299	40,427	1,063	39,333	24,456
1987	24,456	41,794 ^a	1,136	42,287	25,458
1988	25,458	43,116	1,082	42,115	27,733
1989	27,733	44,467	1,104	42,810	30,907

Percent change

1989 over 1988	9.7 %	3.1 %	2.0 %	1.7 %	11.4 %
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Note: There are two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates and, in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury, and an information is the charging document 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.

^aDoes not include 362 cases that were reopened during the reporting period.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1981*, p. 94; *1985*, p. 170; *1986*, pp. 232, 233 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 238, 239; *1988*, pp. 241, 242; *1989*, pp. 239, 240 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.17

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By offense, years ending June 30, 1988 and 1989

Nature of offense	1988 offenses	1989 offenses	Percent change ^a
Total	43,503	44,891	3.2 %
Miscellaneous general offenses	11,604	12,417	7.0
Drunk driving and traffic	7,653	8,197	7.1
Weapons and firearms	2,023	2,187	8.1
Other miscellaneous general offenses	997	1,054	5.7
Escape ^b	876	910	3.9
Kidnaping	55	69	25.5
Fraud	7,366	6,899	-6.3
Drug laws ^c	10,291	11,855	15.2
Narcotics	5,953	7,033	18.1
Marihuana	3,342	3,655	9.4
Controlled substances	996	1,167	17.2
Larceny and theft	3,531	3,474	-1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,674	1,505	-10.1
Embezzlement	2,067	2,059	-0.4
Immigration laws	1,894	1,938	2.3
Federal statutes	2,098	2,025	-3.5
Other Federal statutes	1,456	1,343	-7.8
Agricultural acts	294	279	-5.1
Migratory bird laws	31	65	109.7
Civil rights ^d	91	75	-17.6
Motor Carrier Act	61	45	-26.2
Antitrust violations	70	80	14.3
Food and drug acts	41	54	31.7
Contempt	54	84	55.6
Robbery	1,283	1,309	2.0
Bank	1,196	1,238	3.5
Postal	29	19	-34.5
Other	58	52	-10.4
Assault	617	567	-8.1
Auto theft	293	233	-20.5
Burglary	124	107	-13.7
Homicide	147	174	18.4
Sex offenses	511	324	-36.6
Liquor, Internal Revenue	3	5	B

Note: See Note, table 5.16.

^aPercent change computed on a difference of 10 or more.

^bIncludes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

^cThe Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513) became effective May 1, 1971.

^dThese include 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, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 255-258. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.18

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1989

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1988				Total commenced	Filed					Reopens ^b	Transfers
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings						
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a			
Total	27,722	23,841	3,647	234	45,995	44,467	29,205	14,713	549	424	1,104	
District of Columbia	339	328	11	0	585	567	450	113	2	11	7	
First Circuit	691	659	29	3	1,053	1,014	903	97	14	13	26	
Maine	127	118	9	0	127	123	97	26	0	3	1	
Massachusetts	304	291	10	3	335	313	278	29	6	2	20	
New Hampshire	18	18	0	0	48	45	40	4	1	1	2	
Rhode Island	62	56	6	0	81	78	69	9	0	2	1	
Puerto Rico	180	176	4	0	462	455	419	29	7	5	2	
Second Circuit	2,985	2,660	293	32	2,924	2,831	2,306	477	48	24	69	
Connecticut	189	180	7	2	248	238	211	24	3	6	4	
New York:												
Northern	169	139	26	4	349	343	133	208	2	0	6	
Eastern	1,048	946	97	5	805	770	708	62	0	15	20	
Southern	1,325	1,178	129	18	1,135	1,110	948	120	42	1	24	
Western	175	142	30	3	264	250	195	55	0	1	13	
Vermont	79	75	4	0	123	120	111	8	1	1	2	
Third Circuit	1,384	1,235	141	8	2,014	1,939	1,694	233	12	24	51	
Delaware	30	29	1	0	96	95	86	9	0	1	0	
New Jersey	469	350	114	5	590	568	385	177	6	5	17	
Pennsylvania:												
Eastern	356	345	8	3	556	537	521	14	2	4	15	
Middle	131	124	7	0	206	188	167	18	3	3	15	
Western	133	132	1	0	248	233	228	4	1	11	4	
Virgin Islands	265	255	10	0	318	318	307	11	0	0	0	
Fourth Circuit	2,316	1,549	748	19	6,716	6,588	2,700	3,813	75	31	97	
Maryland	432	273	150	9	946	917	350	535	32	8	21	
North Carolina:												
Eastern	228	176	51	1	1,363	1,351	198	1,152	1	3	9	
Middle	136	132	3	1	250	231	222	9	0	3	16	
Western	134	125	8	1	430	415	368	45	2	6	9	
South Carolina	241	219	22	0	523	501	437	61	3	2	20	
Virginia:												
Eastern	797	289	502	6	2,548	2,530	518	1,977	35	1	17	
Western	108	102	5	1	157	154	144	9	1	0	3	
West Virginia:												
Northern	115	113	2	0	225	222	208	14	0	2	1	
Southern	125	120	5	0	274	267	255	11	1	6	1	
Fifth Circuit	3,701	3,447	245	9	6,209	6,061	4,782	1,229	50	55	93	
Louisiana:												
Eastern	263	250	11	2	418	401	366	24	11	10	7	
Middle	22	19	3	0	47	46	44	2	0	0	1	
Western	91	72	19	0	245	239	184	37	18	1	5	
Mississippi:												
Northern	59	59	0	0	136	133	125	8	0	0	3	
Southern	146	142	4	0	186	183	176	5	2	0	3	
Texas:												
Northern	491	468	22	1	707	670	635	33	2	10	27	
Eastern	97	85	12	0	315	300	258	39	3	1	14	
Southern	1,816	1,687	124	5	2,632	2,582	1,860	716	6	20	30	
Western	716	665	50	1	1,523	1,507	1,134	365	8	13	3	
Sixth Circuit	1,880	1,573	300	7	3,368	3,228	2,533	652	43	38	102	
Kentucky:												
Eastern	108	107	1	0	184	179	173	5	1	2	3	
Western	300	115	184	1	507	497	161	325	11	5	5	
Michigan:												
Eastern	433	403	27	3	555	537	475	56	6	7	11	
Western	79	71	8	0	182	169	145	24	0	4	9	
Ohio:												
Northern	290	281	9	0	487	463	452	8	3	3	21	
Southern	229	205	24	0	448	425	368	50	7	2	21	
Tennessee:												
Eastern	91	85	3	3	230	221	188	25	8	2	7	
Middle	126	92	34	0	359	337	184	147	6	9	13	
Western	224	214	10	0	416	400	387	12	1	4	12	

See footnotes at end of table.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending June 30, 1988			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers				
42,810	41,343	25,478	14,891	974	364	1,103	30,907	26,618	4,048	241
570	542	380	156	6	11	17	354	350	3	1
1,106	1,067	940	116	11	15	24	638	604	27	7
158	153	119	34	0	3	2	96	94	2	0
343	322	287	32	3	4	17	296	281	9	6
41	38	33	4	1	1	2	25	23	2	0
76	72	68	4	0	2	2	67	56	11	0
488	482	433	42	7	5	1	154	150	3	1
2,593	2,533	1,933	525	75	20	40	3,316	3,005	281	30
255	238	200	32	6	6	11	182	178	4	0
319	312	110	187	15	0	7	199	160	36	3
721	711	627	77	7	9	1	1,132	1,044	84	4
971	954	762	148	44	3	14	1,489	1,338	131	20
236	227	155	70	2	2	7	203	178	22	3
91	91	79	11	1	0	0	111	107	4	0
1,909	1,838	1,562	258	18	15	56	1,489	1,345	139	5
79	72	63	8	1	2	5	47	45	2	0
586	575	382	196	7	3	8	473	359	110	4
494	469	447	16	6	3	22	418	410	8	0
214	204	181	20	3	1	9	123	113	9	1
243	226	217	8	1	6	11	138	137	1	0
293	292	272	20	0	0	1	290	281	9	0
6,451	6,295	2,322	3,841	132	26	130	2,581	1,855	708	18
878	855	298	512	45	7	16	500	320	171	9
1,412	1,394	206	1,184	4	2	16	179	165	14	0
203	195	181	12	2	3	5	183	181	2	0
394	375	311	57	7	3	16	170	167	3	0
459	434	355	75	4	3	22	305	285	19	1
2,529	2,478	448	1,963	67	3	48	816	324	486	6
150	148	133	13	2	0	2	115	110	3	2
177	171	161	10	0	2	4	163	156	7	0
249	245	229	15	1	3	1	150	147	3	0
5,199	5,053	3,755	1,133	165	46	100	4,711	4,180	512	19
394	369	310	49	10	10	15	287	279	4	4
50	47	45	2	0	0	3	19	16	3	0
232	224	144	64	16	1	7	104	76	24	4
121	119	113	6	0	0	2	74	70	4	0
181	176	168	8	0	1	4	151	148	1	2
623	596	546	46	4	7	20	575	555	20	0
225	221	178	39	4	2	2	187	174	13	0
2,151	2,107	1,417	617	73	15	29	2,297	1,971	321	5
1,222	1,194	834	302	58	10	18	1,017	891	122	4
3,156	3,009	2,182	777	50	36	111	2,092	1,827	247	18
181	172	167	3	2	3	6	111	108	3	0
548	535	141	387	7	3	10	259	125	127	7
520	496	426	63	7	8	16	468	438	26	4
144	139	99	37	3	4	1	117	112	5	0
490	469	447	18	4	3	18	287	281	5	1
418	393	322	63	8	0	25	259	238	20	1
207	197	140	44	13	2	8	114	104	7	3
310	291	143	143	5	9	10	175	127	46	2
338	317	297	19	1	4	17	302	294	8	0

Table 5.18

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1989--Continued

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1988				Total commenced	Filed					
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings				Reopens ^b	Transfers
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		
Seventh Circuit	1,503	1,405	92	6	2,322	2,230	1,717	487	26	16	76
Illinois:											
Northern	932	866	65	1	837	795	655	140	0	9	33
Central	124	111	11	2	310	301	257	42	2	3	6
Southern	83	81	1	1	174	171	123	48	0	0	3
Indiana:											
Northern	140	133	7	0	261	249	215	28	6	1	11
Southern	68	65	3	0	387	371	163	202	6	1	15
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	101	97	2	2	209	203	179	16	8	1	5
Western	55	52	3	0	144	140	125	11	4	1	3
Eighth Circuit	1,031	933	86	12	2,569	2,487	1,772	689	26	26	56
Arkansas:											
Eastern	66	63	2	1	165	161	150	10	1	2	2
Western	36	32	4	0	104	98	77	21	0	3	3
Iowa:											
Northern	47	46	1	0	163	158	146	9	3	2	3
Southern	54	53	1	0	109	105	101	4	0	2	2
Minnesota	182	172	8	2	320	298	273	21	4	1	21
Missouri:											
Eastern	164	153	9	2	344	325	309	10	6	10	9
Western	236	184	52	0	849	841	257	582	2	0	8
Nebraska	84	78	4	2	176	169	143	21	5	2	5
North Dakota	71	64	5	2	155	150	144	3	3	2	3
South Dakota	91	88	0	3	184	182	172	8	2	2	0
Ninth Circuit	7,061	5,634	1,321	106	9,595	9,225	5,365	3,680	180	107	263
Alaska	90	49	39	2	194	191	83	106	2	1	2
Arizona	693	644	46	3	1,038	991	740	249	2	21	26
California:											
Northern	810	540	259	11	790	711	403	308	0	14	65
Eastern	356	267	87	2	652	635	456	168	11	0	17
Central	1,318	1,264	48	6	978	907	857	50	0	25	46
Southern	1,789	1,574	159	56	1,460	1,417	937	340	140	12	31
Hawaii	549	83	465	1	1,454	1,442	145	1,293	4	5	7
Idaho	59	54	4	1	100	94	71	15	8	1	5
Montana	114	105	9	0	222	215	205	8	2	3	4
Nevada	318	286	24	8	273	259	225	29	5	2	12
Oregon	262	248	14	0	416	392	374	18	0	3	21
Washington:											
Eastern	258	245	10	3	492	472	462	9	1	16	4
Western	415	246	156	13	1,428	1,406	327	1,076	3	1	21
Guam	18	17	1	0	82	77	66	10	1	3	2
Northern Marianas	12	12	0	0	16	16	14	1	1	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,318	1,122	188	8	2,343	2,278	1,678	564	36	17	48
Colorado	193	159	34	0	449	433	294	138	1	1	15
Kansas	203	183	20	0	407	391	250	134	7	10	6
New Mexico	392	365	24	3	452	449	421	20	8	0	3
Oklahoma:											
Northern	110	109	1	0	148	138	137	1	0	3	7
Eastern	16	16	0	0	66	61	58	3	0	2	3
Western	187	114	72	1	439	433	236	196	1	0	6
Utah	173	135	34	4	285	277	201	63	13	1	7
Wyoming	44	41	3	0	97	96	81	9	6	0	1
Eleventh Circuit	3,513	3,296	193	24	6,297	6,019	3,305	2,677	37	62	216
Alabama:											
Northern	100	95	5	0	325	305	236	64	5	7	13
Middle	111	71	39	1	270	264	130	133	1	1	5
Southern	92	91	1	0	204	194	187	5	2	5	5
Florida:											
Northern	185	174	10	1	298	293	232	58	3	1	4
Middle	437	411	24	2	751	680	607	62	11	3	68
Southern	2,086	2,009	58	19	1,268	1,141	1,131	8	2	37	90
Georgia:											
Northern	316	297	18	1	685	649	508	141	0	7	29
Middle	69	59	10	0	2,187	2,186	139	2,046	1	1	0
Southern	117	89	28	0	309	307	135	160	12	0	2

^aPrimarily petty offenses tried by a judge.^bIncludes appeals from magistrates, reopens, and remands.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 239-246.

Total terminated	Terminated Original proceedings						Pending June 30, 1989			
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
2,354	2,279	1,721	525	33	16	59	1,471	1,389	75	7
1,002	971	802	168	1	9	22	767	726	41	0
244	232	186	44	2	2	10	190	175	13	2
174	171	118	48	5	0	3	83	82	1	0
250	242	203	33	6	1	7	151	144	7	0
363	353	147	199	7	2	8	92	82	8	2
183	180	155	17	8	1	2	127	121	3	3
138	130	110	16	4	1	7	61	59	2	0
2,438	2,351	1,594	713	44	22	65	1,162	1,058	99	5
149	134	117	14	3	2	13	82	80	2	0
106	93	72	21	0	4	9	34	29	5	0
118	115	103	9	3	1	2	92	89	3	0
109	106	98	8	0	2	1	54	54	0	0
322	317	286	26	5	1	4	180	171	8	1
310	290	261	22	7	9	11	198	194	3	1
849	839	265	570	4	0	10	236	167	69	0
144	139	110	23	6	1	4	116	108	6	2
149	146	126	10	10	2	1	77	76	1	0
182	172	156	10	6	0	10	93	90	2	1
8,638	8,299	4,419	3,519	361	86	253	8,018	6,314	1,613	91
205	182	62	109	11	1	22	79	44	34	1
910	871	636	217	18	16	23	821	705	113	3
941	902	521	346	35	15	24	659	440	218	1
560	538	375	142	21	0	22	448	330	111	7
521	484	443	37	4	11	26	1,775	1,698	70	7
1,347	1,311	721	385	205	11	25	1,902	1,683	160	59
1,254	1,236	109	1,121	6	1	17	749	111	636	2
112	105	81	16	8	1	6	47	41	3	3
223	211	192	16	3	2	10	113	109	4	0
265	241	187	38	16	3	21	326	303	20	3
367	369	328	38	3	4	14	291	283	8	0
482	460	405	40	15	15	7	268	259	8	1
1,339	1,305	287	1,003	15	2	32	504	274	227	3
75	70	59	10	1	3	2	25	24	1	0
17	14	13	1	0	1	2	11	10	0	1
2,335	2,232	1,578	614	40	15	88	1,326	1,142	171	13
415	392	253	136	3	1	22	227	189	38	0
396	379	226	149	4	7	10	214	194	16	4
481	470	419	39	12	0	11	363	349	11	3
147	138	128	9	1	2	7	111	111	0	0
54	48	45	3	0	0	6	28	28	0	0
460	443	239	201	3	2	15	166	98	68	0
292	279	198	68	13	3	10	166	127	35	4
90	83	70	9	4	0	7	51	46	3	2
6,061	5,845	3,092	2,714	39	56	160	3,749	3,549	173	27
338	317	242	70	5	10	11	87	86	1	0
254	242	113	125	4	2	10	127	84	43	0
166	159	152	5	2	5	2	130	129	1	0
268	251	198	51	2	1	16	215	197	16	2
689	651	569	73	9	4	34	499	480	14	5
1,272	1,200	1,170	27	3	25	47	2,082	2,015	49	18
617	592	429	160	3	7	18	384	372	12	0
2,133	2,125	83	2,041	1	2	6	123	111	12	0
324	308	136	162	10	0	16	102	75	25	2

Table 5.19

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1989

Circuit and district	Total number of trials	Civil trials							Criminal trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Total	20,102	12,085	4,942	2,378	1,726	2,587	365	87	8,017	3,511	1,547	1,084	1,479	282	114
District of Columbia	520	322	168	53	32	58	8	3	198	90	28	30	43	6	1
First Circuit	720	517	194	87	83	134	14	5	203	71	36	31	52	11	2
Maine	61	31	9	11	4	7	0	0	30	13	9	3	5	0	0
Massachusetts	306	234	85	40	31	65	10	3	72	14	13	12	23	9	1
New Hampshire	61	40	16	4	8	10	2	0	21	13	1	5	2	0	0
Rhode Island	134	106	39	15	18	31	1	2	28	13	4	3	6	2	0
Puerto Rico	158	106	45	17	22	21	1	0	52	18	9	8	16	0	1
Second Circuit	1,688	1,031	362	200	153	271	38	7	657	215	100	90	193	32	27
Connecticut	258	192	87	27	18	54	6	0	66	35	6	9	13	1	2
New York:															
Northern	130	88	27	9	16	31	5	0	42	15	4	6	15	2	0
Eastern	441	231	100	43	32	52	3	1	210	70	35	25	61	11	8
Southern	705	448	122	112	78	114	16	6	257	58	42	41	87	14	15
Western	103	45	13	7	5	14	6	0	58	26	7	5	14	4	2
Vermont	51	27	13	2	4	6	2	0	24	11	6	4	3	0	0
Third Circuit	1,802	1,327	474	272	201	327	42	11	475	185	84	48	124	25	9
Delaware	72	40	8	11	8	8	3	2	32	20	8	2	2	0	0
New Jersey	399	293	96	49	46	82	17	3	106	45	14	9	23	9	6
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	771	616	206	138	91	160	17	4	155	43	26	16	59	8	3
Middle	195	149	75	29	16	27	1	1	46	23	7	4	10	2	0
Western	270	194	71	36	35	47	4	1	76	26	8	12	24	6	0
Virgin Islands	95	35	18	9	5	3	0	0	60	28	21	5	6	0	0
Fourth Circuit	1,816	1,095	537	228	131	176	19	4	721	424	117	65	97	12	6
Maryland	273	191	56	44	33	48	7	3	82	25	8	11	30	4	4
North Carolina:															
Eastern	105	50	26	13	4	5	2	0	55	16	12	7	18	2	0
Middle	100	44	20	9	6	9	0	0	56	20	19	7	8	2	0
Western	160	81	39	12	14	15	1	0	79	52	15	6	8	0	0
South Carolina	308	236	104	39	29	59	4	1	72	35	9	14	13	0	1
Virginia:															
Eastern	548	314	203	68	23	18	2	0	234	198	24	2	7	2	1
Western	140	103	62	18	12	9	2	0	37	29	6	1	1	0	0
West Virginia:															
Northern	59	28	12	10	4	2	0	0	31	22	6	1	2	0	0
Southern	123	48	15	15	6	11	1	0	75	27	16	16	12	2	0
Fifth Circuit	2,865	1,774	810	393	249	293	22	7	1,091	608	216	113	134	14	6
Louisiana:															
Eastern	427	339	139	96	49	53	2	0	88	43	22	12	9	1	1
Middle	52	46	20	12	9	5	0	0	6	2	1	1	2	0	0
Western	177	148	57	35	26	29	1	0	29	15	2	5	6	1	0
Mississippi:															
Northern	109	86	28	22	20	13	3	0	23	5	6	7	5	0	0
Southern	180	146	50	33	30	29	3	1	34	19	5	0	10	0	0
Texas:															
Northern	422	256	140	39	30	44	2	1	166	113	22	10	15	4	2
Eastern	196	156	53	43	26	31	2	1	40	10	10	6	12	1	1
Southern	696	314	176	51	29	46	8	4	382	197	78	52	48	5	2
Western	606	283	147	62	30	43	1	0	323	204	70	20	27	2	0
Sixth Circuit	1,616	1,056	406	211	131	253	48	7	560	205	125	90	108	21	11
Kentucky:															
Eastern	121	75	21	26	13	12	2	1	46	15	15	8	6	2	0
Western	153	93	50	19	6	15	1	2	60	26	17	10	5	1	1
Michigan:															
Eastern	365	264	52	37	45	101	27	2	101	19	23	12	31	10	6
Western	93	53	19	10	8	16	0	0	40	17	4	3	13	3	0
Ohio:															
Northern	211	165	58	32	27	43	4	1	46	7	11	9	18	0	1
Southern	193	111	45	18	11	32	5	0	82	36	13	19	10	2	2
Tennessee:															
Eastern	181	146	87	42	4	11	2	0	35	14	16	1	3	1	0
Middle	98	73	33	13	7	16	4	0	25	10	7	2	4	2	0
Western	201	76	41	14	10	7	3	1	125	61	19	26	18	0	1

See note at end of table.

Table 5.19

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1989--Continued

Circuit and district	Total number of trials	Civil trials							Criminal trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Seventh Circuit	1,260	728	288	124	101	183	25	7	532	227	93	71	102	28	11
Illinois:															
Northern	528	309	102	43	42	98	18	6	219	72	33	36	52	18	8
Central	104	42	11	12	11	7	1	0	82	25	18	10	8	1	0
Southern	103	60	35	8	6	9	2	0	43	26	6	2	6	1	2
Indiana:															
Northern	188	84	42	13	15	13	0	1	104	62	17	11	11	3	0
Southern	142	98	50	16	11	18	3	0	44	29	5	4	3	2	1
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	125	78	30	13	8	26	1	0	47	7	10	6	21	3	0
Western	70	57	18	19	8	12	0	0	13	6	4	2	1	0	0
Eighth Circuit	1,514	984	427	200	161	171	21	4	530	200	107	104	99	17	3
Arkansas:															
Eastern	170	131	52	39	24	14	2	0	39	19	12	1	4	3	0
Western	112	92	43	28	11	8	1	1	20	11	5	3	1	0	0
Iowa:															
Northern	51	22	8	2	3	9	0	0	29	13	6	4	4	2	0
Southern	130	63	30	11	10	11	1	0	67	30	14	11	11	1	0
Minnesota	171	89	38	9	6	27	7	2	82	16	8	25	27	6	0
Missouri:															
Eastern	291	195	80	49	38	28	0	0	96	27	29	20	16	3	1
Western	239	156	61	26	35	30	3	1	83	33	11	22	15	1	1
Nebraska	163	140	71	22	19	24	4	0	23	13	0	4	5	0	1
North Dakota	53	20	8	1	4	6	1	0	33	9	9	7	8	0	0
South Dakota	134	76	36	13	11	14	2	0	58	29	13	7	8	1	0
Ninth Circuit	2,658	1,106	382	192	137	293	81	21	1,552	698	297	201	272	62	22
Alaska	33	11	2	1	3	3	2	0	22	2	7	7	3	2	1
Arizona	337	78	33	16	6	17	6	0	259	143	43	37	29	5	2
California:															
Northern	216	110	29	14	12	38	14	3	106	27	14	10	32	15	8
Eastern	119	39	7	10	5	14	3	0	80	27	20	8	20	5	0
Central	653	336	102	65	40	93	24	12	317	96	55	55	85	19	7
Southern	382	72	20	8	9	23	9	3	310	182	58	26	38	4	2
Hawaii	111	58	12	15	9	13	8	1	53	26	9	5	12	1	0
Idaho	39	18	4	4	1	8	0	1	21	3	9	7	1	0	1
Montana	54	27	10	4	4	8	1	0	27	3	8	7	8	1	0
Nevada	103	62	13	13	11	21	3	1	41	11	6	7	13	3	1
Oregon	244	102	62	18	10	10	2	0	142	85	35	11	10	1	0
Washington:															
Eastern	139	61	38	6	5	12	0	0	78	48	18	5	6	1	0
Western	218	127	48	17	22	31	9	0	91	41	14	16	15	5	0
Guam	7	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,272	719	230	125	142	193	24	5	553	308	94	75	65	8	3
Colorado	267	157	55	27	29	42	3	1	110	71	21	6	11	1	0
Kansas	206	132	42	18	23	43	4	2	74	35	10	12	16	1	0
New Mexico	279	109	32	20	25	24	8	0	170	123	19	19	8	1	0
Oklahoma:															
Northern	128	74	29	11	15	16	2	1	54	31	8	7	7	1	0
Eastern	55	31	7	4	8	10	1	1	24	10	2	3	8	1	0
Western	178	119	37	28	27	24	3	0	59	22	11	15	8	2	1
Utah	99	56	19	8	11	16	2	0	43	12	20	7	2	1	1
Wyoming	60	41	9	9	4	18	1	0	19	4	3	6	5	0	1
Eleventh Circuit	2,371	1,426	664	293	205	235	23	6	945	280	250	166	190	46	13
Alabama:															
Northern	330	265	133	67	35	25	4	1	65	24	19	11	9	2	0
Middle	140	79	36	18	13	11	1	0	61	31	18	5	6	1	0
Southern	118	78	32	19	14	11	2	0	40	9	9	10	11	1	0
Florida:															
Northern	187	56	21	12	6	17	0	0	131	57	31	17	22	4	0
Middle	346	238	92	48	39	52	5	2	108	24	31	18	21	10	4
Southern	651	313	150	65	38	52	5	3	338	60	96	76	78	20	8
Georgia:															
Northern	348	222	87	36	38	56	5	0	126	33	33	21	30	8	1
Middle	109	68	37	13	12	6	0	0	41	24	6	4	7	0	0
Southern	142	107	76	15	10	5	1	0	35	18	7	4	6	0	0

Note: This table includes trials conducted by district and appellate judges only. Trials conducted by magistrates are excluded. Includes land condemnation trials, hearings on temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, hearings on contested motions, and other contested proceedings in which evidence is introduced.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 225-228.

Table 5.20

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and method of disposition, year ending June 30, 1989

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)
Total	54,643	4.1	8,420	3.1	38,681	4.0	1,863	0.8	5,679	6.5
District of Columbia	734	3.9	73	3.6	517	3.8	13	4.0	131	5.7
First Circuit	1,553	5.3	239	5.5	1,123	5.0	13	4.8	178	7.3
Maine	184	6.8	28	13.0	142	6.4	1	B	13	10.1
Massachusetts	530	6.9	102	6.6	366	6.4	7	B	55	9.2
New Hampshire	75	4.1	22	3.2	42	4.1	1	B	10	5.5
Rhode Island	115	6.8	8	B	79	5.2	2	B	26	8.5
Puerto Rico	649	4.5	79	5.5	494	4.0	2	B	74	6.6
Second Circuit	3,801	5.7	362	13.1	2,898	5.0	82	6.0	479	9.2
Connecticut	366	5.8	58	18.0	259	4.9	6	B	43	7.2
New York:										
Northern	370	1.8	55	0.1	277	1.5	6	B	32	10.6
Eastern	1,218	6.5	99	17.0	958	5.9	36	6.0	125	10.1
Southern	1,437	6.0	118	14.4	1,075	5.0	12	6.4	232	8.5
Western	296	4.9	27	15.3	229	3.1	1	B	39	10.8
Vermont	114	5.2	5	B	100	5.2	1	B	8	B
Third Circuit	2,644	4.8	373	4.7	1,841	4.4	24	5.5	406	7.3
Delaware	109	4.2	16	4.0	79	4.1	0	X	14	5.6
New Jersey	838	5.9	127	7.2	583	4.6	12	5.3	110	11.6
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	751	5.4	46	8.0	559	4.8	8	B	138	7.3
Middle	263	4.4	40	3.5	192	4.2	3	B	28	5.7
Western	347	4.9	72	4.3	220	4.9	0	X	55	5.7
Virgin Islands	336	3.5	72	3.1	208	3.4	1	B	55	4.3
Fourth Circuit	7,019	2.6	1,745	0.1	4,299	3.5	503	0.1	472	5.8
Maryland	1,005	3.6	226	0.1	704	3.9	10	4.8	65	6.8
North Carolina:										
Eastern	1,266	0.1	625	0.1	565	0.1	18	0.1	58	7.6
Middle	276	4.6	36	2.9	193	4.6	0	X	47	5.4
Western	542	3.6	66	3.1	425	3.6	10	1.9	41	5.5
South Carolina	574	5.4	101	3.6	430	5.7	1	B	42	6.9
Virginia:										
Eastern	2,534	1.4	604	0.6	1,341	1.9	456	0.1	133	4.1
Western	210	7.3	35	7.3	143	7.8	6	B	26	7.2
West Virginia:										
Northern	195	4.7	15	4.4	159	4.7	1	B	20	5.8
Southern	417	4.8	37	5.5	339	4.6	1	B	40	6.3
Fifth Circuit	7,132	3.9	979	3.4	5,414	3.8	123	4.9	616	5.5
Louisiana:										
Eastern	582	4.2	36	3.2	470	4.1	2	B	74	4.7
Middle	51	3.0	11	1.2	36	3.3	0	X	4	B
Western	311	4.7	42	6.2	239	4.7	10	0.9	20	7.8
Mississippi:										
Northern	149	4.9	20	0.1	105	5.0	1	B	23	11.0
Southern	197	7.6	23	7.5	156	7.3	0	X	18	8.1
Texas:										
Northern	876	4.5	137	7.2	650	4.1	3	B	86	6.3
Eastern	270	3.8	55	7.3	184	3.2	6	B	25	4.8
Southern	3,119	3.5	523	2.4	2,339	3.5	33	14.3	224	5.1
Western	1,577	4.0	132	4.0	1,235	3.9	68	3.9	142	5.3
Sixth Circuit	4,153	4.8	478	5.4	3,154	4.6	82	4.3	439	7.1
Kentucky:										
Eastern	286	5.6	42	4.9	191	4.9	0	X	53	7.6
Western	637	4.0	143	4.7	405	3.6	44	4.0	45	9.9
Michigan:										
Eastern	848	5.7	86	6.6	638	5.2	9	B	115	8.2
Western	207	4.7	17	4.3	156	4.4	2	B	32	7.0
Ohio:										
Northern	601	4.8	36	6.8	531	4.7	1	B	33	7.5
Southern	495	4.4	31	7.6	409	4.2	6	B	49	5.8
Tennessee:										
Eastern	263	4.2	23	3.5	201	4.0	2	B	37	5.6
Middle	363	4.1	54	4.1	281	4.1	17	2.4	11	6.4
Western	453	5.3	44	6.3	342	5.1	1	B	64	6.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.20

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and method of disposition, year ending June 30, 1989--Continued

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)
Seventh Circuit	3,141	4.8	298	3.6	2,350	4.4	86	6.1	407	7.9
Illinois:										
Northern	1,444	4.9	66	6.0	1,119	4.2	39	7.8	220	8.8
Central	297	5.8	43	3.7	221	5.7	5	B	28	7.7
Southern	233	4.3	27	3.4	174	4.0	1	B	31	8.2
Indiana:										
Northern	377	6.2	41	5.7	276	6.1	2	B	58	6.4
Southern	380	2.9	80	0.1	276	3.1	10	0.1	14	5.5
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	266	4.9	17	3.4	175	4.8	27	3.2	47	6.9
Western	144	3.9	24	1.6	109	4.0	2	B	9	B
Eighth Circuit	2,969	4.3	530	1.5	1,948	4.3	50	3.9	441	6.0
Arkansas:										
Eastern	211	4.2	27	2.6	145	4.2	4	B	35	5.7
Western	123	3.5	8	B	94	3.5	3	B	18	3.9
Iowa:										
Northern	182	6.5	18	20.9	135	6.3	1	B	28	7.8
Southern	144	4.2	10	2.3	99	3.9	1	B	34	6.5
Minnesota	428	4.8	19	4.7	325	4.8	5	B	79	5.7
Missouri:										
Eastern	416	4.8	60	3.4	252	4.4	7	B	97	7.9
Western	915	2.0	320	1.1	496	2.9	23	1.5	76	6.0
Nebraska	189	5.1	18	6.0	160	4.7	2	B	9	B
North Dakota	160	4.0	18	2.9	108	3.9	2	B	32	4.6
South Dakota	201	4.8	32	3.9	134	4.8	2	B	33	5.2
Ninth Circuit	10,711	4.0	2,108	3.7	7,591	3.7	229	6.6	783	6.8
Alaska	196	3.3	40	2.5	135	3.3	1	B	20	5.0
Arizona	1,179	4.5	206	5.6	867	4.1	8	B	98	6.0
California:										
Northern	1,179	4.9	232	7.0	838	4.3	12	3.8	97	10.2
Eastern	700	4.5	88	4.7	541	4.0	8	B	63	8.1
Central	811	4.7	62	4.7	622	4.5	14	5.7	113	7.0
Southern	1,798	4.2	211	3.1	1,496	4.1	6	B	85	6.8
Hawaii	1,286	1.9	551	3.4	667	0.7	28	2.4	40	6.3
Idaho	157	6.0	19	3.4	109	5.8	5	B	24	7.7
Montana	285	4.7	63	4.2	190	4.5	1	B	31	6.2
Nevada	354	7.0	71	8.4	244	6.1	1	B	38	10.1
Oregon	508	5.4	76	5.0	382	5.0	11	7.9	39	7.2
Washington:										
Eastern	438	3.7	148	3.5	257	3.5	8	B	25	5.9
Western	1,725	1.7	313	0.6	1,178	1.3	125	10.2	109	5.5
Guam	74	0.7	15	9.7	58	0.1	1	B	0	X
Northern Marianas	21	4.0	13	4.0	7	B	0	X	1	B
Tenth Circuit	2,874	4.1	517	3.6	2,035	4.0	36	3.1	286	5.2
Colorado	490	3.1	58	2.4	391	3.0	7	B	34	5.6
Kansas	443	4.0	114	2.6	280	4.2	12	1.4	37	4.9
New Mexico	611	4.8	147	3.9	400	4.8	2	B	62	6.1
Oklahoma:										
Northern	246	5.2	32	3.3	198	5.2	0	X	16	6.7
Eastern	85	2.6	13	2.2	39	2.5	0	X	33	3.1
Western	543	3.2	65	6.5	409	3.0	10	2.2	59	4.8
Utah	348	4.5	76	5.0	234	4.2	4	B	34	5.8
Wyoming	108	4.0	12	3.1	84	3.8	1	B	11	6.7
Eleventh Circuit	7,912	3.6	718	4.5	5,511	3.4	642	0.1	1,041	6.1
Alabama:										
Northern	457	2.0	46	2.2	346	1.8	1	B	64	2.8
Middle	298	4.1	38	2.5	193	3.9	12	4.4	55	5.4
Southern	274	4.4	29	3.1	195	4.3	0	X	50	5.7
Florida:										
Northern	405	4.0	48	3.0	240	4.2	7	B	110	4.0
Middle	1,049	5.0	138	4.3	782	4.7	6	B	123	7.1
Southern	2,142	6.2	250	7.6	1,398	5.7	20	7.8	474	7.2
Georgia:										
Northern	800	4.6	68	5.7	601	3.8	30	2.1	101	6.7
Middle	2,097	0.1	39	0.1	1,489	0.1	537	0.1	32	8.6
Southern	390	2.9	62	1.8	267	3.2	29	1.0	32	5.2

Note: The median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 291-294.

^aComputed on 10 or more defendants only.

Table 5.21

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1989

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Total	30,139	\$54,678,322	9,936	55,684	\$1,939,115	14,233	1,469	\$37,175,616	5,505	467,013	\$15,503,591
First Circuit	1,144	1,468,270	226	567	17,888	656	43,617	1,134,564	185	16,371	315,818
Maine	117	191,299	61	156	4,312	45	3,540	125,042	21	1,861	61,445
Massachusetts	336	599,036	52	170	7,586	120	15,336	566,326	7	581	24,124
New Hampshire	61	26,739	3	41	1,975	6	454	21,878	4	60	2,886
Rhode Island	4	3,786	0	X	X	3	14	801	1	52	2,985
Puerto Rico	626	648,410	110	200	3,515	482	24,273	420,517	152	13,817	224,378
Second Circuit	1,056	2,750,357	408	812	38,020	508	33,770	1,736,567	238	20,207	976,270
Connecticut	197	735,216	48	91	5,671	87	9,085	550,013	41	2,786	179,532
New York:											
Northern	75	215,092	34	52	2,366	45	3,543	156,716	18	1,329	56,010
Eastern	3	928	3	3	132	3	18	796	0	X	X
Southern	491	1,147,071	201	320	12,690	235	14,970	678,075	115	10,346	456,306
Western	185	357,045	46	99	7,014	70	3,311	233,431	24	1,674	116,600
Vermont	105	295,505	76	247	10,147	68	2,843	117,536	40	4,072	167,822
Third Circuit	1,925	3,139,694	383	1,367	56,059	680	41,154	2,001,358	301	25,922	1,081,777
Delaware	118	240,350	16	42	2,100	50	3,051	152,550	25	1,724	86,200
New Jersey	435	594,159	53	122	5,391	106	8,463	361,378	61	5,600	226,890
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	644	1,234,401	54	94	4,681	220	15,132	841,625	69	7,292	388,095
Middle	170	157,123	21	161	5,960	42	2,008	64,766	25	2,466	86,397
Western	213	402,342	13	28	744	71	4,645	251,370	65	5,267	150,728
Virgin Islands	345	510,319	226	920	37,183	191	7,855	329,669	56	3,573	143,467
Fourth Circuit	1,990	1,923,575	354	1,006	28,650	687	51,640	1,335,348	255	21,333	559,577
Maryland	475	484,244	61	122	4,472	173	10,207	298,532	94	6,920	181,240
North Carolina:											
Eastern	268	429,278	56	246	7,346	104	7,893	242,987	56	6,001	178,945
Middle	203	266,959	36	53	1,136	92	8,638	202,455	34	2,926	63,368
Western	472	374,090	87	263	7,008	153	13,495	357,385	7	375	9,697
South Carolina	97	84,336	36	59	1,288	53	2,280	46,952	20	2,006	36,096
Virginia:											
Eastern	17	17,743	5	20	682	11	1,068	11,743	3	153	5,318
Western	132	97,042	38	162	4,495	45	2,058	60,470	9	918	32,077
West Virginia:											
Northern	48	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southern	278	169,883	35	81	2,223	56	6,001	114,324	32	2,034	52,836
Fifth Circuit	4,898	6,827,188	2,336	5,294	189,390	2,818	158,970	4,947,170	840	58,615	1,690,628
Louisiana:											
Eastern	613	814,163	141	224	9,896	224	16,810	501,647	111	7,032	302,620
Middle	46	16,603	9	20	370	10	962	16,233	0	X	X
Western	158	85,780	32	165	3,752	44	2,279	51,720	13	1,354	30,308
Mississippi:											
Northern	81	45,992	16	172	3,118	13	1,574	28,040	13	914	14,834
Southern	147	61,157	18	35	3,121	33	3,261	51,933	8	499	6,103
Texas:											
Northern	555	1,005,209	266	653	22,585	342	19,899	782,551	99	5,707	200,073
Eastern	195	362,709	42	104	2,437	86	7,016	220,809	48	11,391	139,463
Southern	2,246	3,064,798	1,330	2,436	91,852	1,627	82,707	357,623	368	22,056	615,323
Western	857	1,370,777	482	1,485	52,259	439	24,462	936,614	180	9,662	381,904
Sixth Circuit	3,038	3,341,259	434	6,281	133,202	917	63,643	2,345,967	293	33,017	862,090
Kentucky:											
Eastern	222	226,126	69	202	5,509	82	4,140	133,776	39	2,818	86,841
Western	295	283,180	40	252	7,399	106	9,694	261,537	9	475	14,244
Michigan:											
Eastern	1,037	1,313,340	54	95	9,966	236	24,980	1,055,047	66	15,293	248,327
Western	211	109,499	46	97	2,989	47	2,052	56,334	32	1,897	49,676
Ohio:											
Northern	727	811,756	90	179	6,554	184	12,640	528,075	83	6,527	277,127
Southern	134	204,933	53	159	4,890	43	2,840	83,185	35	3,747	116,858
Tennessee:											
Eastern	188	161,046	34	53	2,132	72	3,240	99,569	25	1,938	59,325
Middle	97	102,553	46	114	3,633	51	3,077	98,408	2	16	512
Western	127	128,826	2	5,130	90,130	96	980	29,516	2	306	9,180

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.21

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1989--Continued

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Seventh Circuit	1,917	\$4,888,917	518	1,438	\$110,557	741	80,275	\$3,153,655	432	36,366	\$1,624,705
Illinois:											
Northern	731	2,209,492	265	334	66,245	284	34,963	1,270,247	199	18,942	873,000
Central	56	150,918	34	78	3,842	35	1,917	94,151	11	1,026	52,925
Southern	178	415,042	41	229	7,109	77	6,627	231,530	53	5,284	176,403
Indiana:											
Northern	346	779,884	73	393	15,710	107	11,993	558,522	62	4,321	205,652
Southern	220	465,447	27	145	6,677	70	13,370	458,770	0	X	X
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	235	630,535	26	55	2,754	106	7,809	393,398	69	4,680	234,383
Western	151	237,599	52	204	8,220	62	3,596	147,037	38	2,113	82,342
Eighth Circuit	2,168	3,299,202	451	1,720	50,944	615	49,964	2,256,780	356	24,999	991,478
Arkansas:											
Eastern	163	96,601	17	97	2,408	42	3,190	85,238	9	345	8,955
Western	64	42,066	31	120	2,892	31	1,708	36,345	2	125	2,829
Iowa:											
Northern	133	252,670	61	119	5,741	40	1,961	91,246	37	3,512	155,683
Southern	101	168,405	11	26	1,262	35	1,619	77,431	21	1,836	89,712
Minnesota	463	1,200,292	91	195	11,352	193	17,141	1,062,375	30	2,076	126,565
Missouri:											
Eastern	392	578,903	17	367	1,808	150	9,005	398,580	65	3,850	178,515
Western	385	512,047	89	174	4,382	151	7,773	225,271	106	9,254	282,394
Nebraska	76	76,764	15	135	3,341	15	960	44,042	15	619	29,381
North Dakota	203	194,347	76	340	13,367	76	332	139,975	19	1,002	41,005
South Dakota	188	177,107	43	147	4,391	82	3,275	96,277	52	2,380	76,439
Ninth Circuit	4,959	13,426,059	1,880	29,230	969,346	2,731	196,257	8,205,848	1,253	136,639	4,250,865
Alaska	165	266,082	42	75	6,302	34	1,409	162,362	18	1,141	97,418
Arizona	1,252	2,978,286	803	1,360	275,730	864	48,994	2,091,335	223	22,399	611,221
California:											
Northern	48	607,486	29	12,894	271,219	11	20,374	224,138	3	10,188	112,129
Eastern	613	797,348	240	494	18,867	259	11,063	455,541	115	19,973	322,940
Central	1,624	4,168,789	188	12,829	313,341	881	66,970	2,196,508	385	53,026	1,658,940
Southern	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	124	560,143	61	141	7,288	71	5,298	276,851	57	5,262	276,004
Idaho	132	149,359	32	120	2,744	29	2,924	50,699	19	1,631	95,916
Montana	110	199,540	45	203	6,971	61	2,942	108,792	37	2,328	83,777
Nevada	320	580,512	140	388	20,240	135	5,915	323,171	53	4,440	237,101
Oregon	319	1,781,845	184	366	26,275	221	15,470	1,033,450	128	15,572	722,120
Washington:											
Eastern	40	85,947	26	65	2,745	21	1,162	70,396	7	291	12,806
Western	188	1,240,820	88	251	17,544	140	13,496	1,202,906	7	385	20,370
Guam	23	7,062	1	42	0	3	171	6,939	1	3	123
Northern Marianas	1	2,840	1	2	80	1	69	2,760	0	X	X
Tenth Circuit	2,119	3,001,555	673	2,050	74,654	1,026	52,623	1,943,980	393	27,027	982,921
Colorado	511	570,426	122	193	9,393	222	8,891	434,418	80	2,860	126,615
Kansas	227	166,820	28	84	2,957	48	2,119	86,486	30	1,955	77,377
New Mexico	629	1,533,597	348	1,099	42,207	435	21,617	878,817	157	14,292	612,573
Oklahoma:											
Northern	255	203,434	15	45	1,140	82	5,652	169,494	17	1,105	32,800
Eastern	76	47,850	12	37	1,170	28	668	27,478	13	469	19,202
Western	263	175,150	67	99	1,623	132	6,432	95,657	78	5,280	77,870
Utah	131	290,208	72	405	13,574	77	6,939	240,955	17	1,043	35,679
Wyoming	27	14,070	9	88	2,590	2	305	10,675	1	23	805
Eleventh Circuit	4,925	10,611,746	2,273	5,919	270,405	2,654	229,556	8,113,879	959	66,517	2,227,462
Alabama:											
Northern	341	76,346	39	155	4,365	47	1,982	62,356	5	277	9,625
Middle	244	103,746	24	53	2,780	57	4,099	72,061	18	1,605	28,905
Southern	156	128,659	57	141	2,062	107	5,366	70,416	66	4,231	56,181
Florida:											
Northern	269	459,491	69	193	5,467	133	10,795	332,786	42	3,280	121,238
Middle	961	2,457,885	223	719	26,508	510	65,451	2,350,804	33	2,688	80,573
Southern	2,170	6,552,308	1,602	3,742	193,986	1,478	121,528	4,632,677	696	47,275	1,725,645
Georgia:											
Northern	379	490,745	174	412	23,051	185	10,794	354,719	50	3,485	112,975
Middle	96	101,066	26	123	2,461	47	3,170	84,459	8	377	14,146
Southern	309	241,500	59	381	9,725	90	6,371	153,601	41	3,299	78,174

^aExcludes the District of Columbia.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 396-399.

Table 5.22

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, 1945-90

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by		Total
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury	
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,195	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	1,828	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	5,223
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
1983	9,164	1,674	1,393	36	245	7,490	5,774 ^h	363	1,353	5,449
1984	9,191	1,732	1,421	28	283	7,459	5,793 ^h	218	1,448	5,756
1985	11,208	1,977	1,609	56	312	9,231	7,511 ^h	223	1,497	6,914
1986	12,934	2,170	1,811	63	296	10,764	8,888 ^h	159	1,717	8,152
1987	15,130	2,431	2,047	49	335	12,699	10,655 ^h	203	1,841	9,907
1988	15,750	2,588	2,168	45	375	13,162	11,044 ^h	170	1,948	9,983
1989	16,834	2,695	2,299	49	347	14,139 ⁱ	11,686 ^h	161	2,292	11,626
1990	19,271	3,083	2,610	53	420	16,188	13,067 ^h	148	2,973	13,838

Note: See Note, table 5.16. 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. 171-209); 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.

Prior to 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 year and 1 day and under, over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years, 3 to 5 years, and 5 years and over.

^aFrom 1968 through 1981, defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 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.

Type of sentence												
Imprisonment												
Total regular ^b	Regular sentences				Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Probation	Fine and other ^f	Average sentence of Imprisonment (in months) ^g	Average sentence to probation (in months)	
	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over								
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	
X	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	X	X	X	2,324	88	47.3	NA	
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	
4,150	447	890	1,011	1,802	755	437	107	1,893	148	63.8	33.7	
4,306	354	845	1,173	1,934	773	580	97	1,584	119	65.7	43.2	
5,316	498	1,103	1,463	2,252	899	608	91	2,182	105	64.8	36.1	
6,601	506	1,271	1,808	3,016	1,091	452	8	2,353	259	70.0	38.7	
8,188	613	1,491	2,049	4,035	1,201	515	3	2,680	112	73.0	39.9	
8,560	708	1,466	1,577	4,809	1,067	355	1	3,042	137	78.0	33.4	
10,838	1,270	2,343	1,844	5,381	503	285	X	2,358	155	73.8	32.8	
13,462	1,490	3,047	1,801	7,124	257	119	X	2,135	215	79.3	32.3	

^aTitle 18 U.S.C. 5010(b)(c) (repealed 10/14/84). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

^bIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines.

^cExcludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences beginning in 1978.

^dIncludes 40 pleas of nolo contendere in 1982, 39 pleas of nolo contendere in 1983, 17 pleas of nolo contendere in 1984, 35 pleas of nolo contendere in 1985, 33 pleas of nolo contendere in 1986, 54 pleas of nolo contendere in 1987, 39 pleas of nolo contendere in 1988, 34 pleas of nolo contendere in 1989, and 31 pleas of nolo contendere in 1990.

^eReflects convictions under the Comprehensive Crime Control Act and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1984* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), pp. 42, 43; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1985* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), pp. 40, 41; and tables provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.23

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1989

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending June 30, 1989			Indicted or first appearance during year ending June 30, 1989			Convicted and sentenced during year ending June 30, 1989		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appear- ance 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	17,894	17,064	95.4 %	52,689	49,958	94.8 %	44,634	15,122	33.9 %
District of Columbia	466	410	88.0	749	676	90.3	646	94	14.6
First Circuit	589	570	96.8	1,555	1,347	86.6	1,288	428	33.2
Maine	54	52	96.3	184	183	99.5	158	35	22.2
Massachusetts	101	88	87.1	541	338	62.5	426	129	30.3
New Hampshire	11	11	100.0	72	72	100.0	49	17	34.7
Rhode Island	29	28	96.6	116	116	100.0	103	14	13.6
Puerto Rico	394	391	99.2	642	638	99.4	552	233	42.2
Second Circuit	2,082	1,992	95.7	3,709	3,620	97.6	3,312	543	16.4
Connecticut	88	85	96.6	343	338	98.5	307	27	8.8
New York:									
Northern	194	191	98.5	352	352	100.0	298	175	58.7
Eastern	723	659	91.1	1,204	1,144	95.0	1,096	176	16.1
Southern	943	925	98.1	1,412	1,406	99.6	1,251	87	7.0
Western	60	60	100.0	288	272	94.4	258	63	24.4
Vermont	74	72	97.3	110	108	98.2	102	15	14.7
Third Circuit	782	764	97.7	2,523	2,482	98.4	2,234	528	23.6
Delaware	49	49	100.0	109	109	100.0	93	29	31.2
New Jersey	295	287	97.3	788	784	99.5	675	102	15.1
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	32	30	93.8	749	747	99.7	702	171	24.4
Middle	30	27	90.0	245	245	100.0	224	38	17.0
Western	71	70	98.6	308	303	98.4	271	69	25.5
Virgin Islands	305	301	98.7	324	294	90.7	269	119	44.2
Fourth Circuit	1,843	1,826	99.1	6,923	6,877	99.3	5,221	2,392	45.8
Maryland	123	122	99.2	944	929	98.4	801	214	26.7
North Carolina:									
Eastern	1,048	1,045	99.7	1,418	1,418	100.0	635	372	58.6
Middle	49	48	98.0	301	301	100.0	257	7	2.7
Western	122	115	94.3	564	551	97.7	478	309	64.6
South Carolina	82	79	96.3	530	530	100.0	470	94	20.0
Virginia:									
Eastern	265	264	99.6	2,295	2,282	99.4	1,840	1,285	69.8
Western	51	51	100.0	208	206	99.0	169	40	23.7
West Virginia:									
Northern	38	38	100.0	205	205	100.0	182	50	27.5
Southern	65	64	98.5	458	455	99.3	389	21	5.4
Fifth Circuit	3,234	2,990	92.5	6,907	6,074	87.9	5,906	1,964	33.3
Louisiana:									
Eastern	252	245	97.2	573	572	99.8	531	110	20.7
Middle	9	9	100.0	43	43	100.0	41	9	22.0
Western	16	14	87.5	292	248	84.9	248	21	8.5
Mississippi:									
Northern	5	5	100.0	146	146	100.0	128	14	10.9
Southern	8	7	87.5	204	195	95.6	177	54	30.5
Texas:									
Northern	235	230	97.9	838	806	96.2	735	171	23.3
Eastern	50	49	98.0	277	275	99.3	209	118	56.5
Southern	1,822	1,716	94.2	2,984	2,416	81.0	2,457	879	35.8
Western	837	715	85.4	1,550	1,373	88.6	1,380	588	42.6
Sixth Circuit	1,130	1,072	94.9	4,097	3,952	96.5	3,599	821	22.8
Kentucky:									
Eastern	60	60	100.0	269	266	98.9	229	54	23.6
Western	306	304	99.3	611	599	98.0	473	142	30.0
Michigan:									
Eastern	118	105	89.0	854	813	95.2	755	72	9.5
Western	62	60	96.8	208	189	90.9	184	37	20.1
Ohio:									
Northern	162	130	80.2	609	575	94.4	567	144	25.4
Southern	105	104	99.0	482	481	99.8	454	35	7.7
Tennessee:									
Eastern	51	51	100.0	252	251	99.6	228	50	21.9
Middle	112	111	99.1	341	340	99.7	301	200	66.4
Western	154	147	95.5	471	438	93.0	408	87	21.3

See note at end of table.

Table 5.23

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1989--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending June 30, 1989			Indicted or first appearance during year ending June 30, 1989			Convicted and sentenced during year ending June 30, 1989		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appear- ance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Seventh Circuit	693	636	91.8 %	3,227	3,031	93.9 %	2,809	670	23.9 %
Illinois:									
Northern	471	419	89.0	1,482	1,328	89.6	1,351	181	13.4
Central	22	22	100.0	308	298	96.8	254	31	12.2
Southern	24	24	100.0	235	215	91.5	204	71	34.8
Indiana:									
Northern	60	57	95.0	375	371	98.9	329	100	30.4
Southern	62	60	96.8	424	419	98.8	304	225	74.0
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	52	52	100.0	259	258	99.6	244	49	20.1
Western	2	2	100.0	144	142	98.6	123	13	10.6
Eighth Circuit	529	522	98.7	2,691	2,589	96.2	2,353	698	29.7
Arkansas:									
Eastern	14	13	92.9	211	205	97.2	163	52	31.9
Western	25	25	100.0	127	127	100.0	109	29	26.6
Iowa:									
Northern	36	36	100.0	173	157	90.8	158	53	33.5
Southern	33	33	100.0	148	148	100.0	128	50	39.1
Minnesota	133	132	99.2	427	422	98.8	402	41	10.2
Missouri:									
Eastern	136	135	99.3	415	415	100.0	347	105	30.3
Western	98	97	99.0	662	618	93.4	596	273	45.8
Nebraska	2	2	100.0	183	160	87.4	165	20	12.1
North Dakota	31	29	93.5	149	146	98.0	127	40	31.5
South Dakota	21	20	95.2	196	191	97.4	158	35	22.2
Ninth Circuit	3,839	3,657	95.3	9,691	8,873	91.6	8,164	3,216	39.4
Alaska	16	13	81.3	185	184	99.5	156	93	59.6
Arizona	779	719	92.3	1,189	1,176	98.9	932	295	31.7
California:									
Northern	425	355	83.5	1,177	727	61.8	910	346	38.0
Eastern	119	117	98.3	659	644	97.7	589	184	31.2
Central	423	412	97.4	825	706	85.6	742	155	20.9
Southern	1,043	1,028	98.6	1,565	1,526	97.5	1,386	352	25.4
Hawaii	109	108	99.1	913	913	100.0	740	593	80.1
Idaho	91	90	98.9	142	142	100.0	122	9	7.4
Montana	44	44	100.0	275	275	100.0	216	71	32.9
Nevada	88	86	97.7	321	319	99.4	274	33	12.0
Oregon	194	186	95.9	528	377	71.4	437	78	17.8
Washington:									
Eastern	157	156	99.4	390	378	96.9	283	159	56.2
Western	346	338	97.7	1,451	1,435	98.9	1,311	803	61.3
Guam	3	3	100.0	62	62	100.0	58	41	70.7
Northern Marianas	2	2	100.0	9	9	100.0	6	4	50.0
Tenth Circuit	834	777	93.2	2,702	2,666	98.7	2,287	665	29.1
Colorado	232	205	88.4	470	459	97.7	426	281	66.0
Kansas	105	92	87.6	387	381	98.4	322	80	24.8
New Mexico	281	273	97.2	556	551	99.1	447	43	9.6
Oklahoma:									
Northern	34	34	100.0	250	243	97.2	216	25	11.6
Eastern	9	9	100.0	83	83	100.0	61	31	50.8
Western	164	155	94.5	558	552	98.9	465	116	24.9
Utah	8	8	100.0	303	302	99.7	267	57	21.3
Wyoming	1	1	100.0	95	95	100.0	83	32	38.6

See note at end of table.

Table 5.23

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1989--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending June 30, 1989			Indicted or first appearance during year ending June 30, 1989			Convicted and sentenced during year ending June 30, 1989		
	Total defendants	Arrest to Indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appear- ance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Eleventh Circuit	1,873	1,848	98.7 %	7,915	7,771	98.2 %	6,815	3,103	45.5 %
Alabama:									
Northern	69	69	100.0	440	434	98.6	399	354	88.7
Middle	22	22	100.0	290	290	100.0	241	37	15.4
Southern	56	55	98.2	278	252	90.6	238	63	26.5
Florida:									
Northern	25	25	100.0	390	388	99.5	315	102	32.4
Middle	159	153	96.2	1,021	1,014	99.3	915	180	19.7
Southern	1,077	1,074	99.7	2,107	2,063	97.9	1,830	274	15.0
Georgia:									
Northern	228	216	94.7	843	800	94.9	736	219	29.8
Middle	82	79	96.3	2,181	2,166	99.3	1,822	1,724	94.6
Southern	155	155	100.0	365	364	99.7	319	150	47.0

Note: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1989. 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 5.14 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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 323-326.

Table 5.24

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-89

Year ending June 30	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced				
	Total defendants	Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^b	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
					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	38,160	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	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	598	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,982
1979	41,175	8,262	NA	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612
1980	36,560	7,962	NA	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636
1981	38,127	8,259	NA	6,981	266	1,012	29,868	24,322	1,867	3,679
1982	40,466	8,214	NA	7,051	255	938	32,252	27,392	1,205	3,655
1983	43,329	7,738	NA	6,566	281	891	35,591	30,523	1,286	3,782
1984	44,501	8,397	NA	7,022	327	1,048	36,104	31,461	969	3,674
1985	47,360	8,830	NA	7,484	415	931	38,530	33,823	994	3,713
1986	50,040	9,300	NA	7,894	461	945	40,740	35,448	1,139	4,153
1987	54,168	10,226	NA	8,802	446	978	43,942	38,440	1,371	4,131
1988	52,791	9,889	NA	8,379	453	1,057	42,902	37,514	1,267	4,121
1989	54,643	10,119	NA	8,420	638	1,061	44,524	38,681	1,225	4,618

Note: See Note, table 5.16. 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.

^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.

^gNot computed where the number of defendants is less than 25. Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence.

^hIncludes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.

ⁱIncludes 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, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 108; 1981, p. 101, Table 46; 1982, p. 141; 1983, p. 171; 1985, p. 180; 1986, pp. 271-278 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 294-304; 1988, pp. 297-304; 1989, pp. 295-302 (Washington, DC: USGPO), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Type of sentence

Total	Imprisonment ^a										Average sentence to Imprisonment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)	
	Total regular	Total regular				Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Probation	Fine			Other
		1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 59 months	60 months and over								
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	17,687	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	3,630	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	677	31.0	NA
14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(c)	X	X	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	NA
13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	NA
13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA
13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA
13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA
13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA
12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA
12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	NA
12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA
14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA
16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA
17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	15,026	1,866	551	15.4	NA
17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA
17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA
18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA
19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	360	34.7 ^g	32.8
17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	285	48.6 ^g	32.4
14,580	9,818 ^h	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	13,459	4,368	506	49.0 ^g	32.3
13,191	8,484 ^h	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	438	51.9 ^g	33.1
13,700	8,906 ^h	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	488	55.3 ^g	31.7
15,857	10,673 ^h	2,202	2,313	2,422	3,736	3,538	1,163	483	12,723	3,395	277	58.6 ^g	32.2
17,886	11,979 ^h	2,503	2,671	2,543	4,262	3,973	1,496	438	14,097	3,220	388	57.2 ^g	33.5
17,710	11,828 ^h	2,282	2,666	2,628	4,252	4,063	1,482	337	13,880	3,977	537	58.0 ^g	35.0
18,679	12,910 ^h	2,285	2,886	2,995	4,744	4,084	1,494	191	14,404	4,830	617	60.2 ^g	35.2
20,261	15,004	2,393	3,251	3,529	5,831	4,397	1,200	20	15,230	4,232	657	64.6 ^g	35.5 ^g
23,344	17,556	2,661	3,850	3,942	7,103	4,524	1,257	7	16,023	4,368	207	65.4 ^g	35.2 ^g
22,473	17,605	3,070	3,721	3,291	7,523	4,014	848	6	16,057	4,087	285	66.1 ^g	34.0 ^g
24,867	21,485	5,057	5,301	3,463	7,664	2,676	706	0	14,997	4,193	467	58.6 ^g	32.9 ^g

Table 5.25

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1989

Nature of offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
Total	54,643	10,119	8,420	638	1,061	44,524	37,973	708	1,225	4,618
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	166	29	18	0	11	137	86	1	2	48
Murder-first degree	62	13	9	0	4	49	21	0	1	27
Murder-second degree	37	8	5	0	3	29	22	0	0	7
Manslaughter	67	8	4	0	4	59	43	1	1	14
Robbery	1,206	107	87	1	19	1,099	956	2	10	131
Bank	1,118	84	68	1	15	1,034	907	2	10	115
Postal	27	3	2	0	1	24	17	0	0	7
Other	61	20	17	0	3	41	32	0	0	9
Assault	579	158	119	7	32	421	321	6	18	76
Burglary	103	17	16	0	1	86	74	0	0	12
Bank	14	1	1	0	0	13	8	0	0	5
Postal	32	3	3	0	0	29	28	0	0	1
Interstate shipments	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Other	54	12	11	0	1	42	36	0	0	6
Larceny and theft	4,065	846	740	55	48	3,222	2,907	32	105	178
Bank	231	28	26	0	2	203	188	0	1	14
Postal	757	75	71	0	4	682	651	1	3	27
Interstate shipments	280	34	21	1	12	246	217	1	2	26
Other U.S. property	1,856	441	394	34	13	1,415	1,288	25	60	42
Transport etc., stolen property	291	58	45	1	12	233	184	0	0	49
Other	650	207	183	19	5	443	379	5	39	20
Embezzlement	2,036	222	190	1	31	1,814	1,720	5	11	78
Bank	857	83	78	0	5	774	744	2	5	23
Postal	462	59	48	1	10	403	383	0	2	18
Other	717	80	64	0	16	637	593	3	4	37
Fraud	8,946	1,319	1,064	34	221	7,627	6,782	52	47	746
Income tax	1,335	127	95	2	30	1,208	1,035	11	8	154
Lending Institution	1,249	127	110	3	14	1,122	1,027	8	8	79
Postal	1,867	286	228	3	55	1,581	1,363	15	8	195
Veterans and allotments	87	34	34	0	0	53	49	4	0	0
Securities and Exchange	66	24	22	0	2	42	36	0	1	5
Social Security	259	29	26	0	3	230	213	1	0	16
False personation	38	4	4	0	0	34	32	0	0	2
Nationality laws	165	16	15	1	0	149	145	0	2	2
Passport fraud	236	17	15	1	1	219	212	2	1	4
False claims and statements	1,742	303	242	5	56	1,439	1,320	8	8	103
Other	1,902	352	273	19	60	1,550	1,350	3	11	186
Auto theft	462	69	61	1	7	393	344	2	0	47
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,733	225	207	2	16	1,508	1,395	3	17	93
Transport forged securities	59	13	12	0	1	46	40	0	1	5
Postal forgery	107	24	23	1	0	83	75	0	2	6
Other forgery	916	94	87	0	7	822	778	3	8	33
Counterfeiting	651	94	85	1	8	557	502	0	6	49
Sex offenses	348	63	51	1	11	285	228	2	15	40
Sexual abuse	154	39	28	0	11	115	85	1	3	26
Other	194	24	23	1	0	170	143	1	12	14
Drug Prevention and Control Act	16,834	2,695	2,299	49	347	14,139	11,652	34	161	2,292
Marihuana	4,547	892	798	13	87	3,649	3,215	12	62	360
Drugs	10,717	1,548	1,280	31	237	9,169	7,338	18	86	1,727
Controlled substances	1,570	249	221	5	23	1,321	1,099	4	13	205
Miscellaneous general offenses	12,554	3,413	2,823	438	152	9,141	7,347	518	668	608
Bribery	255	39	24	0	15	216	173	4	2	37
Drunk driving and traffic	7,665	2,449	2,031	404	14	5,216	4,090	504	590	32
Escape	740	139	132	4	3	601	543	0	10	48
Extortion, racketeering, threats	752	131	80	6	45	621	451	2	7	161
Gambling and lottery	267	53	48	0	5	214	198	2	1	13
Kidnaping	77	18	15	0	3	59	39	0	2	18
Perjury	148	41	30	1	10	107	78	0	1	28
Weapons and firearms	2,396	431	361	14	56	1,965	1,656	3	38	268
Other	254	112	102	9	1	142	119	3	17	3

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.25

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1989--Continued

Nature of offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	2,399	256	233	2	21	2,143	2,053	6	13	71
Liquor, Internal Revenue	10	2	1	0	1	8	6	0	0	2
Federal statutes	3,202	701	511	47	143	2,501	2,102	45	158	196
Agricultural acts	427	99	77	13	9	328	278	11	22	17
Antitrust violations	240	73	10	0	63	167	126	19	0	22
Food and Drug Act	101	13	12	0	1	88	81	0	1	6
Migratory bird laws	81	27	16	7	4	54	47	0	5	2
Motor Carrier Act	68	6	6	0	0	62	60	0	0	2
National defense laws	9	2	2	0	0	7	6	0	1	0
Civil rights	132	49	30	2	17	83	66	0	2	15
Contempt	60	24	21	1	2	36	29	2	4	1
Customs laws	152	21	17	3	1	131	124	0	0	7
Postal laws	341	31	29	1	1	310	299	3	3	5
Other	1,591	356	291	20	45	1,235	986	10	120	119

^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, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 279-282.

Table 5.26

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1989

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Sentences to imprisonment							Type of sentence		
			Total regular	Regular ^a				Average sentence in months ^b	Split sentence ^c	Other		
				1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over			Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	
Total	44,524	24,867	21,485	5,057	5,301	3,463	7,664	58.5	2,676	706	0	
GENERAL OFFENSES												
Homicide	137	113	97	13	16	22	46	146.2	2	14	0	
Murder-first degree	49	35	32	1	2	7	22	273.0	0	3	0	
Murder-second degree	29	24	20	1	1	1	17	185.9	0	4	0	
Manslaughter	59	54	45	11	13	14	7	38.4	2	7	0	
Robbery	1,099	1,054	970	23	155	230	562	110.7	13	71	0	
Bank	1,034	996	917	20	146	223	528	111.6	10	69	0	
Postal	24	23	21	1	2	2	16	141.0	0	2	0	
Other	41	35	32	2	7	5	18	65.3	3	0	0	
Assault	421	278	253	75	82	50	46	33.7	18	7	0	
Burglary	86	74	59	8	16	18	17	51.6	13	2	0	
Bank	13	13	12	2	0	4	6	97.8	1	0	0	
Postal	29	26	21	4	10	6	1	26.6	5	0	0	
Interstate shipments	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	72.0	0	0	0	
Other	42	34	25	2	6	8	9	49.6	7	2	0	
Larceny and theft	3,222	1,159	889	347	278	150	114	28.7	237	33	0	
Bank	203	111	94	27	32	15	20	35.5	13	4	0	
Postal	682	375	296	119	104	49	24	22.3	68	11	0	
Interstate shipments	246	154	121	46	30	25	20	35.0	29	4	0	
Other U.S. property	1,415	242	161	77	49	19	16	21.3	75	6	0	
Transport etc., stolen property	233	153	125	21	44	30	30	50.7	23	5	0	
Other	443	124	92	57	19	12	4	17.5	29	3	0	
Embezzlement	1,814	516	306	129	98	44	35	26.7	196	14	0	
Bank	774	220	128	49	39	20	20	27.1	88	4	0	
Postal	403	95	52	42	7	3	0	9.2	40	3	0	
Other	637	201	126	38	52	21	15	33.6	68	7	0	
Fraud	7,627	3,523	2,544	789	754	514	487	38.6	848	131	0	
Income tax	1,206	572	337	93	109	82	53	32.3	211	24	0	
Lending institution	1,122	580	416	127	150	62	77	30.7	138	26	0	
Postal	1,581	888	666	106	217	195	148	40.3	191	31	0	
Veterans and allotments	53	2	2	1	0	1	0	25.5	0	0	0	
Securities and Exchange	42	28	25	5	9	3	8	49.2	1	2	0	
Social Security	230	91	57	19	14	15	9	30.9	32	2	0	
False personation	34	21	16	6	9	1	0	16.6	5	0	0	
Nationality laws	149	59	52	42	8	1	1	8.4	7	0	0	
Passport fraud	219	69	57	45	7	4	1	9.8	10	2	0	
False claims and statements	1,439	504	352	199	80	44	29	21.3	137	15	0	
Other	1,550	709	564	146	151	106	161	63.8	116	29	0	
Auto theft	393	282	251	64	80	58	49	36.8	28	3	0	
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,508	763	639	301	193	75	70	26.8	111	13	0	
Transport forged securities	46	27	23	5	9	4	5	35.4	4	0	0	
Postal forgery	83	50	41	15	12	6	8	65.5	8	1	0	
Other forgery	822	374	305	165	80	36	24	21.0	63	6	0	
Counterfeiting	557	312	270	116	92	29	33	26.8	36	6	0	
Sex offenses	285	187	164	19	40	33	72	80.8	11	12	0	
Sexual abuse	115	97	85	7	19	13	46	97.0	2	10	0	
Other	170	90	79	12	21	20	26	63.4	9	2	0	
Drug Prevention and Control Act	14,139	11,626	10,838	1,270	2,343	1,844	5,381	73.8	503	285	0	
Marihuana	3,649	2,448	2,249	460	654	432	703	52.7	155	44	0	
Drugs	9,169	8,151	7,649	671	1,527	1,272	4,179	77.8	288	214	0	
Controlled substances	1,321	1,027	940	139	162	140	499	92.0	60	27	0	
Miscellaneous general offenses	9,141	2,984	2,533	708	823	325	677	47.2	376	75	0	
Bribery	216	91	66	21	29	13	3	26.3	20	5	0	
Drunk driving and traffic	5,216	224	110	103	6	1	0	5.1	114	0	0	
Escape	601	531	502	173	243	50	36	23.7	17	12	0	
Extortion, racketeering, threats	621	474	413	47	114	90	162	66.2	42	19	0	
Gambling and lottery	214	80	50	29	16	4	1	15.0	30	0	0	
Kidnaping	59	54	51	3	7	4	37	171.7	2	1	0	
Perjury	107	73	57	23	22	5	7	23.8	16	0	0	
Weapons and firearms	1,965	1,435	1,269	300	383	157	429	52.7	128	36	0	
Other	142	22	15	9	3	1	2	22.7	7	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ¹
	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over			
14,997	4,079	2,440	4,477	4,001	32.9	4,193	467
12	3	0	3	6	42.0	0	12
4	1	0	0	3	48.0	0	10
3	1	0	0	2	44.0	0	2
5	1	0	3	1	36.0	0	0
39	1	3	11	24	48.8	0	6
32	0	1	7	24	53.1	0	6
1	1	0	0	0	12.0	0	0
6	0	2	4	0	32.0	0	0
116	37	28	38	13	26.6	23	4
11	1	1	6	3	39.3	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
3	0	0	2	1	44.0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	0
7	1	1	4	1	34.3	1	0
1,812	637	298	461	416	29.6	231	20
92	13	21	32	26	36.7	0	0
299	17	38	150	94	40.0	1	7
92	4	19	32	37	41.2	0	0
1,010	460	175	167	208	26.1	155	8
80	6	14	28	32	40.2	0	0
239	137	31	52	19	20.7	75	5
1,276	134	268	419	455	38.7	17	5
549	50	97	177	225	40.7	4	1
301	37	79	130	55	33.6	7	0
426	47	92	112	175	39.7	6	4
3,805	329	595	1,421	1,460	41.0	209	90
603	45	107	235	216	40.2	33	0
529	25	67	170	267	44.7	4	9
652	75	87	180	310	42.3	40	1
51	14	12	11	14	32.1	0	0
9	1	1	1	6	45.7	4	1
131	5	17	44	65	44.3	3	5
11	1	0	7	3	39.3	2	0
80	9	13	52	6	32.8	1	9
136	5	28	95	8	33.8	5	9
828	69	119	334	306	41.4	62	45
775	80	144	292	259	39.5	55	11
102	3	6	40	53	45.7	3	6
728	75	160	301	192	37.0	10	7
19	4	2	6	7	38.2	0	0
32	0	10	17	5	35.6	1	0
440	60	99	173	108	36.2	4	4
237	11	49	105	72	38.6	5	3
91	13	15	20	43	40.8	2	5
14	0	4	2	8	43.6	0	4
77	13	11	18	35	40.2	2	1
2,358	803	267	586	702	32.8	61	94
1,145	603	121	223	198	25.1	39	17
942	122	102	302	416	41.8	14	62
271	78	44	61	88	33.6	8	15
2,826	1,652	351	505	318	20.7	3,263	68
122	21	25	49	27	33.8	1	2
1,780	1,516	157	95	12	1.3	3,174	38
61	11	9	19	22	38.0	3	6
138	3	21	50	64	43.8	3	6
128	6	33	69	20	35.2	6	0
3	0	0	1	2	52.0	0	2
33	5	4	16	8	36.4	1	0
493	35	95	202	161	38.9	24	13
68	55	7	4	2	14.1	51	1

Table 5.26

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1989--Continued

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Total regular	Sentences to imprisonment					Type of sentence			
				Regular ^d				Average sentence in months ^b	Split sentence ^c	Other		
				1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over			Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	
SPECIAL OFFENSES												
Immigration laws	2,143	1,483	1,289	965	274	32	18	11.1	164	30	0	0
Liquor, Internal Revenue	8	4	4	4	0	0	0	4.0	0	0	0	0
Federal statutes	2,501	821	649	342	149	68	90	27.4	156	16	0	0
Agricultural acts	328	59	34	23	6	3	2	16.4	25	0	0	0
Antitrust violations	167	38	20	15	1	1	3	15.5	18	0	0	0
Food and Drug Act	88	11	6	4	1	0	1	22.0	4	1	0	0
Migratory bird laws	54	5	4	4	0	0	0	9.0	1	0	0	0
Motor Carrier Act	62	26	9	6	1	1	1	25.0	17	0	0	0
National defense laws	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
Civil rights	83	39	32	20	9	1	2	18.9	6	1	0	0
Contempt	36	14	13	9	3	1	0	11.9	1	0	0	0
Customs laws	131	45	34	15	14	1	4	24.7	9	2	0	0
Postal laws	310	48	39	37	2	0	0	5.8	8	1	0	0
Other	1,235	536	458	209	112	60	17	32.0	67	11	0	0

^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, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 283-290.

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			
551	58	116	242	135	36.5	26	83
3	0	0	1	2	52.0	1	0
1,267	333	332	423	179	29.2	346	67
191	65	53	55	18	25.4	72	6
36	2	11	16	7	34.7	91	2
57	8	8	30	11	35.5	20	0
34	13	7	13	1	24.7	15	0
34	7	7	14	6	32.8	2	0
4	2	1	1	0	19.5	2	1
38	12	18	7	1	22.4	6	0
12	4	4	2	2	26.8	10	0
69	9	14	33	13	34.5	12	5
246	83	79	70	14	24.8	12	4
546	128	130	182	106	31.5	104	49

Table 5.27

Application of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines to defendants in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, Oct. 1, 1989 through Aug. 31, 1990

Circuit and district	Total defendants	Sentencing guideline cases		Pre-guideline cases		Circuit and district	Total defendants	Sentencing guideline cases		Pre-guideline cases	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,091	26,183	67.7 %	11,908	31.3 %	Seventh Circuit	2,371	1,352	57.0 %	1,019	43.0 %
District of Columbia	444	399	89.9	45	10.1	Illinois:					
First Circuit	995	559	56.2	436	43.8	Central	242	137	56.6	105	43.4
Maine	127	95	74.8	32	25.2	Northern	1,022	551	53.9	471	46.1
Massachusetts	310	180	58.1	130	41.9	Southern	228	154	67.5	74	32.5
New Hampshire	80	58	72.5	22	27.5	Indiana:					
Puerto Rico	392	147	37.5	245	62.5	Northern	214	124	57.9	90	42.1
Rhode Island	86	79	91.9	7	8.1	Southern	274	152	55.5	122	44.5
Second Circuit	2,896	2,178	75.2	718	24.8	Wisconsin:					
Connecticut	247	183	74.1	64	25.9	Eastern	281	206	73.3	75	26.7
New York:						Western	110	28	25.5	82	74.6
Eastern	974	748	76.8	226	23.2	Eighth Circuit	2,080	1,534	73.8	546	26.3
Northern	270	197	73.0	73	27.0	Arkansas:					
Southern	1,030	793	77.0	237	23.0	Eastern	222	161	72.5	61	27.5
Western	278	169	60.8	109	39.2	Western	106	65	61.3	41	38.7
Vermont	97	88	90.7	9	9.3	Iowa:					
Third Circuit	1,765	1,015	57.5	750	42.5	Northern	108	66	61.1	42	38.9
Delaware	112	101	90.2	11	9.8	Southern	117	81	69.2	36	30.8
New Jersey	430	281	65.4	149	34.7	Minnesota	372	284	76.3	88	23.7
Pennsylvania:						Missouri:					
Eastern	637	321	50.4	316	49.6	Eastern	265	198	74.7	67	25.3
Middle	232	157	67.7	75	32.3	Western	339	271	79.9	68	20.1
Western	242	133	55.0	109	45.0	Nebraska	187	132	70.6	55	29.4
Virgin Islands	112	22	19.6	90	80.4	North Dakota	164	118	72.0	46	28.1
Fourth Circuit	4,554	2,590	56.9	1,964	43.1	South Dakota	200	158	79.0	42	21.0
Maryland	798	447	56.0	351	44.0	Ninth Circuit	6,426	4,438	69.1	1,988	30.9
North Carolina:						Alaska	85	62	72.9	23	27.1
Eastern	499	182	36.5	317	63.5	Arizona	853	658	77.1	195	22.9
Middle	404	351	86.9	53	13.1	California:					
Western	394	279	70.8	115	29.2	Central	1,132	822	72.6	310	27.4
South Carolina	291	215	73.9	76	26.1	Eastern	560	414	73.9	146	26.1
Virginia:						Northern	485	301	62.1	184	37.9
Eastern	1,515	615	40.6	900	59.4	Southern	999	838	83.9	161	16.1
Western	231	192	83.1	39	16.9	Guam	0	0	X	0	X
West Virginia:						Hawaii	493	108	21.9	385	78.1
Northern	131	73	55.7	58	44.3	Idaho	71	51	71.8	20	28.2
Southern	291	236	81.1	55	18.9	Montana	161	126	78.3	35	21.7
Fifth Circuit	6,082	4,937	81.2	1,145	18.8	Nevada	320	211	65.9	109	34.1
Louisiana:						Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	X	0	X
Eastern	472	421	89.2	51	10.8	Oregon	378	299	79.1	79	20.9
Middle	48	27	56.3	21	43.8	Washington:					
Western	295	95	32.2	200	67.8	Eastern	280	247	88.2	33	11.8
Mississippi:						Western	609	301	49.4	308	50.6
Northern	82	57	69.5	25	30.5	Tenth Circuit	1,993	1,417	71.1	576	28.9
Southern	226	120	53.1	106	46.9	Colorado	378	278	73.5	100	26.5
Texas:						Kansas	289	210	72.7	79	27.3
Eastern	286	209	73.1	77	26.9	New Mexico	441	384	87.1	57	12.9
Northern	605	459	75.9	146	24.1	Oklahoma:					
Southern	2,359	2,083	88.3	276	11.7	Eastern	69	47	68.1	22	31.9
Western	1,709	1,466	85.8	243	14.2	Northern	177	107	60.5	70	39.6
Sixth Circuit	3,281	2,294	69.9	987	30.1	Western	318	167	52.5	151	47.5
Kentucky:						Utah	246	164	66.7	82	33.3
Eastern	219	189	86.3	30	13.7	Wyoming	75	60	80.0	15	20.0
Western	305	236	77.4	69	22.6	Eleventh Circuit	5,204	3,470	66.7	1,734	33.3
Michigan:						Alabama:					
Eastern	657	394	60.0	263	40.0	Middle	257	169	65.8	88	34.2
Western	171	95	55.6	76	44.4	Northern	352	222	63.1	130	36.9
Ohio:						Southern	202	161	79.7	41	20.3
Northern	446	331	74.2	115	25.8	Florida:					
Southern	496	385	77.6	111	22.4	Middle	1,127	727	64.5	400	35.5
Tennessee:						Northern	334	226	67.7	108	32.3
Eastern	372	249	66.9	123	33.1	Southern	1,500	1,137	75.8	363	24.2
Middle	271	192	70.9	79	29.2	Georgia:					
Western	344	223	64.8	121	35.2	Middle	407	202	49.6	205	50.4
						Northern	677	471	69.6	206	30.4
						Southern	348	155	44.5	193	55.5

See notes on next page.

Table 5.27

Application of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines to defendants in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, Oct. 1, 1989 through Aug. 31, 1990--Continued

Note: These data are derived from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts' Federal Probation Sentencing and Supervision Information System (FPSSIS) data file. The sentencing reform provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, Public Law No. 98-473 (1984), created the United States Sentencing Commission. The Commission's primary function is to develop sentencing policies and practices for the Federal courts. On Apr. 13, 1987, the Commission submitted its initial Sentencing Guidelines and Policy Statements to Congress. The guidelines became effective on Nov. 1, 1987, and apply to all offenses committed on or after that date. The Commission received documentation on 29,011 cases sentenced between Oct. 1, 1989, and Sept. 30, 1990. From Oct. 1, 1989 through Aug. 31, 1990, probation offices nationally reported a total of 26,183 guideline cases to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, through its FPSSIS data entry system. Ninety-one percent of the Commission's cases have been matched with corresponding FPSSIS cases. The remaining 9 percent reported to the Commission were not reported to the FPSSIS or were reported in an inconsistent manner. Due to these inconsistencies, generalizing from these data to the national population of defendants sentenced may be inappropriate. These data exclude cases involving solely petty offenses, corporate offenders, or discretionary sentences.

Multiple count cases involving both guideline counts and pre-guideline counts have been included in the "guideline" category.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the United States Sentencing Commission.

Table 5.28

Application of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines to defendants sentenced
in U.S. District Courts

By mode of conviction, circuit, and district, Oct. 1, 1989 through Aug. 31, 1990

Circuit and district	Sentencing guideline convictions ^a					Pre-guideline convictions ^a				
	Total	Plea		Trial		Total	Plea		Trial	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,176	22,959	87.7 %	3,217	12.3 %	11,870	10,721	90.3 %	1,149	9.7 %
District of Columbia	397	322	81.1	75	18.9	45	43	95.6	2	4.4
First Circuit	559	457	81.8	102	18.3	431	406	94.2	25	5.8
Maine	95	85	89.5	10	10.5	32	28	87.5	4	12.5
Massachusetts	180	142	78.9	38	21.1	126	115	91.3	11	8.7
New Hampshire	58	48	82.8	10	17.2	22	18	81.8	4	18.2
Puerto Rico	147	115	78.2	32	21.8	245	242	98.8	3	1.2
Rhode Island	79	67	84.8	12	15.2	6	3	50.0	3	50.0
Second Circuit	2,178	1,922	88.3	256	11.8	716	644	89.9	72	10.1
Connecticut	183	179	97.8	4	2.2	63	60	95.2	3	4.8
New York:										
Eastern	748	680	90.9	68	9.1	229	204	90.3	22	9.7
Northern	197	171	86.8	26	13.2	73	64	87.7	9	12.3
Southern	793	655	82.6	138	17.4	236	205	86.9	31	13.1
Western	169	160	94.7	9	5.3	109	104	95.4	5	4.6
Vermont	88	77	87.5	11	12.5	9	7	77.8	2	22.2
Third Circuit	1,015	900	88.7	115	11.3	749	693	92.5	56	7.5
Delaware	101	82	81.2	19	18.8	11	9	81.8	2	18.2
New Jersey	281	258	91.8	23	8.2	149	141	94.6	8	5.4
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	321	301	93.8	20	6.2	316	305	96.5	11	3.5
Middle	157	137	87.3	20	12.7	75	66	88.0	9	12.0
Western	133	105	79.0	28	21.1	108	94	87.0	14	13.0
Virgin Islands	22	17	77.3	5	22.7	90	78	86.7	12	13.3
Fourth Circuit	2,587	2,271	87.8	316	12.2	1,960	1,654	84.4	306	15.6
Maryland	447	397	88.8	50	11.2	349	336	96.3	13	3.7
North Carolina:										
Eastern	182	155	85.2	27	14.8	317	307	96.9	10	3.2
Middle	351	292	83.2	59	16.8	53	51	96.2	2	3.8
Western	279	261	93.6	18	6.5	115	110	95.7	5	4.4
South Carolina	215	201	93.5	14	6.5	76	75	98.7	1	1.3
Virginia:										
Eastern	613	508	82.9	105	17.1	898	635	70.7	263	29.3
Western	192	172	89.6	20	10.4	39	34	87.2	5	12.8
West Virginia:										
Northern	72	68	94.4	4	5.6	58	56	96.6	2	3.5
Southern	236	217	92.0	19	8.1	55	50	90.9	5	9.1
Fifth Circuit	4,937	4,554	92.2	383	7.8	1,142	1,081	94.7	61	5.3
Louisiana:										
Eastern	421	421	100.0	0	X	51	51	100.0	0	X
Middle	27	27	100.0	0	X	21	21	100.0	0	X
Western	95	91	95.8	4	4.2	200	194	97.0	6	3.0
Mississippi:										
Northern	57	50	87.7	7	12.3	25	24	96.0	1	4.0
Southern	120	111	92.5	9	7.5	106	104	98.1	2	1.9
Texas:										
Eastern	209	179	85.7	30	14.4	77	69	89.6	8	10.4
Northern	459	416	90.6	43	9.4	146	140	95.9	6	4.1
Southern	2,083	1,978	95.0	105	5.0	273	260	95.2	13	4.8
Western	1,466	1,281	87.4	185	12.6	243	218	89.7	25	10.3
Sixth Circuit	2,294	2,030	88.5	264	11.5	983	902	91.8	81	8.2
Kentucky:										
Eastern	189	157	83.1	32	16.9	30	18	60.0	12	40.0
Western	236	224	94.9	12	5.1	69	63	91.3	6	8.7
Michigan:										
Eastern	394	326	82.7	68	17.3	262	245	93.5	17	6.5
Western	95	85	89.5	10	10.5	76	66	86.8	10	13.2
Ohio:										
Northern	331	315	95.2	16	4.8	115	109	94.8	6	5.2
Southern	385	340	88.3	45	11.7	111	106	95.5	5	4.5
Tennessee:										
Eastern	249	225	90.4	24	9.6	123	117	95.1	6	4.9
Middle	192	179	93.2	13	6.8	77	70	90.9	7	9.1
Western	223	179	80.3	44	19.7	120	108	90.0	12	10.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.28

Application of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines to defendants sentenced
in U.S. District Courts

By mode of conviction, circuit, and district, Oct. 1, 1989 through Aug. 31, 1990--Continued

Circuit and district	Sentencing guideline convictions ^a					Pre-guideline convictions ^a				
	Total	Plea		Trial		Total	Plea		Trial	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Seventh Circuit	1,352	1,142	84.5 %	210	15.5 %	1,016	910	89.6 %	106	10.4 %
Illinois:										
Central	137	111	81.0	26	19.0	104	89	85.6	15	14.4
Northern	551	453	82.2	98	17.8	470	416	88.5	54	11.5
Southern	154	137	89.0	17	11.0	74	68	91.9	6	8.1
Indiana:										
Northern	124	107	86.3	17	13.7	90	81	90.0	9	10.0
Southern	152	140	92.1	12	7.9	121	116	95.9	5	4.1
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	206	168	81.6	38	18.5	75	68	90.7	7	9.3
Western	28	26	92.9	2	7.1	82	72	87.8	10	12.2
Eighth Circuit	1,533	1,277	83.3	256	16.7	543	470	86.6	73	13.4
Arkansas:										
Eastern	161	144	89.4	17	10.6	61	57	93.4	4	6.6
Western	65	46	70.8	19	29.2	39	12	30.8	27	69.2
Iowa:										
Northern	66	48	72.7	18	27.3	42	39	92.9	3	7.1
Southern	81	61	75.3	20	24.7	36	30	83.3	6	16.7
Minnesota:	284	228	80.3	56	19.7	87	75	86.2	12	13.8
Missouri:										
Eastern	198	153	77.3	45	22.7	67	60	89.6	7	10.5
Western	270	228	84.4	42	15.6	68	64	94.1	4	5.9
Nebraska:	132	118	89.4	14	10.6	55	47	85.5	8	14.6
North Dakota:	118	112	94.9	6	5.1	46	45	97.8	1	2.2
South Dakota:	158	139	88.0	19	12.0	42	41	97.6	1	2.4
Ninth Circuit	4,438	4,002	90.2	436	9.8	1,983	1,850	93.3	133	6.7
Alaska:	62	51	82.3	11	17.7	23	20	87.0	3	13.0
Arizona:	658	602	91.5	56	8.5	195	175	89.7	20	10.3
California:										
Central	822	652	79.3	170	20.7	310	264	85.2	46	14.8
Eastern	414	390	94.2	24	5.8	146	141	96.6	5	3.4
Northern	301	276	91.7	25	8.3	184	170	92.4	14	7.6
Southern	838	795	94.9	43	5.1	161	155	96.3	6	3.7
Guam:	0	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
Hawaii:	108	98	90.7	10	9.3	385	382	99.2	3	0.8
Idaho:	51	45	88.2	6	11.8	20	19	95.0	1	5.0
Montana:	126	117	92.9	9	7.1	35	29	82.9	6	17.1
Nevada:	211	200	94.8	11	5.2	109	100	91.7	9	8.3
Northern Mariana Islands:	0	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
Oregon:	299	282	94.3	17	5.7	79	67	84.8	12	15.2
Washington:										
Eastern	247	230	93.1	17	6.9	33	32	97.0	1	3.0
Western	301	264	87.7	37	12.3	303	296	97.7	7	2.3
Tenth Circuit	1,416	1,230	86.9	186	13.1	570	527	92.5	43	7.5
Colorado:	278	251	90.3	27	9.7	100	97	97.0	3	3.0
Kansas:	210	171	81.4	39	18.6	79	70	88.6	9	11.4
New Mexico:	384	335	87.2	49	12.8	57	51	89.5	6	10.5
Oklahoma:										
Eastern	47	41	87.2	6	12.8	22	21	95.5	1	4.6
Northern	107	98	91.6	9	8.4	70	63	90.0	7	10.0
Western	166	144	86.8	22	13.3	145	133	91.7	12	8.3
Utah:	164	134	81.7	30	18.3	82	78	95.1	4	4.9
Wyoming:	60	56	93.3	4	6.7	15	14	93.3	1	6.7
Eleventh Circuit	3,470	2,852	82.2	618	17.8	1,732	1,541	89.0	191	11.0
Alabama:										
Middle	169	130	76.9	39	23.1	88	77	87.5	11	12.5
Northern	222	195	87.8	27	12.2	130	126	96.9	4	3.1
Southern	161	138	85.7	23	14.3	41	33	80.5	8	19.5
Florida:										
Middle	727	610	83.9	117	16.1	400	357	89.3	43	10.8
Northern	226	150	66.4	76	33.6	108	101	93.5	7	6.5
Southern	1,137	948	83.4	189	16.6	361	315	87.3	46	12.7
Georgia:										
Middle	202	182	90.1	20	9.9	205	196	95.6	9	4.4
Northern	471	387	82.2	84	17.8	206	190	92.2	16	7.8
Southern	155	112	72.3	43	27.7	193	146	75.7	47	24.4

Note: See Note, table 5.27. Multiple count cases involving both guideline and pre-guideline counts have been included in the "guideline" category.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the United States Sentencing Commission.

^aSeven guideline cases and 38 pre-guideline cases were excluded due to missing information on mode of conviction.

Table 5.29

Sentences imposed under the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines

By type of sentence and primary offense, fiscal year 1990

Primary offense	Total cases	Imprisonment							Probation				Other ^b		
		Total receiving imprisonment	Prison and supervised release		Prison only		New split sentence ^a		Total receiving probation	Probation only		Probation and confinement			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	25,976	19,988	18,594	71.6 %	745	2.9 %	649	2.5 %	5,887	3,980	15.3 %	1,907	7.3 %	101	0.4 %
Homicide ^c	84	80	75	89.3	3	3.6	2	2.4	4	1	1.2	3	3.6	0	X
Kidnaping	44	43	42	95.5	1	2.3	0	X	1	1	2.3	0	X	0	X
Robbery	1,059	1,045	1,010	95.4	13	1.2	22	2.1	13	7	0.7	6	0.6	1	0.1
Assault	228	183	163	71.5	10	4.4	10	4.4	45	30	13.2	15	6.6	0	X
Burglary and breaking and entering	91	90	73	80.2	2	2.2	15	16.5	1	0	X	1	1.1	0	X
Larceny	1,636	672	583	35.6	57	3.5	32	2.0	964	730	44.6	205	12.5	29	1.8
Embezzlement	1,128	281	220	19.5	9	0.8	52	4.6	847	547	48.5	295	26.2	5	0.4
Tax offenses	89	45	44	49.4	0	X	1	1.1	44	29	32.6	13	14.6	2	2.3
Fraud	2,694	1,472	1,234	45.8	124	4.6	114	4.2	1202	804	29.8	398	14.8	20	0.7
Drug offenses:															
Importation and distribution	11,286	10,728	10,442	92.5	92	0.8	194	1.7	558	299	2.7	251	2.2	8	0.1
Simple possession	692	281	223	32.2	52	7.5	6	0.9	398	340	49.1	58	8.4	13	1.9
Communication facility	251	164	157	62.6	3	1.2	4	1.6	87	37	14.7	50	19.9	0	X
Auto theft	158	127	115	72.8	3	1.9	9	5.7	31	16	10.1	15	9.5	0	X
Forgery and counterfeiting	896	518	455	50.8	39	4.4	24	2.7	374	220	24.6	154	17.2	4	0.5
Sex offenses	177	141	123	69.5	0	X	18	10.2	35	25	14.1	10	5.7	1	0.6
Bribery	105	55	45	42.9	6	5.7	4	3.8	49	30	28.6	19	18.1	1	1.0
Escape	358	333	290	81.0	32	8.9	11	3.1	24	21	5.9	3	0.8	1	0.3
Firearms	1,678	1,374	1,245	74.2	66	3.9	63	3.8	304	174	10.4	128	7.6	2	0.1
Immigration	1,616	1,355	1,174	72.7	170	10.5	9	0.6	259	155	9.6	104	6.4	4	0.3
Extortion and racketeering	264	236	229	86.7	2	0.8	5	1.9	28	18	6.8	10	3.8	0	X
Gambling and lottery	125	68	42	33.6	2	1.6	25	20.0	55	21	16.8	34	27.2	1	0.8
Money laundering	108	151	95	88.0	3	2.8	0	X	10	7	6.5	3	2.8	0	X
Other	1,209	546	515	42.6	56	4.6	29	2.4	600	468	38.7	132	10.9	9	0.7

Note: See Note, table 5.27. Of the 29,011 guideline cases, 297 cases involving mixed law counts (both guideline and pre-guideline) were excluded. In addition, 2,738 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following reasons: missing primary offense category (2,406) or missing sentencing information (437).

^bIncludes defendants that received an economic sanction only or supervised release only.

^cIncludes 1st degree murder, 2nd degree murder, and manslaughter cases.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the United States Sentencing Commission.

^aA term of imprisonment followed by supervised release with a condition of community confinement or home detention.

Table 5.30

Reasons given by sentencing courts for upward and downward departure from the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines

Fiscal year 1990

Reason	Number	Percent	Reason	Number	Percent
Upward departure^a			Downward departure^f		
Adequacy of criminal history ^b	64	41.0 %	Substantial assistance	539	54.4 %
Drug amount	11	7.1	Pursuant to a plea agreement	110	11.1
Pursuant to a plea agreement	10	6.4	Mule or role in the offense	48	4.9
Guidelines do not reflect the seriousness of the offense	10	6.4	Further demonstration of acceptance of responsibility	47	4.8
Public welfare	9	5.8	Family ties and responsibilities	38	3.8
Disagree with guideline enhancements	9	5.8	Cooperation without motion ^g	34	3.4
Weapons and dangerous instrumentalities	9	5.8	Adequate to meet the purposes of sentencing	31	3.1
High speed chase	9	5.8	Adequacy of criminal history ^b	26	2.6
Dollar amount involved in the crime	7	4.5	Defendant's physical condition	26	2.6
Nature or seriousness of the offense	6	3.9	Age	23	2.3
General aggravating or mitigating circumstance	5	3.2	To put defendant's sentence in line with co-defendants ⁱ	21	2.1
Property damage or loss	5	3.2	Rehabilitation	20	2.0
Factors not incorporated in guidelines	4	2.6	No prior record or first offender	20	2.0
Bodily injury	4	2.6	Deterrence	18	1.8
Deterrence	4	2.6	Cooperation motion unknown	16	1.6
Criminal purpose ^c	4	2.6	Factors not incorporated in the guideline	16	1.6
Minors involved	3	1.9	Mental and emotional conditions	16	1.6
Defendant's propensity for violence	3	1.9	No reason given	15	1.5
Terrifying the victim	3	1.9	Diminished capacity	13	1.3
Extreme psychological injury	3	1.9	Coercion and duress	10	1.0
No reason given	2	1.3	Drug amount	9	0.9
Dangerous or inhuman treatment	2	1.3	Restitution	8	0.8
Loss substantially exceeds maximum from loss table ^d	2	1.3	Victim's conduct	7	0.7
Coercion and duress	2	1.3	Military record	6	0.6
Death	2	1.3	Punishment	5	0.5
Large number of aliens involved	2	1.3	First felony conviction	5	0.5
Convictions on related counts	2	1.3	Community ties	5	0.5
Disruption of governmental function	2	1.3	Incapacitation	4	0.4
Punishment	2	1.3	General aggravating or mitigating circumstance	4	0.4
Extreme conduct	2	1.3	Previous employment record	4	0.4
Other ^e	37	23.7	Guidelines too high	4	0.4
			Nature or seriousness of the offense	4	0.4
			Dollar amount	4	0.4
			Drug dependence and alcohol abuse	4	0.4
			Currently receiving punishment	3	0.3
			Defendant's positive background or good character	3	0.3
			Education and vocational skills	3	0.3
			Offense did not involve profit or, physical force, or coercion	3	0.3
			Death of a family member	3	0.3
			Lack of available facilities or over-crowding ^h	2	0.2
			Deportation ⁱ	2	0.2
			Lesser harm ^j	2	0.2
			Disagree with career offender enhancement	2	0.2
			Other	74	7.5

Note: See Note, table 5.27. These data are the result of a study based on a 25 percent random sample of all cases sentenced between Oct. 1, 1989 and Sept. 30, 1990. The sample involves 7,364 guideline defendants. The case files were analyzed and sentences were classified as within or outside of Commission guidelines. The statement of reasons for departure was reviewed. If not available, phone calls were made to determine reasons for departure. An upward departure involves applying a more serious sentence than the guidelines recommend. A downward departure involves applying a less serious sentence than the guidelines recommend.

^aBased on 156 upward departure cases for which Reports on the Sentencing Hearing were available or reasons for departure were obtained through a telephone call to the field. Information on reasons was unavailable in six cases involving upward departures. Courts often provided more than one reason for departure; consequently, the percentage across all reasons for departure adds up to more than 100 percent.

^bThe defendant's criminal background warrants a more or less severe sentence than the guidelines dictate.

^cIncludes cases in which the defendant committed the offense to facilitate or cover up another offense (e.g., firearms violation to commit a robbery).

^dRefers to economic loss which exceeds maximum listed in the guideline's tables.

^eIncludes all reasons given only one time among relevant cases.

^fBased on 990 downward departure cases for which Reports on the Sentencing Hearing were available or reasons for departure were obtained through a telephone call to the field. Information on reasons was unavailable in 43 cases involving downward departures. Courts often provided more than one reason for departure; consequently, the percentage across all reasons for departure adds up to more than 100 percent.

^gIncludes cases in which the judge believes the defendant provided substantial assistance but the prosecution does not submit a motion for downward departure.

^hDefendant is to be deported.

ⁱThe circumstances surrounding the offense mitigate the ultimate harm caused by its commission (e.g., mercy killing).

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the United States Sentencing Commission.

Table 5.31

Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines

By type of offense, sex, race, ethnicity, and age, fiscal year 1990

Offense	Sex						Race, ethnicity ^a								Under 22 years			
	Total	Male		Female		Total	White			Black		Hispanic		Other ^b		Total	Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Total	26,264 ^c	22,034	83.9 %	4,230	16.1 %	26,103 ^d	12,188	46.7 %	7,379	28.3 %	5,786	22.2 %	750	2.9 %	25,618 ^e	2,262	8.8 %	
Homicide	86	75	87.2	11	12.8	86	27	23.4	11	12.8	7	8.1	41	47.7	85	18	21.2	
Kidnaping	45	42	93.3	3	6.7	45	29	64.4	8	17.8	8	17.8	0	X	44	8	18.2	
Robbery	1,068	1,019	95.4	49	4.6	1,063	660	62.1	347	32.6	48	4.5	8	0.8	1,051	101	9.6	
Assault	228	205	89.9	23	10.1	228	79	34.7	51	22.4	20	8.8	78	34.2	224	30	13.4	
Burglary and breaking and entering	91	87	95.6	4	4.4	90	39	43.3	19	21.1	6	6.7	26	28.9	88	23	26.1	
Larceny	1,672	1,161	69.4	511	30.6	1,653	893	54.0	603	36.5	95	5.8	62	3.8	1,616	196	12.1	
Embezzlement	1,144	521	45.5	623	54.5	1,137	694	61.0	352	31.0	52	4.6	39	3.4	1,118	98	8.8	
Tax offenses	97	84	86.6	13	13.4	96	74	77.1	12	12.5	2	2.1	8	8.3	97	0	X	
Fraud	2,724	2,061	75.7	663	24.3	2,700	1,389	51.4	839	31.1	408	15.1	64	2.4	2,612	170	6.5	
Drug offenses																		
Importation and distribution	11,351	9,968	87.8	1,383	12.2	11,285	4,437	39.3	3,594	31.9	3,083	27.3	171	1.5	11,282	1,008	8.9	
Simple possession	747	572	76.6	175	23.4	744	346	46.5	187	25.1	194	26.1	17	2.3	725	97	13.4	
Communication facility	254	165	65.0	89	35.0	253	151	59.7	54	21.3	44	17.4	4	1.6	253	14	5.5	
Auto theft	160	155	96.9	5	3.1	160	122	76.3	25	15.6	13	8.1	0	X	157	16	10.2	
Forgery and counterfeiting	906	718	79.3	188	20.8	904	447	49.5	322	35.6	102	11.3	33	3.7	873	75	8.6	
Sex offenses	178	176	98.9	2	1.1	178	111	62.4	14	7.9	4	2.3	49	27.5	179	13	7.3	
Bribery	108	97	89.8	11	10.2	107	58	54.2	18	16.8	11	10.3	20	18.7	107	1	0.9	
Escape	361	313	86.7	48	13.3	356	187	52.5	99	27.8	67	18.8	3	0.8	351	13	3.7	
Firearms	1,691	1,625	96.1	66	3.9	1,685	969	57.5	525	31.2	160	9.5	31	1.8	1,652	108	6.5	
Immigration	1,623	1,507	92.9	116	7.2	1,614	312	19.3	65	4.0	1,207	74.8	30	1.9	1,435	171	11.9	
Extortion and racketeering	267	235	88.0	32	12.0	266	169	63.5	69	25.9	27	10.2	1	0.4	259	17	6.6	
Gambling and lottery	127	122	96.1	5	3.9	127	113	89.0	12	9.5	1	0.8	1	0.8	127	0	X	
Money laundering	109	91	83.5	18	16.5	106	61	57.6	6	5.7	35	33.0	4	3.8	109	3	2.8	
Other	1,227	1,035	84.4	192	15.6	1,220	821	67.3	147	12.1	192	15.7	60	4.9	1,174	82	7.0	

Note: See Note, table 5.27. Of the 29,011 guideline cases, 297 cases involving mixed law counts (both guideline and pre-guideline) were excluded. In addition, 2,406 cases were excluded due to missing primary offense category data.

^c2,432 cases excluded due to missing data.

^d2,594 cases excluded due to missing data.

^e1,278 cases excluded due to missing data.

^aThe Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics. As such, the numbers reported underrepresent black defendants.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

Age											
22 to 25 years		26 to 30 years		31 to 35 years		36 to 40 years		41 to 50 years		50 years and older	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3,979	15.5 %	5,398	21.1 %	4,737	18.5 %	3,506	13.7 %	3,912	15.3 %	1,824	7.1 %
14	16.5	19	22.4	14	16.5	7	8.2	8	9.4	5	5.9
5	11.4	12	27.3	11	25.0	4	9.1	4	9.1	0	X
147	14.0	216	20.6	223	21.2	170	16.2	154	14.7	40	3.8
32	14.3	62	27.7	36	16.1	31	13.8	21	9.4	12	5.4
17	19.3	20	22.7	12	13.6	7	8.0	4	4.6	5	5.7
252	15.6	316	19.6	241	14.9	199	12.3	250	15.5	162	10.0
156	14.0	211	18.9	235	21.0	167	14.9	183	16.4	68	6.1
1	1.0	6	6.2	7	7.2	14	14.4	43	44.3	26	26.8
306	11.7	486	18.6	426	16.3	394	15.1	543	20.8	287	11.0
1,961	17.4	2,503	22.2	2,092	18.5	1,544	13.7	1,562	13.8	612	5.4
141	19.4	154	21.2	157	21.7	93	12.8	63	8.7	20	2.8
32	12.7	46	18.2	67	26.5	40	15.8	40	15.8	14	5.5
25	15.9	27	17.2	21	13.4	22	14.0	25	15.9	21	13.4
132	15.1	191	21.9	166	19.0	115	13.2	140	16.0	54	6.2
14	7.8	27	15.1	30	16.8	21	11.7	45	25.1	29	16.2
3	2.8	13	12.2	20	18.7	15	14.0	25	23.4	30	28.0
46	13.1	71	20.2	80	22.8	65	18.5	59	16.8	17	4.8
232	14.0	378	22.9	340	20.6	227	13.7	263	15.9	104	6.3
289	20.1	357	24.9	283	19.7	141	9.8	133	9.3	61	4.3
28	10.8	39	15.1	44	17.0	35	13.5	53	20.5	43	16.6
6	4.7	7	5.5	6	4.7	13	10.2	45	35.4	50	39.4
7	6.4	16	14.7	17	15.6	22	20.2	25	22.9	19	17.4
133	11.3	221	18.8	209	17.8	160	13.6	224	19.1	145	12.4

Table 5.32

Felony convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions			
	United States		75 largest counties	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	667,366	100 %	310,547	100 %
Murder ^a	9,340	1.4	4,859	1.6
Rape	15,562	2.3	6,723	2.2
Robbery	37,432	5.6	24,436	7.9
Aggravated assault	37,566	5.6	18,131	5.8
Burglary	101,050	15.2	42,976	13.8
Larceny ^b	95,258	14.3	44,493	14.3
Drug trafficking	111,950	16.8	64,160	20.7
Other felonies	259,208	38.8	104,769	33.7

Note: These data are based on the results of the second survey of State felony courts from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP). Data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The first survey, conducted in 1986, reported on felony case processing in State courts in a sample of 100 counties. The 1988 NJRP expanded the sample to 300 counties selected to be nationally representative. The sample includes 54 counties representative of the Nation's 75 largest. The 75 largest counties in the United States comprise about 37 percent of the U.S. population but in 1988 accounted for over half of all crime reported to police and nearly half of all felony convictions in State courts. Only offenses that State penal codes define as felonies are included. Excluded are Federal courts and State courts or local courts that did not try felony cases. Any person convicted of multiple offenses that included any of the FBI Index crimes received the offense designation of the most serious Index crime. Drug trafficking was the designation only if the person was not also convicted of one of the Index crimes. Sentencing data specifying the conviction offense were available for 100 percent of the estimated total. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 2, Table 1, p. 5, Trend table.

Table 5.33

Most serious offense of felony offenders convicted in State courts

By offense, sex, race, and age, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Estimated total number of convictions	Percent of convicted felons who were:											
		Total	Sex		Race			Age					
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other	14 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and older
Total	667,366	100 %	87 %	13 %	57 %	41 %	2 %	10 %	50 %	28 %	9 %	2 %	1 %
Murder ^a	9,340	100	90	10	47	52	1	10	45	28	11	4	2
Rape	15,562	100	99	1	64	33	3	5	36	36	14	5	4
Robbery	37,432	100	94	6	36	63	1	13	59	24	4	(b)	(b)
Aggravated assault	37,566	100	91	9	53	44	3	8	48	29	10	3	2
Burglary	101,050	100	96	4	60	39	1	18	57	20	4	1	(b)
Larceny ^c	95,258	100	82	18	59	39	2	12	49	27	9	2	1
Drug trafficking	111,950	100	86	14	56	43	1	6	51	31	9	2	1
Other felonies	259,208	100	84	16	59	39	2	7	48	31	10	3	1

Note: See Note, table 5.32. Figures on sex are based on 85 percent of the estimated total of 667,366 convicted felons; figures on race, 58 percent of the total; figures on age, 69 percent of the total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 4, Table 5.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Table 5.34

Felony convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense and method of conviction, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Trial							
	Total		Jury		Bench		Guilty plea	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,148	9 %	31,843	5 %	25,305	4 %	610,218	91 %
Murder ^a	4,130	44	3,373	36	757	8	5,210	56
Rape	3,541	23	2,812	18	729	5	12,021	77
Robbery	4,957	13	3,169	8	1,788	5	32,475	87
Aggravated assault	5,427	15	3,274	9	2,153	6	32,139	85
Burglary	6,727	7	3,072	3	3,655	4	94,323	93
Larceny ^b	5,167	5	2,322	2	2,845	3	90,091	95
Drug trafficking	9,248	8	4,860	4	4,388	4	102,702	92
Other felonies	17,951	6	8,961	3	8,990	3	241,257	94

Note: See Note, table 5.32. Data on type of conviction were available for 88 percent of the estimated total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 6, Tables 9 and 10.

Table 5.35

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to:					
		Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
		Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other
Total	100 %	69 %	44 %	25 %	31 %	30 %	1 %
Murder ^a	100	95	91	4	5	5	(b)
Rape	100	87	69	18	13	13	(b)
Robbery	100	89	75	14	11	11	(b)
Aggravated assault	100	72	45	27	28	27	1
Burglary	100	75	54	21	25	25	(b)
Larceny ^c	100	65	39	26	35	34	1
Drug trafficking	100	71	41	30	29	28	1
Other felonies	100	62	35	27	38	37	1

Note: See Note, table 5.32. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most serious penalty imposed -- prison being the most serious, followed by jail, then probation. "Prison" includes sentences to death. Sentence designation "other" includes unknown sentences (0.7 percent of cases). For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.36

Average length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By number of conviction offenses, United States, 1988

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Incarceration			
	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
One conviction offense	41	64	7	42
Murder ^a	204	219	15	62
Rape	94	126	9	67
Robbery	79	93	16	53
Aggravated assault	43	70	7	41
Burglary	50	69	8	49
Larceny ^b	30	46	7	40
Drug trafficking	36	61	7	41
Other felonies	29	48	5	41
Two conviction offenses	65	86	8	47
Murder ^a	288	295	12	95
Rape	155	178	13	60
Robbery	122	132	14	52
Aggravated assault	72	94	7	47
Burglary	61	74	9	47
Larceny ^b	44	59	9	43
Drug trafficking	48	66	7	48
Other felonies	45	65	7	47
Three or more conviction offenses	114	136	11	57
Murder ^a	286	293	10	42
Rape	308	333	9	64
Robbery	182	190	25	80
Aggravated assault	159	198	10	54
Burglary	85	101	10	59
Larceny ^b	54	69	11	50
Drug trafficking	76	89	11	68
Other felonies	78	99	9	54

Note: See Notes, tables 5.32 and 5.35. The averages exclude sentences to death or life imprisonment. Sentence length data were available for 96 percent of prison sentences, 92 percent of jail sentences, and 95 percent of probation sentences. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 5.37

Average length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1988

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Incarceration			
	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
Average sentence	51	76	7	43
Murder ^a	226	239	16	62
Rape	146	183	10	64
Robbery	100	114	16	54
Aggravated assault	59	90	7	42
Burglary	56	74	9	49
Larceny ^b	33	50	7	40
Drug trafficking	41	66	7	43
Other felonies	34	55	6	42
Median sentence	24	48	5	36
Murder ^a	240	252	12	60
Rape	84	120	8	60
Robbery	60	84	12	60
Aggravated assault	24	54	6	36
Burglary	36	48	6	36
Larceny ^b	24	36	5	36
Drug trafficking	24	48	6	36
Other felonies	16	36	3	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.32 and 5.35. The median sentence is the sentence length that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all sentence lengths fall. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. Sentence length data were available for 94 percent of incarceration sentences and 95 percent of probation sentences. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.38

Felons sentenced to collateral penalties by State courts

By most serious conviction offense and type of penalty, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Fine	Rest-tution	Treat-ment	Community service	Other
Total	13 %	12 %	6 %	1 %	19 %
Murder ^a	7	6	4	(b)	13
Rape	8	6	11	1	17
Robbery	10	11	4	1	12
Aggravated assault	10	15	6	1	22
Burglary	11	18	5	1	14
Larceny ^c	15	16	5	1	18
Drug trafficking	17	9	6	1	17
Other felonies	15	10	8	1	22

Note: See Note, table 5.32. Collateral penalties are penalties usually imposed in addition to the primary penalty of jail, prison, or probation. Examples of penalties in the category "other" are community control, house arrest, work releases, drug testing, and loss of driver's license. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 5.39

Number of days between arrest and sentencing for felony cases disposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense and method of conviction, United States, 1988

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Number of days between arrest and sentencing for cases disposed by:				
	Total	Trial			Guilty plea
		Total	Jury	Bench	
Average number of days	208	286	290	301	201
Murder ^a	347	398	383	435	308
Rape	253	329	325	379	231
Robbery	227	321	296	393	213
Aggravated assault	239	289	263	341	231
Burglary	188	251	239	282	183
Larceny ^b	188	246	249	246	184
Drug trafficking	211	298	274	323	205
Other felonies	207	256	278	249	203
Median number of days	148	218	226	219	143
Murder ^a	291	352	330	417	251
Rape	198	282	282	326	180
Robbery	162	253	231	307	151
Aggravated assault	179	238	202	298	172
Burglary	126	183	183	187	124
Larceny ^b	127	156	157	181	124
Drug trafficking	155	225	205	248	151
Other felonies	148	186	206	182	146

Note: See Note, table 5.32. The median marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall. Data on elapsed time were available for 57 percent of the estimated total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 7, Table 11.

Table 5.40

Disposition of felony arrests in seven States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1987

Arrest offense	Number of persons arrested ^a	Percent of persons arrested who were:			
		Prosecuted	Convicted	Incarcerated	
				Total	Prison
All offenses	536,014	81 %	60 %	40 %	10 %
Violent offenses	138,011	79	51	34	13
Homicide	5,851	91	69	61	50
Kidnaping	3,089	72	49	36	17
Sexual assault					
Rape	5,219	74	48	39	23
Other	2,465	86	66	46	19
Type unspecified	3,650	80	58	43	21
Robbery	40,943	83	54	43	22
Assault	66,455	77	47	26	5
Other violent	10,339	73	48	25	2
Property offenses	190,133	83	64	44	9
Burglary	66,379	88	72	56	15
Larceny/theft	47,911	89	66	40	6
Motor vehicle theft	20,838	63	48	38	6
Arson	2,215	87	63	41	14
Fraud	24,853	86	65	37	6
Stolen property	20,132	74	55	36	5
Other property	7,805	76	51	24	4
Drug offenses	126,894	79	57	46	11
Public-order offenses	80,976	84	69	31	4
Weapons	19,641	81	57	29	7
Other public-order	61,335	85	73	32	3

Note: These data were collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The OBTS program provides detailed data on the criminal justice processing of persons arrested for felonies in participating States. These data are from seven States that voluntarily participated in 1987. The seven States are Alaska, California, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, and Pennsylvania. Public-order offenses include weapons, driving while intoxicated, disturbing the peace, obstructing police, vice, bribery, sex offenses not involving assault, and parole violations. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aIncludes only arrest reports containing readable fingerprints and excludes 128 incidents for which the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes are not known. Alaska, Delaware, New York, and Pennsylvania do not report the number of persons who may have been released by the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-125315 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.41

Likelihood of being prosecuted after arrest for a felony in seven States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1987

Arrest offense	Percent of arrested persons who were prosecuted
Homicide	91 %
Larceny/theft	89
Burglary	88
Arson	87
Sexual assault, other	86
Fraud	86
Public-order, other	85
Robbery	83
Weapons	81
Sexual assault, type unspecified	80
Drug	79
Assault	77
Property, other	76
Stolen property	74
Rape	74
Violent, other	73
Kidnaping	72
Motor vehicle theft	63

Note: See Note, table 5.40. Prosecutions were not necessarily pursued for the arrest offense or for a felony. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-125315 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.42

Disposition of cases prosecuted in 12 States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1987^a

Arrest offense	Number of persons prosecuted ^b	Percent of cases prosecuted resulting in:				
		Total	Dismissal	Acquittal	Other non-conviction	Conviction
All offenses	520,925	100 %	24 %	1 %	3 %	73 %
Violent offenses	122,395	100	32	3	2	63
Homicide	6,523	100	17	6	2	75
Kidnaping	3,000	100	29	3	5	62
Sexual assault						
Rape	3,874	100	31	4	1	64
Other	2,439	100	20	3	2	75
Type unspecified	4,770	100	20	4	7	69
Robbery	36,495	100	31	2	1	65
Assault	57,663	100	36	2	2	60
Other violent	7,631	100	33	1	0	65
Property offenses	204,985	100	21	1	4	75
Burglary	66,750	100	16	1	2	81
Larceny/theft	59,404	100	21	1	4	74
Motor vehicle theft	15,234	100	21	1	4	74
Arson	2,359	100	22	3	4	71
Fraud	36,865	100	23	0	5	71
Stolen property	17,059	100	24	1	3	73
Other property	7,314	100	30	1	4	65
Drug offenses	113,281	100	26	1	2	72
Public-order offenses	80,264	100	16	1	2	81
Weapons	17,558	100	24	2	4	70
Other public-order	62,706	100	14	1	1	84

Note: See Note, table 5.40. These data are from 12 States that voluntarily participated in 1987. These States are Alaska, California, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia, Nebraska, Vermont, and Virginia. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes 8,055 cases of *nolle prosequi*. *Nolle prosequi* is notice to the court that the prosecutor will not pursue the case (in some jurisdictions following approval by the court).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-125315 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990), p. 3.

Table 5.43

Likelihood of being convicted, sentenced to jail, or sentenced to prison after arrest for a felony in 12 States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1987

Arrest offense	Percent of persons prosecuted who were convicted ^a	Percent of convicted persons who were sentenced to:	
		jail ^b	prison ^c
Homicide	75 %	16 %	72 %
Rape	64	32	48
Robbery	65	36	44
Kidnaping	62	37	39
Sexual assault, other	75	41	30
Sexual assault, type unspecified	69	33	22
Assault	60	44	12
Violent, other	65	49	5
Arson	71	42	26
Motor vehicle theft	74	62	16
Burglary	81	53	25
Larceny/theft	74	43	16
Stolen property	73	52	12
Property, other	65	34	11
Weapons	70	38	13
Drug	72	56	22
Fraud	71	36	17
Public order, other	84	34	8

Note: See Notes, tables 5.40 and 5.42. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aPersons were not necessarily convicted for the offense at arrest or for a felony.

^bSentences given were not necessarily for the arrest offense or for a felony.

^cSentences given were not necessarily for the arrest offense.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-125315 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990), p. 4, Tables 4 and 6; p. 5, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.44

Sentences received in 12 States

By type of conviction offense, United States, 1987^a

Conviction offense	Number of persons convicted	Percent of those convicted who were sentenced to:					
		Nonincarceration			Incarceration		
		Total	Probation	Other	Total	Prison	Jail
All offenses	373,142	34 %	21 %	13 %	66 %	20 %	45 %
Violent offenses	60,173	28	19	9	72	34	38
Homicide	3,793	8	5	2	92	81	11
Kidnaping	766	19	15	4	81	58	22
Sexual assault							
Rape	1,000	6	5	1	94	81	13
Other sexual assault	2,172	26	23	3	74	28	46
Type unspecified	2,763	13	10	3	87	56	31
Robbery	15,096	12	11	1	88	65	23
Assault	26,691	34	26	8	66	15	51
Other violent	7,892	55	18	37	45	3	42
Property offenses	143,754	31	21	10	69	21	48
Burglary	32,142	15	12	3	85	40	45
Larceny/theft	51,644	34	23	11	66	15	52
Motor vehicle theft	10,234	22	15	7	78	17	61
Arson	1,225	23	19	4	77	35	43
Fraud	25,070	46	26	19	54	18	36
Stolen property	15,867	32	25	7	68	15	53
Other property	7,572	44	24	20	56	7	49
Drug offenses	76,411	20	14	7	80	23	57
Public-order offenses	92,804	55	30	25	45	8	37
Weapons	14,013	42	33	9	58	14	43
Other public-order	78,791	58	30	28	42	6	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.40 and 5.42. The conviction offense is that offense disposed by the court upon conviction. The number of convictions for which sentencing data were available was 99 percent. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-125315 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 5.45

Predisposition release status of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge and type of release, United States, 1988^a

Most serious felony arrest charge	Percent of felony defendants detained			Percent of felony defendants released								
	Total	With bail	With- out bail	Total released	Financial pretrial release					Nonfinancial pretrial release		
					Total	Surety	Bond type			Total	Recogni- zance or citation release	Unse- cured bond
							Full cash	Deposit	Other			
All offenses	34 %	31 %	4 %	66 %	31 %	16 %	8 %	6 %	1 %	35 %	29 %	6 %
Violent offenses	41	34	6	59	32	13	10	8	2	27	24	3
Murder	61	35	26	39	32	14	10	7	1	7	6	1
Rape	45	41	5	55	32	12	10	9	2	22	17	5
Robbery	48	42	7	52	29	8	12	7	1	23	21	2
Assault	31	27	4	69	35	17	7	9	2	34	31	3
Other	34	30	4	66	30	15	10	4	1	36	28	8
Property offenses	38	34	4	62	25	13	5	6	1	37	30	7
Burglary	47	43	4	53	22	10	5	7	(b)	31	24	7
Theft	36	33	4	64	25	13	6	5	1	39	33	6
Other	30	27	3	70	29	17	5	5	2	41	32	8
Drug offenses	28	26	2	72	36	19	10	6	1	36	30	7
Sale/trafficking	31	29	2	69	37	20	13	3	1	32	28	4
Other	25	24	1	75	35	19	8	8	(b)	39	31	9
Public-order offenses	30	24	6	70	31	17	9	4	1	39	34	5
Driving-related	14	13	1	86	39	27	9	2	2	47	44	3
Other	34	28	7	66	29	14	9	4	1	37	32	5

Note: The data were collected through the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1988. The data are based on a sample of 39 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States and a sample of felony defendants in each of the 39 counties. The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is based on 11,063 sample felony cases processed in the 39 jurisdictions in February 1988. Data on detention-release outcome were available for 95.3 percent of sample cases. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For survey methodology, defi-

nitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 8, Table 8.

Table 5.46

Bail set for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Total	Original bail amount of:				
			Under \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 or more
All offenses	27,567	100 %	31 %	19 %	23 %	14 %	13 %
Violent offenses	5,892	100	21	13	21	19	27
Property offenses	9,679	100	36	18	22	13	9
Drug offenses	10,013	100	28	23	26	14	9
Public-order offenses	1,983	100	42	17	22	9	9

Note: See Note, table 5.45. Table includes only defendants for whom a bail amount was originally set. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 5.47

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties

By original bail amount and arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Original bail amount and most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Total	Percent detained until case disposition	Percent released before case disposition		
				Total released	Financial release	Nonfinancial release
\$20,000 or more						
All offenses	3,417	100 %	68 %	32 %	28 %	3 %
Violent offenses	1,522	100	74	26	23	3
Property offenses	806	100	76	24	22	2
Drug offenses	906	100	53	47	42	5
Public-order offenses	184	100	68	32	32	0
\$10,000 to \$19,999						
All offenses	3,849	100	61	39	32	7
Violent offenses	1,069	100	63	37	34	3
Property offenses	1,206	100	73	27	21	6
Drug offenses	1,388	100	50	50	41	9
Public-order offenses	186	100	43	57	53	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999						
All offenses	6,166	100	45	55	43	12
Violent offenses	1,175	100	40	60	56	4
Property offenses	2,072	100	53	47	33	14
Drug offenses	2,486	100	41	59	45	14
Public-order offenses	433	100	43	57	49	8
\$2,500 to \$4,999						
All offenses	5,057	100	28	72	54	18
Violent offenses	767	100	19	81	70	11
Property offenses	1,707	100	40	60	41	19
Drug offenses	2,248	100	23	77	57	20
Public-order offenses	335	100	25	75	54	21
Under \$2,500						
All offenses	8,415	100	22	78	65	13
Violent offenses	1,197	100	15	85	77	8
Property offenses	3,678	100	29	71	58	13
Drug offenses	2,738	100	15	85	70	15
Public-order offenses	802	100	25	75	67	8

Note: See Note, table 5.45. Data on both original bail amount and detention-release information were available for 92 percent of all cases. Table includes only released defendants for whom a bail amount was originally set. The actual amount required to secure release was usually 10 percent of the original bail amount if release was on surety or deposit bond and 100 percent of the original bail amount if release was on full cash bond. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.48

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties

By most serious and number of prior convictions, United States, 1988^a

	Number	Total	Percent released			Percent detained		
			Total	Financial	Non-financial	Total	Held on ball	Held with-out ball
Most serious prior conviction								
Violent felony	3,660	100 %	46 %	28 %	18 %	54 %	44 %	9 %
Nonviolent felony	10,489	100	52	29	23	48	43	5
Misdemeanor	7,541	100	66	32	34	34	32	1
None	19,573	100	77	32	45	23	21	2
Number of prior convictions								
5 or more	6,503	100	47	28	19	53	47	6
2 to 4	8,487	100	58	31	27	42	38	4
1	5,697	100	65	32	33	35	31	4
None	19,610	100	78	32	45	22	21	2

Note: See Note, table 5.45. Data on both most serious prior conviction and detention-release outcome were available for 88 percent of all cases. Data on both number of prior convictions and detention-release outcome were available for 86 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 4, Tables 4 and 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.49

Released felony defendants who failed to make a scheduled court appearance in the 75 largest counties

By selected characteristics, United States, 1988^a

Characteristics	Number of defendants	Percent who failed to appear in court
All released defendants	29,163	24 %
Most serious arrest charge		
Violent offenses	5,553	20
Property offenses	9,995	25
Drug offenses	11,068	28
Public-order offenses	2,547	14
Sex		
Male	24,372	25
Female	4,739	22
Age		
Under 21 years	6,470	23
21 to 24 years	5,965	27
25 to 29 years	6,288	27
30 to 34 years	4,340	23
35 years and older	5,718	22
Type of release		
Surety bond	6,895	20
Full cash bond	3,680	26
Deposit bond	2,652	27
Unsecured bond	2,588	22
Recognizance/citation release	12,884	27
Number of prior convictions		
5 or more	3,036	35
2 to 4	4,864	26
1	3,705	23
None	15,109	22
Most serious prior conviction		
Felony	7,003	28
Misdemeanor	5,005	26
None	15,109	22

Note: See Note, table 5.45. Data on court appearance record were available for 99 percent of cases involving a defendant released prior to case disposition. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 5, Table 10.

Table 5.50

Time from arrest to pretrial release for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, United States, 1988

Most serious felony arrest charge	Percent of released defendants who, after arrest, were released within:						
	Same day	1 day ^a	2 days	1 week	1 month	6 months	1 year
All offenses	22.5 %	45.5 %	58.7 %	78.2 %	91.5 %	99.4 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses							
Murder	15.6	33.1	47.3	70.2	86.3	98.7	100.0
Rape	19.0	26.8	40.4	56.4	79.7	91.8	100.0
Robbery	11.5	27.3	35.7	60.3	79.2	98.0	100.0
Assault	11.9	24.3	39.8	64.8	83.4	98.7	100.0
Other	17.2	40.5	55.8	77.3	92.0	99.2	100.0
Property offenses							
Burglary	20.9	35.3	45.5	69.4	80.2	100.0	100.0
Theft	28.8	53.1	64.1	80.0	93.0	99.8	100.0
Other	17.8	41.9	52.7	72.0	90.0	99.1	100.0
Drug offenses							
Sale/trafficking	29.3	56.5	70.4	84.4	94.6	100.0	100.0
Other	37.3	58.1	65.7	81.1	93.3	100.0	100.0
Public-order offenses							
Driving-related	20.0	43.6	58.5	80.6	93.5	99.5	100.0
Other	13.2	39.2	54.4	76.5	91.6	99.3	100.0
Other	23.9	46.1	60.8	82.9	94.5	99.4	100.0
Public-order offenses							
Driving-related	24.0	50.8	62.7	77.8	88.3	99.1	100.0
Other	34.1	52.6	56.6	66.3	77.0	97.7	100.0
Other	19.9	50.1	65.2	82.5	92.9	99.6	100.0

Note: See Note, table 5.45. Release data were collected for 1 year. Defendants who were not released during the course of the study may have been released later but are excluded from the table. Time from arrest to pretrial release was available for 96.6 percent of all sample cases involving a defendant who was released pretrial. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes defendants who were released on either the day of arrest or the day following.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 10, Table 11.

Table 5.51

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Most serious felony arrest charge	Total	Convicted							Not convicted			Other outcome ^b
		Total convicted	Felony			Misdemeanor			Total	Dis- missed	Acquit- ted	
			Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Plea	Trial				
All offenses	100 %	70 %	54 %	49 %	5 %	16 %	16 %	(c)	23 %	22 %	1 %	7 %
Violent offenses	100	81	46	40	6	15	14	1 %	32	30	2	8
Murder	100	66	63	40	23	3	3	0	29	19	10	5
Rape	100	60	56	45	11	5	4	1	37	34	3	4
Robbery	100	66	56	50	6	10	10	(c)	27	26	1	7
Assault	100	53	32	28	4	21	20	1	37	35	2	10
Other	100	65	47	41	6	18	18	0	30	29	1	5
Property offenses	100	75	56	52	4	19	19	(c)	20	19	1	5
Burglary	100	77	65	59	6	12	12	(c)	19	18	1	4
Theft	100	74	51	48	3	24	23	1	21	20	1	6
Other	100	75	52	50	2	23	22	1	20	19	1	5
Drug offenses	100	69	57	52	5	12	12	(c)	23	22	1	8
Sale/trafficking	100	77	65	60	5	12	12	(c)	18	18	(c)	4
Other	100	64	52	47	5	12	12	(c)	26	25	1	11
Public-order offenses	100	77	54	51	3	23	22	1	19	18	1	5
Driving-related	100	88	65	64	1	23	22	1	9	9	0	2
Other	100	71	49	46	3	22	22	(c)	22	21	1	6

Note: See Note, table 5.45. Thirteen percent of all cases were still pending adjudication at the end of the 1-year study period. Data on adjudication outcome were available for 98.7 percent of those sample cases that had been adjudicated. Conviction offense may differ from arrest offense. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes diversion and deferred adjudication.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 12, Table 13.

Table 5.52

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By whether released or detained and original arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Detention-release outcome and most serious original felony arrest charge	Number of defendants	Total	Percent convicted			Percent not convicted		
			Total convicted	Most serious conviction offense		Total not convicted	Dismissed/ acquitted	Other non-conviction
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
<u>Released defendants</u>								
All offenses	24,210	100 %	66 %	49 %	17 %	34 %	25 %	8 %
Violent offenses	4,517	100	54	37	17	46	37	10
Property offenses	8,502	100	71	50	20	29	23	6
Drug offenses	8,955	100	67	54	12	33	23	10
Public-order offenses	2,237	100	75	52	23	25	20	5
<u>Detained defendants</u>								
All offenses	14,856	100	79	64	16	21	17	4
Violent offenses	3,593	100	73	61	12	27	22	5
Property offenses	5,996	100	83	64	19	17	14	3
Drug offenses	4,204	100	79	66	13	21	17	3
Public-order offenses	1,063	100	79	57	21	21	17	5

Note: See Note, table 5.45. Thirteen percent of all cases were still awaiting adjudication at the conclusion of the 1-year study period. Information on adjudication outcome was available for 99 percent of those cases that had reached the adjudication stage at the end of 1 year. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 8, Table 15.

Table 5.53

Sentences received by felony defendants convicted in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge and most serious prior conviction, United States, 1988^a

Most serious prior conviction and current felony arrest charge	Percent of convicted defendants sentenced to:					
	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
	Total	State prison	Jail ^b	Total	Probation	Fine
Prior violent felony conviction						
All offenses	86 %	63 %	22 %	14 %	14 %	0 %
Violent offenses	94	73	21	6	6	0
Property offenses	85	65	20	15	15	0
Drug offenses	80	54	26	20	20	0
Public-order offenses	83	61	22	17	17	0
Prior nonviolent felony conviction						
All offenses	83	57	26	17	16	(c)
Violent offenses	87	72	15	13	13	0
Property offenses	82	58	24	18	16	(c)
Drug offenses	83	53	30	17	16	1
Public-order offenses	83	51	33	17	16	1
Prior misdemeanor conviction						
All offenses	64	30	34	36	35	1
Violent offenses	82	56	26	18	18	(c)
Property offenses	58	30	29	42	41	1
Drug offenses	61	19	42	39	37	2
Public-order offenses	61	23	38	39	39	0
No prior conviction						
All offenses	49	22	27	51	48	2
Violent offenses	68	44	24	32	32	1
Property offenses	40	19	22	60	58	2
Drug offenses	54	20	34	46	43	3
Public-order offenses	32	11	21	68	62	6

Note: See Note, table 5.45. Sentences to prison, jail, and probation may have included a fine, restitution, or community service. Fines may have included restitution or community service in some cases. Data on sentence and prior conviction record were available for 84.6 percent of sample cases involving defendants who had been convicted of a known type of felony. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes sentences that also involved probation.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 14.

Table 5.54

Sentences received by convicted felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By whether released or detained and original arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Detention-release outcome and most serious original felony arrest charge	Number	Total	Percent sentenced to incarceration			Percent not sentenced to incarceration
			Total	Prison	Jail ^b	
			Total	Prison	Jail ^b	
Released defendants						
All offenses	13,703	100 %	50 %	21 %	29 %	50 %
Violent offenses	1,991	100	61	28	33	39
Property offenses	5,204	100	44	18	26	56
Drug offenses	5,019	100	53	23	29	47
Public-order offenses	1,488	100	47	19	28	53
Detained defendants						
All offenses	10,729	100	83	46	37	17
Violent offenses	2,388	100	89	59	30	11
Property offenses	4,550	100	80	44	36	20
Drug offenses	3,031	100	84	40	44	16
Public-order offenses	760	100	84	42	42	16

Note: See Note, table 5.45. Information on sentencing outcome was available for 88 percent of those cases that had been adjudicated at the end of 1 year. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes sentences that also involved probation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Preliminary Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 8, Table 16.

Table 5.55

Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners

By type of petition, years ending June 30, 1977-89

Type of petition	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Percent change 1989 over 1988
Total	19,537	21,924	23,001	23,287	27,711	29,303	30,775	31,107	33,468	33,765	37,316	38,839	41,481	6.8 %
Petitions by Federal prisoners	4,691	4,955	4,499	3,713	4,104	4,328	4,354	4,526	6,262	4,432	4,519	5,130	5,577	8.7
Motions to vacate sentence	1,921	1,924	1,907	1,322	1,248	1,186	1,311	1,427	1,527	1,556	1,669	2,071	2,526	22.0
Habeas corpus	1,745	1,851	1,664	1,465	1,680	1,927	1,914	1,905	3,405	1,679	1,812	1,867	1,818	-2.6
Mandamus, etc.	542	544	340	323	342	381	339	372	373	427	313	330	315	-4.5
Civil rights	483	636	588	603	834	834	790	822	957	770	725	862	918	6.5
Petitions by State prisoners	14,846	16,969	18,502	19,574	23,607	24,975	26,421	26,581	27,206	29,333	32,797	33,709	35,895	6.5
Motions to vacate sentence	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	X
Habeas corpus	6,866	7,033	7,123	7,031	7,790	8,059	8,532	8,349	8,534	9,045	9,542	9,880	10,545	6.7
Mandamus, etc.	228	206	184	146	178	175	202	198	181	216	276	270	311	15.2
Civil rights	7,752	9,730	11,195	12,397	15,639	16,741	17,687	18,034	18,491	20,072	22,972	23,559	25,039	6.3

Note: Petitions by Federal prisoners are suits brought against the Federal Government. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is named as the defendant(s). "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, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 61; *1985*, p. 149 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, p. 179; *1988*, p. 182; *1989*, p. 178 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.56

Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals

Years ending June 30, 1982-89

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced		Terminated	Pending
		Number	Cases per three-judge panel		
1982	132	27,946	635	27,984	21,510
1983	132	29,630	673	28,660	22,480
1984	132	31,490	716	31,185	22,785
1985	156	33,360	642	31,387	24,758
1986	156	34,292	659	33,774	25,276
1987	156	35,176	676	34,444	26,008
1988	156	37,524	722	35,888	27,644
1989	156	39,734	764	37,372	30,006
Percent change 1989 over 1988					
	0.0 %	5.9 %	5.8 %	4.1 %	8.5 %

Note: Three judge panels represent full panels and hear appeal arguments. Data on the number of judges and cases filed in the Federal Circuit are excluded.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 2.

Table 5.57

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1976-89

Nature of suit or offense	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Percent change 1989 over 1988
Total cases	15,054	15,718	15,649	16,322	19,259	21,391	23,551	25,039	26,606	28,560	29,425	30,798	32,686	34,995	7.1%
Total civil cases	10,404	10,980	11,162	12,220	14,854	17,014	18,784	20,249	21,725	23,571	24,291	25,538	26,674	26,975	1.1
U.S. cases	3,327	3,622	3,928	3,983	4,654	4,940	5,517	5,820	6,259	6,744	6,415	6,292	6,210	6,349	2.2
U.S. plaintiff	407	449	537	720	869	777	899	964	958	914	989	969	838	885	5.6
Contract actions	41	24	52	64	99	55	91	96	109	99	87	136	105	121	15.2
Real property actions	67	73	67	71	101	141	148	136	126	111	107	117	108	84	-22.2
Civil rights	44	55	49	49	62	47	96	77	91	68	79	112	95	95	0.0
Labor laws	59	52	46	46	68	82	87	109	94	68	84	78	86	72	-16.3
All other	196	245	323	490	539	452	477	546	538	568	632	526	444	513	15.5
U.S. defendant	2,920	3,173	3,391	3,263	3,785	4,163	4,618	4,856	5,301	5,830	5,426	5,323	5,372	5,464	1.7
Contract actions	134	107	209 ^a	158	179	212	136	136	169	141	141	132	127	112	-11.8
Real property actions	33	32	58 ^a	62	63	82	80	80	76	77	82	79	106	69	-34.9
Tort actions	162	181	286	308	324	395	443	496	410	404	409	448	379	407	7.4
Civil rights	NA	NA	405	432	454	469	619	632	625	720	612	642	691	707	2.3
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate sentence	526	502	343	389	450	459	359	388	470	551	624	712	856	991	15.8
Habeas corpus	206	242	268	214	302	344	455	440	462	531	485	546	524	493	-5.9
Prisoner civil rights	64	71	89	102	159	234	234	282	294	288	324	349	335	325	-3.0
Other prisoner petitions	99	60	59	70	96	118	155	148	171	140	136	195	247	256	3.6
Selective Service Act	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Social Security laws	293	478	585 ^a	574	627	642	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	982	992	951	-4.1
Tax suits	212	193	240	206	197	239	248	259	457	448	393	288	264	310	17.4
Environmental matters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	124	89	94	102	81	60	70	97	38.6
Freedom of Information Act	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	103	104	130	143	134	108	83	-23.1
All other	1,191	1,304	849 ^a	748	934	784	875	811	765	1,110	818	756	673	663	-1.5
Private cases	7,077	7,358	7,234	8,237	10,200	12,074	13,267	14,429	15,466	16,827	17,876	19,246	20,464	20,626	0.1
Federal question	5,267	5,589	5,383	6,208	7,728	9,005	9,994	10,769	11,734	12,910	13,989	15,130	15,901	16,274	2.3
Contract actions	143	137	165	201	252	307	373	401	495	586	525	510	533	587	10.1
Tort actions	341	349	378	412	497	581	600	607	680	749	782	697	800	778	-2.8
Civil rights	1,297	1,334	1,535	1,795	2,145	2,587	2,787	3,043	3,215	3,648	3,928	3,926	3,931	3,939	(b)
Antitrust	251	261	279	274	343	391	378	345	303	310	345	309	274	253	-7.7
Prisoner petitions:															
Habeas corpus	866	837	676	859	1,020	1,258	1,529	1,683	1,609	2,172	2,331	2,755	3,107	3,168	2.0
Prisoner civil rights	619	774	753	1,069	1,578	1,851	2,038	2,297	2,796	2,772	2,982	3,817	4,070	4,224	3.8
Other prisoner petitions	54	39	37	50	70	47	63	89	162	78	110	111	114	100	-12.3
Labor laws	279	287	349	363	417	580	704	845	966	1,009	1,056	1,084	1,109	1,190	7.3
Copyrights, patent, and trademark	150	95	234 ^a	232	270	394	434	334	303	275	339	329	301	265	-12.0
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	308	342	290	464	407	443	449	1.4
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	116	82	104	110	71	101	102	1.0
All other	1,267	1,476	977 ^a	953	1,136	594	666	701	781	917	1,017	1,114	1,118	1,219	9.0
Diversity of citizenship	1,714	1,713	1,786	1,991	2,427	3,030	3,217	3,610	3,668	3,878	3,834	4,065	4,504	4,287	-4.8
Contract actions	942	996	980	1,129	1,362	1,815	1,808	1,983	2,102	2,192	2,289	2,459	2,414	2,612	8.2
Tort actions	709	622	700	775	996	1,029	1,240	1,413	1,409	1,538	1,393	1,434	1,930	1,468	-23.9
All other	63	95	116	87	69	186	169	214	157	148	152	172	160	207	29.4
General local jurisdiction	96	56	55	38	45	39	56	50	64	39	53	51	59	65	10.2
Contract actions	46	33	11	10	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	7	17	18	5.9
Tort actions	25	14	8	11	14	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	16	29	17	-41.4
Prisoner petitions	11	9	1	0	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	3	2	-33.3
All other	14	0	35	17	14	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	25	10	28	180.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.57

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1976-89--Continued

Nature of suit or offense															Percent change 1989 over 1988
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
Total criminal cases	4,650	4,738	4,487	4,102	4,405	4,377	4,767	4,790	4,881	4,989	5,134	5,260 ^c	6,012 ^c	8,020 ^c	33.4%
Homicide	48	39	51	41	52	51	62	54	53	49	56	56	54	50	-7.4
Assault	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	90	61	67	63	75	80	102	27.5
Robbery and burglary	484	396	358	291	310	304	362	327	294	300	237	228	229	379	65.5
Larceny and theft	303	251	306	247	244	324	285	287	239	242	210	236	188	243	29.3
Embezzlement and fraud	482	650	704	689	826	887	912	917	855	912	971	966	1,093	1,174	7.4
Auto theft	139	116	84	95	64	64	60	52	49	55	51	23	37	30	-18.9
Drug Prevention and Control Act	1,388	1,381	1,303	1,371	1,369	1,583	1,605	1,774	1,970	2,063	2,134	2,254	2,977	4,386	47.3
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	184	176	154	153	251	143	158	158	188	263	245	203	135	125	-7.4
Firearms	301	276	298	221	175	169	281	293	248	229	276	258	297	476	60.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	NA	NA	178	188	214	167	194	191	221	157	183	161	142	175	23.2
Selective Service Act	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Immigration	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	94	97	64	78	73	78	157	101.3
All other	1,307	1,448	1,051 ^a	806	900	480	675	553	606	588	629	559	702	723	3.0

Note: See Note, table 5.55. "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.

^aData revised from previous report.

^bRounds to less than 0.05 percent.

^cTotal includes reopened, remanded, and reinstated appeals as well as original appeals.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 68; *1978* (Preliminary Report), p. 46; *1980*, pp. 366-369; *1982*, p. 82 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1984* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), p. 112; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1985*, p. 118; *1986*, pp. 165-168 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 165-168; *1988*, pp. 168-171; and *1989*, pp. 164-167 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.58

Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-88

	October terms													
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Argued during term	176	172	168	156	154	184	183	184	175	171	175	167	170	
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143	144	169	174	174	159	161	164	151	156	
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12	8	10	6	6	11	10	10	9	12	
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1	2	4	3	4	5	1	1	7	2	
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154	183	210	179	149	185	187	167	180	147	
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	128	130	134	135	86	82	103	113	95	110	
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	78	102	126	113	80	87	101	91	105	81	

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1981*, p. A-1; *1986*, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 135. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.59

Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-88

October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064
Remaining on dockets	812	6	472	334
1977				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953
Remaining on dockets	837	11	430	396
1978				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331
Disposed of	4,017	0	2,021	1,996
Remaining on dockets	714	17	362	335
1979				
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	5,311	22	2,935	2,354
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037
Remaining on dockets	878	16	545	317
1982				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008
Remaining on dockets	878	14	520	344
1983				
Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,688	2,394
Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985
Remaining on dockets	960	11	540	409
1984				
Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416
Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078
Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338
1985				
Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577
Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178
Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399
1986^a				
Cases on docket	5,123	12	2,547	2,564
Disposed of	4,349	1	2,105	2,243
Remaining on docket	774	11	442	321
1987				
Cases on docket	5,268	16	2,577	2,675
Disposed of	4,387	5	2,131	2,251
Remaining on docket	881	11	446	424
1988				
Cases on docket	5,657	14	2,587	3,056
Disposed of	4,830	2	2,203	2,625
Remaining on docket	827	12	384	431

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."

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1981*, p. A-1; *1986*, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 135. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.60

Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, terminated, and pending

By circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1989

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1989	Terminated				Pending June 30, 1989	Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1989	Terminated				Pending June 30, 1989
		Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed				Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed	
Total	1,229	3,166	182	2,979	25	1,209	Sixth Circuit	68	329	17	316	5	59
Criminal	319	921	18	836	3	383	Criminal	10	70	1	65	0	14
U.S. civil	139	394	29	364	2	138	U.S. civil	7	30	2	24	0	11
Private civil	701	1,720	124	1,659	18	620	Private civil	46	219	14	215	5	31
Administrative appeals	70	131	11	120	2	68	Administrative appeals	5	10	0	12	0	3
District of Columbia Circuit	20	96	7	99	0	10	Seventh Circuit	147	178	11	162	4	148
Criminal	7	16	1	17	0	5	Criminal	38	49	0	44	0	43
U.S. civil	1	32	4	26	0	3	U.S. civil	14	18	1	18	0	13
Private civil	7	19	2	24	0	0	Private civil	87	108	9	99	3	84
Administrative appeals	5	29	0	32	0	2	Administrative appeals	8	3	1	1	1	8
First Circuit	21	82	1	71	0	31	Eighth Circuit	37	270	21	235	3	48
Criminal	7	32	0	27	0	12	Criminal	6	68	0	56	0	18
U.S. civil	4	5	0	6	0	3	U.S. civil	7	55	8	45	1	8
Private civil	10	44	1	37	0	16	Private civil	23	142	11	130	2	22
Administrative appeals	0	1	0	1	0	0	Administrative appeals	1	5	2	4	0	0
Second Circuit	107	267	25	334	0	15	Ninth Circuit	397	414	23	409	0	379
Criminal	24	77	6	83	0	12	Criminal	102	135	5	134	0	98
U.S. civil	12	30	4	37	0	1	U.S. civil	54	59	4	61	0	48
Private civil	67	151	13	203	0	2	Private civil	206	195	14	189	0	198
Administrative appeals	4	9	2	11	0	0	Administrative appeals	35	25	0	25	0	35
Third Circuit	56	310	20	252	5	83	Tenth Circuit	139	179	4	140	0	174
Criminal	4	67	1	54	0	16	Criminal	60	64	2	50	0	72
U.S. civil	8	48	2	40	1	13	U.S. civil	18	20	1	14	0	23
Private civil	44	178	22	149	3	48	Private civil	55	88	1	71	0	71
Administrative appeals	0	17	1	9	1	6	Administrative appeals	6	7	0	5	0	8
Fourth Circuit	87	297	14	300	0	70	Eleventh Circuit	106	373	18	356	7	98
Criminal	28	74	1	71	0	30	Criminal	25	164	1	147	3	38
U.S. civil	6	58	2	57	0	5	U.S. civil	5	22	1	20	0	6
Private civil	52	157	11	165	0	33	Private civil	72	186	13	187	4	54
Administrative appeals	1	8	0	7	0	2	Administrative appeals	4	1	3	2	0	0
Fifth Circuit	44	371	15	305	1	94							
Criminal	8	105	0	88	0	25							
U.S. civil	3	17	0	16	0	4							
Private civil	32	233	13	190	1	61							
Administrative appeals	1	16	2	11	0	4							

Note: "Writ of certiorari" is an order by the appellate court that is used when the court has discretion on whether or not to hear an appeal. If the appellate court grants the writ, it has the effect of ordering the lower court to certify the record and send it up to the higher court which will then hear the appeal. "U.S. civil" filings involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. "Private civil" filings involve suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. 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 5.18.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1989* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 145.

Table 5.61

U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits

At conclusion of the October terms 1981-89

	October terms																	
	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
Argued	184 ^a	100 %	183	100 %	184	100 %	175	100 %	171	100 %	175	100 %	167	100 %	170	100 %	146	100 %
Government participating	104 ^a	57	131	72	118	64	114	65	106	62	104	59	106	63	91	54	89	61
Government as petitioner or appellant ^b	30	29	44	34	46	39	37	32	39	37	27	26	36	34	25	27	26	29
Government as respon- dent or appellee ^b	27	26	44	34	33	28	34	30	24	23	32	31	34	32	25	27	23	26
Government as amicus ^c	47	45	43	33	39	33	43	38	43	41	45	43	36	34	41	45	40	45
Government not participating	80	43	52	28	66	36	61	35	65	38	71	41	61	37	79	46	57	39
Decided on merits ^d	315	100	283	100	262	100	236	100	275	100	282	100	251	100	265	100	224	100
Government participating	136	43	172	61	150	57	146	62	139	51	140	50	135	54	122	46	108	48
Decided in favor of Gov- ernment's position ^b	111	82	115	67	124	83	113	77	99	71	98	70	82	61	86	70	67	62
Decided against Gov- ernment's position ^b	20	15	50	29	23	15	30	21	35	25	36	26	38	28	25	20	39	36
Not classifiable as for or against ^b	5	3	7	4	3	2	3	2	5	4	6	4	15	11	11	9	2	2
Government not participating	179	57	111	39	112	43	90	38	136	49	142	50	116	46	143	54	116	52

Note: The data above 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.

^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: Table adapted from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General.

Table 5.62

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-90

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953	599	97	8	355	681
1954	481	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	604	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	836	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
1983	447	91	2	306	556
1984	447	37	5	326	635
1985	407	32	3	279	728
1986	362	55	0	290	745
1987	410	23	0	311	821
1988	384	38	0	497	673
1989	373	41	1	392	612
1990	354	0	0	116	681

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 recommendations 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. Petitions denied also include those that are closed administratively. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

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, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.63

Commutations and pardons granted

By Jurisdiction, 1987

Jurisdiction	Number of commutations	Number of pardons	Authorities responsible for pardons/commutations
Alabama	0	218	Governor--commutations, Pardon board--pardons.
Alaska	2	3	Governor
Arizona	(a)	(a)	Governor, after favorable recommendation by Board of Pardon and Parole
California	0	49	Governor
Connecticut	9	61	Pardon board
Delaware	0	28	Governor, pardon board
District of Columbia	(a)	(a)	President of the United States
Florida	4	58 ^b	Board of Executive Clemency
Georgia	67	90	State Board of Pardons and Paroles
Hawaii	0	10	Governor. Hawaii Paroling Authority makes recommendations.
Idaho	13	9	Parole Commission has jurisdiction to grant pardons and commutations subject to approval of governor.
Illinois	3	20	Governor. Illinois Prisoner Review Board makes recommendations.
Indiana	4	8	Governor makes final decision. Parole board makes recommendations.
Iowa	0	8	Governor
Kansas	3	0	Governor. Parole board makes recommendations.
Kentucky	0	11	Governor
Louisiana	(c)	98 ^d	Governor upon recommendation of pardon board
Maine	0	5	Governor
Maryland	0	15	Governor. Parole Commission makes recommendations. In case of pardon, two commissioners review investigation of Division of Parole and Probation, and make recommendations.
Massachusetts	3	40	Governor. Board makes recommendations.
Michigan	0	0	Governor
Minnesota	0	0	Pardon board
Mississippi	(e)	0	Governor
Missouri	0	2	Governor
Montana	5	5	Pardon board (parole board) makes all recommendations and approvals for all releases, pardons, and commutations.
Nebraska	1	17	Pardon board
Nevada	4	11 ^f	Pardon board
New Hampshire	0	3	Governor and five-member executive council
New Jersey	11	3	Governor
New Mexico	0	Less than 10	Governor
New York	3	0	Governor
North Carolina	8	1	Governor ^g
North Dakota	5	7	Pardon board
Ohio	15	8	Governor
Oklahoma	815 ^h	38	Governor, after recommendation of Pardon and Parole Board
Oregon	0	3	Governor
Pennsylvania	6	7	Governor
Rhode Island	0	0	Governor

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.63

Commutations and pardons granted

By jurisdiction, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of commutations	Number of pardons	Authorities responsible for pardons/commutations
South Carolina	0	240 ^f	Governor--commutations, Pardon board--pardons.
South Dakota	3	9	Governor
Tennessee	0	0	Governor
Texas	12	204	Governor upon recommendation of parole board.
Utah	0 ^g	0	Pardon board
Vermont	0	2	Governor
Virginia	0	3	Governor
Washington	0	0	Governor
West Virginia	(a)	(a)	Governor
Wisconsin	2	32	Governor
Wyoming	16	(a)	Governor
Federal ^k	3	32	President of the United States after recommendation of deputy attorney general.

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Department of Justice. Arkansas and Colorado did not respond to the survey. Because policies and procedures regarding commutations and pardons vary widely across jurisdictions, the reader is encouraged to consult the Source or the State authorities responsible for pardons/commutations for further explanation of the data presented.

A "commutation" changes a sentence or punishment to one that is less severe. A "pardon" forgives and releases a person from further punishment.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aNot reported.

^bRestoration of civil rights and firearm authority constitute a large number of cases, often separate from pardon.

^cIncludes 25 lifers and 7 others commuted to parole eligibility with no reduction in sentence.

^dIncludes pardons and/or restoration of rights. Does not include automatic first offender pardons or first offender pardons not processed by pardon board.

^eAll commutations granted in recent years have been to relieve overcrowding, except for those granted to persons already released on parole.

^fOne conditioned pardon was granted to an inmate and 10 pardons to community cases (discharged from prison or supervision; in community for 5 years with no criminal involvement).

^gRequest opinions of district attorney, law enforcement, and judges before any action is taken.

^hIn order to reduce prison crowding, Oklahoma granted 615 commutations to prisoners nearing the end of their terms. Life sentences are rarely commuted and there have been no commutations from death sentences since the mid-1960's.

ⁱFiscal year 1987.

^jUtah has a totally indeterminate sentencing system that gives the pardon board very broad latitude to make release decisions without the necessity of granting commutations or pardons.

^kFiscal year 1985.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., July 1988), pp. 7-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.64

Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-90

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	9,035	8,901	9,481	9,780	7,114	5,838	6,498	5,910	6,194	6,065	5,861	5,511	4,889	5,417	5,280
<u>Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division</u>															
Prosecution recommended	3,147	3,408	3,439	3,338	2,267	1,978	2,297	2,610	2,990	3,234	3,524	3,526	3,044	3,242	3,228
Prosecution not recommended	5,650	5,459	5,969	6,252	6,329	3,701	3,852	3,549	3,446	3,015	2,654	2,354	2,167	2,011	2,015
<u>Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel</u>															
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Department of Justice	589	486	597	600	1,285	571	293	257	267	253	249	186	277	199	192
Convictions	2,037	2,161	2,153	2,515	2,321	1,621	1,680	1,948	1,921	2,005	2,460	2,556	2,491	2,282	2,472

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, investigating money laundering violations under the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31) and recommending prosecution (Source, 1978, p. 30).

The Criminal Tax Division of the Office of Chief Counsel handles 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). Some cases referred by the Criminal Investigation Division may not go through the Office of Chief Counsel. For example, recommendations to prosecute money laundering violations are referred directly to U.S. Attorneys.

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, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.65

Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-90

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution ^a	2,037	2,695	2,634	2,883	2,726	1,955	2,176	2,457	2,873	3,133	3,594	3,420	3,169	3,225	3,276
Grand jury action															
Indictments and Informations	1,331	1,636	1,724	1,820	1,832	1,785	1,844	1,801	2,158	2,452	2,954	2,906	2,769	2,669	2,875
No true bill	1	31	11	26	15	9	10	3	3	4	6	4	8	7	7
Disposition															
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229	1,189	1,270	1,337	1,212	1,291	1,203	1,444	1,611	1,992	2,115	2,074	1,931	2,079
Convicted after trial	216	247	225	342	264	282	333	295	364	414	468	441	417	351	393
Acquitted	77	55	70	86	80	81	65	69	54	68	83	71	74	67	59
Nolle prosequere or dismissed	71	110	119	183	193	142	145	146	152	149	209	198	205	247	215

Note: See Note, table 5.64. For an explanation of indictments and informations, see Note, table 5.14. 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. Data for 1984-86 have been revised by the Source.

^aIncludes cases approved by the Office of Chief Counsel plus cases that are referred directly to the U.S. Department of Justice and to U.S. Attorneys by the Criminal Investigation Division.

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, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.66

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Fiscal years 1981-90

Year	Total		Mail fraud	
	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
1981	5,358	5,410	1,100	1,046
1982	5,658	4,783	1,026	966
1983	6,254	5,019	1,194	938
1984	6,426	5,095	1,272	1,042
1985	7,115	5,570	1,142	887
1986	8,620	6,608	1,435	1,131
1987	9,006	7,732	1,304	1,206
1988	10,470	8,114	1,488	1,015
1989	11,502	9,479	1,543	1,225
1990	12,060	9,614	1,699	1,486

Note: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the U.S. Postal Service and is responsible for protecting the mail, postal facilities and employees from criminal attack, and protecting the American public from mail fraud schemes, pornography, and other postal-related crimes. The number of convictions may be greater than the number of arrests in a given year because convictions may occur in a year subsequent to an arrest.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, *Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1990), p. 59; and data provided by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.67

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

By type of offense, fiscal year 1990

Type of offense	Arrests	Convictions
National, total	12,060	9,614
Internal crime		
Mail theft	1,172	1,044
Embezzlement	411	352
Workers' compensation fraud	40	33
Narcotics related	351	300
Miscellaneous	46	51
External crime		
Mail theft	4,742	3,798
Burglary	277	249
Robbery	107	64
Assault	462	339
Miscellaneous	1,020	869
Prohibited mailings		
Pornography/obscenity	241	235
Controlled substances	1,286	657
Bombs/explosive devices	103	76
Miscellaneous	63	30
Mail fraud	1,699	1,486
Fraud against U.S. Postal Service	40	31

Note: See Note, table 5.66. Internal crimes are those involving employees of the U.S. Postal Service and external crimes are those committed by individuals or groups outside the organization. Internal mail theft includes contractors and some non-employees engaged in mail-related work such as mailroom employees. Embezzlement includes theft of funds and falsification of records. Narcotics cases include both employees and non-employees selling narcotics on postal property. Miscellaneous internal crimes include theft of property and sabotage of equipment. External mail theft includes theft and possession of stolen mail. Assault includes threats and assaults against on-duty postal employees. Miscellaneous external crimes include counterfeit and contraband postage, money order offenses, vandalism, and arson. Pornography/obscenity includes sexually-oriented advertisements, and scurrilous and defamatory matter. Controlled substances include narcotics, steroids, drug-related proceeds, and drug paraphernalia. Miscellaneous prohibited mailings include hazardous material, firearms and weapons, intoxicants, explosives other than bombs, extortion, and false documents.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, *Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1990), p. 59.

Table 5.58

Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By type of case, years ending June 30, 1975-89

Year	Total	U.S. Government cases		Private cases	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1975	1,467	92	6.3 %	1,375	93.7 %
1976	1,574	70	4.4	1,504	95.6
1977	1,689	78	4.6	1,611	95.4
1978	1,507	72	4.8	1,435	95.2
1979	1,312	78	5.9	1,234	94.1
1980	1,535	78	5.1	1,457	94.9
1981	1,434	142	9.9	1,292	90.1
1982	1,148	111	9.7	1,037	90.3
1983	1,287	95	7.4	1,192	92.6
1984	1,201	101	8.4	1,100	91.6
1985	1,142	90	7.9	1,052	92.1
1986	922	84	9.1	838	90.9
1987	858	100	11.6	758	88.4
1988	887	233	26.3	654	73.7
1989	808	169	20.9	639	79.1

Note: U.S. Government cases include both civil and criminal filings, and include cases where the Government was a plaintiff or defendant.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1984, p. 151; 1985, p. 156; 1986, pp. 176, 238 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1987, pp. 178, 257; 1988, pp. 181, 264; 1989, pp. 177, 262 (Washington, DC: USGPO), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.69

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 1980-90

Type of case and disposition	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Preliminary 1990
Total, all cases	14,863	16,005	14,138	16,493	17,980	17,688	23,405	18,894	18,360	18,580	20,079
Dismissals ^a	1,882	3,195	3,767	5,202	7,370	7,767	7,998	6,653	6,037	5,914	7,310
Acquittals	46	39	51	58	64	88	148	245	115	105	50
Convictions	12,935	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719
Aggregate fines imposed	\$821,579	\$672,746	\$877,753	\$503,716	\$785,689	\$929,926	\$1,122,998	\$1,489,491	\$2,528,308	\$1,830,594	\$2,935,664
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	6,361	5,605	4,892	5,451	5,701	5,261	6,046	5,382	5,012	4,579	5,749
Total cases pending end of year	2,817	3,259	3,230	4,764	4,103	3,477	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Immigration cases, total	14,498	15,602	13,712	15,848	16,989	16,976	22,751	18,200	17,590	17,992	19,351
Dismissals ^a	1,778	3,057	3,606	4,845	6,688	7,259	7,504	6,169	5,547	5,508	6,788
Acquittals	42	36	48	56	64	82	143	245	114	105	48
Convictions	12,678	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237	9,635	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515
Aggregate fines imposed	\$806,029	\$667,756	\$834,953	\$486,630	\$767,764	\$903,141	\$1,117,025	\$1,462,941	\$2,523,933	\$1,828,694	\$2,872,279
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	6,167	5,441	4,622	5,250	5,496	5,093	6,046	5,196	4,946	4,558	5,642
Immigration cases pending end of year	2,698	3,129	3,025	4,478	3,909	3,264	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nationality cases, total	365	403	426	645	991	712	654	694	770	588	728
Dismissals ^a	104	138	161	357	682	506	494	484	490	406	522
Acquittals	4	3	3	2	0	6	5	0	1	0	2
Convictions	257	262	262	286	309	198	155	210	279	182	204
Aggregate fines imposed	\$15,550	\$4,990	\$42,800	\$17,086	\$17,925	\$26,785	\$5,973	\$26,550	\$4,375	\$1,900	\$63,385
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	194	164	270	201	205	168	67	186	66	21	107
Nationality cases pending end of year	119	130	205	286	194	213	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: 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. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK

^aDismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.70

Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By offense, fiscal years 1984-90

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Preliminary 1990
Total	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719
Violations of immigration laws	10,237	9,630	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515
Entry of aliens illegally	6,695	6,627	11,030	8,190	7,379	7,659	8,162
Reentries of deported aliens	634	516	308	347	314	381	444
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	1,754	1,249	1,422	984	808	860	1,431
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	124	166	225	141	298	228	289
Fraud and false statements or entries	80	172	208	105	128	142	83
Alien registration or alien address violations	5	3	63	89	28	73	135
Producing, transferring, possessing, stealing, using, or selling false identification documents	92	147	279	332	295	370	597
Conspiracy to defraud the United States	520	423	433	436	757	560	615
Producing, processing, or selling of a controlled substance	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	190
All other violations	333	325	1,136	1,162	1,922	2,106	569
Violations of nationality laws	309	203	155	210	279	182	204
False representation as citizens of the United States	228	163	133	200	248	156	137
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturaliza- tion unlawfully	9	13	6	2	3	3	60
Reproduction and sale of citizenship and naturalization papers	72	27	16	8	28	23	7

Note: Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.71

Suspects investigated by U.S. Attorneys for violation of immigration laws

By most serious offense, United States, 1980-87

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects investigated by U.S. Attorneys							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
All offenses	69,344	68,393	77,795	76,678	78,836	78,743	86,998	91,310
Immigration offenses	8,458	7,044	6,404	7,846	7,710	7,352	9,199	7,424 ^a
Illegal entry or reentry	5,185	4,448	3,917	5,463	5,591	5,388	6,501	3,418
Harboring or bringing in aliens	3,020	2,115	2,034	1,941	1,715	1,551	2,021	3,471
Passport fraud	133	136	188	185	165	171	230	360
Alien and naturalization offenses	120	345	265	257	239	242	447	175
Nonimmigration offenses ^b	60,886	61,349	71,391	68,832	71,126	71,391	77,799	83,886

Note: These data were analyzed by Abt Associates, Inc. for the Federal Justice Statistics Program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data were provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and describe matters terminated in 1987. Immigration offenses include both public-order offenses (primarily illegal entry and reentry, and harboring and bringing in aliens) and fraudulent offenses (primarily falsifications involving passports, naturalization papers and alien registration documents). While some immigration offenses can be committed only by aliens, residents and aliens alike may be charged with bringing in or harboring aliens, an offense category that since 1986 has included knowingly employing

aliens who have no authorization to work in the United States (Source, p.3).

^aFigures for total immigration offenses differ from those presented in table 5.72 because in order to obtain a consistent trend from 1980-87, a portion of the alien and naturalization offenses for 1987 were classified as nonimmigration offenses.

^bIncludes unknown offense types.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 4, Table 9.

Table 5.72

U.S. Attorneys' decisions to prosecute Immigration law violators

By most serious offense investigated, United States, 1987

Most serious offense investigated	Suspects Investigated by U.S. Attorneys					
	Total	Number not prosecuted	Number prosecuted			Percent prosecuted
			Total	Before U.S. magistrate	In U.S. District Court	
All offenses	91,310	26,169	65,141	10,717	54,424	71 %
Immigration offenses	7,458	282	7,176	4,542	2,634	96
Illegal entry or reentry	3,417	43	3,374	2,561	813	99
Harboring or bringing in aliens	3,473	167	3,306	1,811	1,495	95
Passport fraud	362	57	305	38	267	84
Alien and naturalization offenses	206	15	191	132	59	93
Nonimmigration offenses ^a	83,852	25,887	57,965	6,175	51,790	69

Note: See Note, table 5.71. These data describe matters terminated in the year listed.

^aIncludes unknown offense types.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.73

Immigration law violators disposed of in U.S. District Courts or by U.S. magistrates

By most serious offense charged, United States, 1987

Most serious offense charged	Total ^a	Number of defendants			Percent convicted
		Dismissed	Acquitted	Convicted	
All offenses	65,513	12,214	1,617	51,511	79 %
Immigration offenses	7,257	519	22	6,714	93
Illegal entry or reentry	3,334	152	2	3,180	95
Harboring or bringing in aliens	3,306	296	19	2,990	90
Passport fraud	330	51	1	278	84
Alien and naturalization offenses	287	20	0	266	93
Nonimmigration offenses ^b	58,256	11,695	1,595	44,797	77

Note: See Note, table 5.71.

^aIncludes unknown terminations.^bIncludes unknown offense types.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 3, Table 6.

Table 5.74

Immigration law violators convicted in U.S. District Courts or by U.S. magistrates

By most serious offense charged, United States, 1980-87

Most serious offense charged	Convictions in U.S. District Courts or by U.S. magistrates							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Number of defendants convicted								
All offenses	39,187	39,559	41,258	45,035	46,812	48,231	52,697	51,511
Immigration offenses	6,995	6,186	5,296	6,934	7,026	6,697	8,631	6,714
Illegal entry or reentry	4,666	4,004	3,442	4,611	4,763	4,820	5,995	3,180
Harboring or bringing in aliens	2,085	1,806	1,625	2,054	2,031	1,645	2,169	2,990
Passport fraud	48	54	73	86	91	91	113	278
Alien and naturalization offenses	196	322	156	183	141	141	354	266
Nonimmigration offenses ^a	32,192	33,373	35,962	38,101	39,786	41,534	44,066	44,797
Percent of all defendants who were convicted								
All offenses	72 %	73 %	74 %	77 %	77 %	77 %	79 %	79 %
Immigration offenses	83	87	88	91	91	92	92	93
Illegal entry or reentry	93	92	93	94	93	95	96	95
Harboring or bringing in aliens	69	78	80	85	87	84	84	90
Passport fraud	56	64	68	70	80	73	76	84
Alien and naturalization offenses	81	90	83	83	75	87	92	93
Nonimmigration offenses ^a	69	71	73	75	75	75	77	77

Note: See Note, table 5.71. These data describe cases terminated in the years listed.

^aIncludes unknown offense types.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 5, Table 10.

Table 5.75

Immigration law violators sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By most serious offense charged and type of sentence, United States, 1987

Most serious offense charged	Number of offenders sentenced to:				Percent sentenced to prison
	Total ^a	Fine	Probation	Prison	
All offenses	44,518	4,260	16,467	23,579	53 %
Immigration offenses	2,398	28	965	1,363	57
Illegal entry or reentry	711	3	191	500	70
Harboring or bringing in aliens	1,275	20	476	762	60
Passport fraud	270	2	205	59	22
Alien and naturalization offenses	142	3	93	42	30
Nonimmigration offenses ^b	42,120	4,232	15,502	22,216	53

Note: See Note, table 5.71. Fines include sentences of fines only. Probation sentences exclude split and mixed sentences but may include fines. Sentences to prison may include split and mixed sentences that have periods of probation as well as incarceration.

^aIncludes unknown terminations.^bIncludes unknown offense types.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 4, Table 7.

Table 5.76

Immigration law violators sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1980-87

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants sentenced to prison							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
All offenses	13,766	15,360	17,481	18,505	19,125	20,605	23,058	23,579
Immigration offenses	1,091	1,155	1,221	1,528	1,583	1,507	1,549	1,467
Illegal entry or reentry	449	543	518	610	588	634	573	649
Harboring or bringing in aliens	568	520	599	813	905	778	870	706
Passport fraud	30	33	36	36	46	43	48	61
Alien and naturalization offenses	44	59	68	69	44	52	58	51
Nonimmigration offenses ^a	12,675	14,205	16,260	16,977	17,542	19,098	21,509	22,112

Note: See Note, table 5.71 and 5.75. These data describe cases terminated in the years listed.

^aIncludes unknown offense types.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 5, Table 11.

Table 5.77

Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1986-91

Investigative activity	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units
Total cases, units for investigation	156,828	318,743	138,925	304,475	139,406	274,604	128,085	237,084	105,366	159,759	NA	NA
Cases, units pending beginning of the fiscal year	2,897	3,441	3,038	3,493	3,720	4,238	3,343	4,098	2,657	2,816	2,517	2,554
Counterfeiting	39,265	53,450	30,245	50,541	24,820	54,959	24,199	51,674	12,892	28,164	98,225	17,438
Check forgery	298	7,714	245	6,765	218	5,008	197	4,263	106	2,924	120	3,563
Bond forgery	1,239	5,864	2,443	7,824	3,327	13,989	3,665	14,322	3,608	11,266	3,743	8,426
Fraud	1,289	1,416	1,675	1,873	1,649	1,848	1,658	1,885	723	723	739	739
Protective Intelligence	6,627	31,698	5,320	23,919	5,574	18,066	5,843	19,658	3,876	9,249	5,076	9,448
Other criminal and noncriminal	51,615	103,583	42,966	94,415	39,308	98,108	39,105	95,900	23,862	55,142	22,017	42,168
Cases, units received	12,951	16,978	13,183	16,352	11,831	12,868	15,006	15,349	12,750	12,812	NA	NA
Counterfeiting	60,468	119,498	49,293	116,645	49,800	87,783	41,217	62,216	38,181	47,010	NA	NA
Check forgery	305	5,034	255	4,261	174	2,449	181	3,292	153	3,812	NA	NA
Bond forgery	4,547	11,970	5,548	21,681	5,241	14,873	6,441	14,450	5,738	8,253	NA	NA
Fraud	9,158	9,633	8,334	8,883	10,880	11,488	7,591	7,894	7,179	7,180	NA	NA
Protective Intelligence	17,784	52,047	19,346	42,238	22,172	47,035	18,544	37,983	17,503	25,550	NA	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	105,213	215,160	95,959	210,060	100,098	176,496	88,980	141,184	81,504	104,617	NA	NA
Cases, units closed	12,476	16,575	12,301	15,401	11,779	12,779	14,403	14,713	12,866	13,050	NA	NA
Counterfeiting	67,893	118,892	53,793	109,026	49,680	87,849	42,862	68,185	41,110	57,731	NA	NA
Check forgery	332	5,430	253	4,936	183	2,935	178	2,900	139	3,173	NA	NA
Bond forgery	3,209	9,296	4,476	14,849	4,759	14,060	5,818	15,192	5,581	11,240	NA	NA
Fraud	8,753	9,157	8,336	8,879	10,844	11,423	7,640	7,949	7,161	7,162	NA	NA
Protective Intelligence	18,152	55,156	18,591	45,997	21,599	44,626	18,563	42,987	16,173	25,316	NA	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	110,815	214,506	97,750	199,088	98,844	173,672	89,464	151,926	83,030	117,672	NA	NA

Note: These data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. "Number of cases" refers to the actual cases investigated. "Number of units" refers to the instruments involved such as number of forged checks or number of counterfeit notes.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 5.78

Disposition of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-90

Fiscal year	Type of disposition					
	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	Nolle prosee	No true bill	Other dismissals
1975	8,668	7,788	106	183	7	584
1976	7,990	7,283	101	91	4	511
Transition quarter	1,978	1,815	23	23	2	115
1977	11,797	10,979	130	154	3	531
1978	12,697	12,017	104	86	1	489
1979	10,146	9,543	98	101	1	403
1980	6,752	6,310	60	79	1	302
1981	6,487	6,142	43	52	3	247
1982	8,100	7,646	42	60	4	348
1983	8,668	8,202	65	38	1	36
1984	7,147	6,739	56	32	4	316
1985	8,640	8,077	58	40	2	463
1986	9,480	9,065	84	41	1	289
1987	8,893	8,535	61	47	1	249
1988	7,010	6,698	41	34	7	230
1989	7,082	6,773	34	64	3	208
1990	7,062	6,810	38	65	5	144

Note: See Note, table 5.77. The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year of July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30. For definitions of "nolle prosee" and "no true bill," see Note, table 5.65.

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 5.79

Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed

By the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-90

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980
Forged check cases									
Number of checks paid	650,778,132	708,071,443	781,642,177	822,607,245	174,650,139	727,408,380	716,747,047	694,314,158	680,134,101
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286	59,495	65,808
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119	86	97
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000	74,011	42,972
Value of forged checks in cases closed	\$10,736,304	\$13,743,149	\$15,950,460	\$16,460,178	\$5,146,619	\$32,644,134	\$30,527,400	\$20,472,639	\$12,133,942
Forged bond cases									
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399	9,624	8,242
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097	11,465	9,019	7,152
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	\$1,229,846	\$1,166,703	\$1,024,298	\$1,119,774	\$283,505	\$1,173,031	\$1,074,141	\$796,160	\$783,661

Note: See Notes, tables 5.77 and 5.78. "Forged check cases" includes U.S. Government-issued checks only. Data from 1984 have been revised from previous presentations.

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 5.80

Delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts in 15 States

By type of offense, race, and sex of juvenile, 1986 and 1987^a

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent change	1986	1987	Percent change	1986	1987	Percent change
Total cases	467,560	470,978	0.7 %	382,745	385,211	0.6 %	84,816	85,767	1.1 %
Delinquency offenses									
Person	78,015	77,495	-0.7	63,439	62,974	-0.7	14,576	14,521	-0.4
Property	264,705	266,515	0.7	217,229	217,741	0.2	47,476	48,775	2.7
Drugs	37,154	38,289	3.1	31,298	32,594	4.1	5,856	5,695	-2.8
Public order	87,687	88,679	1.1	70,779	71,901	1.6	16,908	16,778	-0.8
Race									
White	317,352	313,584	-1.2	258,400	254,450	-1.5	58,952	59,134	0.3
Person	41,433	41,220	-0.5	33,606	33,442	-0.5	7,827	7,778	-0.6
Property	185,784	185,396	-0.2	152,121	150,910	-0.8	33,663	34,486	2.4
Drugs	25,891	23,929	-7.6	21,023	19,476	-7.4	4,868	4,453	-8.5
Public order	64,243	63,040	-1.9	51,650	50,623	-2.0	12,593	12,417	-1.4
Nonwhite	150,209	157,393	4.8	124,345	130,760	5.2	25,864	26,633	3.0
Person	36,582	36,275	-0.8	29,834	29,533	-1.0	6,748	6,742	-0.1
Property	78,921	81,119	2.8	65,108	66,831	2.6	13,813	14,288	3.4
Drugs	11,263	14,360	27.5	10,274	13,118	27.7	988	1,242	25.6
Public order	23,443	25,639	9.4	19,129	21,278	11.2	4,315	4,361	1.1

Note: These data were collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data are gathered from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in participating States. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 36.1 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to totals due to rounding or interpolation techniques.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 62.

1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
656,847,315	646,076,116	622,107,103	606,033,165	567,770,300	563,867,940	573,508,224	455,227,655	436,537,232	440,020,177
74,269	96,689	106,843	112,770	89,418	117,303	115,361	86,963	61,526	47,010
113	150	172	184	157	208	201	191	141	96
69,288	78,129	124,832	105,481	98,333	116,631	107,632	87,019	67,453	57,731
\$20,982,549	\$26,540,293	\$45,821,647	\$42,641,247	\$41,147,452	\$53,040,172	\$55,192,629	\$46,047,146	\$41,757,277	\$42,251,484
9,867	9,451	9,811	6,878	5,303	4,961	4,207	2,424	3,268	3,812
9,392	10,499	7,265	7,236	6,378	5,354	4,884	2,904	2,876	3,173
\$911,283	\$1,207,623	\$645,498	\$816,788	\$560,656	\$771,249	\$587,474	\$497,746	\$346,615	\$658,950

Table 5.81

Delinquency offenses in 15 States

By type of offense, sex, and age of juvenile, 1987

	Number of cases	Delinquency offenses				Public order
		Total	Person	Property	Drugs	
Total cases	471,668	100 %	16 %	57 %	8 %	19 %
Age						
12 years and younger	42,301	100	18	72	1	9
13 years	37,359	100	18	65	3	14
14 years	62,585	100	17	61	5	17
15 years	88,328	100	16	57	7	19
16 years	112,090	100	16	54	10	20
17 years and older	129,005	100	16	49	13	23
Sex						
Male						
12 years and younger	385,801	100	16	56	8	19
13 years	35,025	100	17	73	1	9
14 years	29,602	100	18	66	3	14
15 years	49,234	100	17	62	5	16
16 years	71,476	100	16	58	8	18
17 years and older	92,250	100	16	53	10	20
Female						
12 years and younger	108,215	100	16	48	13	23
13 years	85,867	100	17	57	7	20
14 years	7,276	100	18	69	1	11
15 years	7,757	100	19	61	4	16
16 years	13,351	100	19	57	4	20
17 years and older	16,852	100	18	55	6	22
	19,840	100	16	55	8	21
	20,791	100	15	54	10	21

Note: See Note, table 5.80. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 36.1 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 52.

Table 5.82

Delinquents detained prior to juvenile court disposition in 12 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1987

	Percent of delinquency cases detained				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
Total cases	24 %	27 %	20 %	35 %	30 %
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	25	29	21	36	29
Female	19	19	14	29	32
<u>Race</u>					
White	21	24	18	25	28
Black	30	31	24	51	33
Other	30	36	26	35	37
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	10	13	8	24	19
13 years	19	22	16	30	30
14 years	24	27	20	35	32
15 years	27	30	22	36	33
16 years	27	31	23	36	31
17 years and older	26	30	22	33	28
Petitioned cases	37	40	33	49	41
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	38	41	34	50	40
Female	34	32	27	43	44
<u>Race</u>					
White	35	37	31	40	40
Black	42	43	36	60	42
Other	45	49	42	56	50
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	22	25	19	47	36
13 years	34	34	30	51	44
14 years	38	40	34	55	46
15 years	40	42	35	53	45
16 years	39	43	35	50	41
17 years and older	37	40	33	47	36
Nonpetitioned cases	10	10	8	13	16
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	10	10	8	13	15
Female	9	9	7	14	17
<u>Race</u>					
White	9	9	7	10	15
Black	11	10	8	24	17
Other	16	20	15	17	21
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	4	5	4	(a)	8
13 years	8	9	6	11	16
14 years	9	10	7	13	17
15 years	11	11	8	14	16
16 years	11	11	9	14	16
17 years and older	11	11	9	13	15

Note: See Note, table 5.80. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Virginia. These States represent 32.8 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aToo few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 54.

Table 5.83

Delinquents placed on probation in 15 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1987

	Percent of delinquency cases placed on probation				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
Total cases	35 %	33 %	37 %	36 %	29 %
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	36	33	38	38	29
Female	33	34	34	37	28
<u>Race</u>					
White	36	35	38	38	28
Black	35	31	37	39	30
Other	31	30	32	28	29
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	33	31	34	38	30
13 years	38	38	40	37	30
14 years	37	36	39	38	30
15 years	37	35	39	39	30
16 years	36	33	38	40	29
17 years and older	33	30	34	37	28
Petitioned cases	44	40	48	46	38
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	44	39	48	46	38
Female	45	42	49	49	38
<u>Race</u>					
White	46	43	50	50	38
Black	41	37	45	43	37
Other	43	35	45	41	44
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	47	40	51	54	38
13 years	50	46	54	50	37
14 years	48	43	51	48	40
15 years	46	42	50	48	39
16 years	44	39	48	47	38
17 years and older	40	35	43	45	37
Nonpetitioned cases	25	25	27	26	19
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	26	25	28	27	19
Female	25	27	26	25	19
<u>Race</u>					
White	26	27	28	27	19
Black	25	23	27	27	20
Other	19	20	20	17	14
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	27	26	27	27	26
13 years	29	29	30	25	23
14 years	27	27	29	27	20
15 years	26	26	28	27	19
16 years	25	25	27	28	19
17 years and older	23	23	25	25	17

Note: See Note, table 5.80. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 36.1 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 55.

Table 5.84

Delinquents placed out-of-home in 15 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1987

	Percent of delinquency cases placed out-of-home				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
Total cases	10 %	11 %	8 %	13 %	15 %
Sex					
Male	11	13	9	14	16
Female	6	5	4	8	14
Race					
White	10	10	8	10	15
Black	13	13	10	19	16
Other	10	13	8	10	14
Age					
12 years and younger	4	4	3	7	9
13 years	8	9	6	11	15
14 years	11	12	9	14	17
15 years	13	13	10	15	18
16 years	12	13	10	14	17
17 years and older	10	11	8	12	13
Petitioned cases	20	20	17	22	28
Sex					
Male	21	21	18	23	28
Female	16	12	11	17	27
Race					
White	19	18	16	20	28
Black	21	21	19	25	26
Other	19	21	16	22	26
Age					
12 years and younger	12	12	10	17	24
13 years	18	17	15	25	30
14 years	22	22	18	27	31
15 years	23	22	20	26	32
16 years	22	21	19	24	30
17 years and older	18	18	15	19	23
Nonpetitioned cases	0	0	0	0	2

Note: See Note, table 5.80. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 36.1 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 56.

Table 5.85

Status offense cases processed by juvenile courts in 14 States

By type of offense, race, and sex of juvenile, 1986 and 1987^a

	Total			Male			Female		
	1986	1987	Percent change	1986	1987	Percent change	1986	1987	Percent change
Total cases	86,956	83,494	-4.0 %	50,002	48,417	-3.2 %	36,953	35,077	-5.1 %
Status offenses									
Runaway	19,537	17,949	-8.1	7,317	6,699	-8.4	12,220	11,249	-7.9
Liquor	25,904	26,808	3.5	18,818	19,311	2.6	7,086	7,496	5.8
Truancy	9,668	9,095	-5.9	5,235	5,095	-2.7	4,433	4,000	-9.8
Ungovernable	18,867	17,857	-5.4	9,455	8,863	-6.3	9,412	8,994	-4.4
Other status	12,960	11,785	-9.2	9,177	8,448	-7.9	3,803	3,337	-12.2
Race									
White	73,000	69,142	-5.3	42,816	40,846	-4.2	30,384	28,295	-6.9
Runaway	16,033	14,467	-9.8	5,928	5,419	-8.6	10,104	9,048	-10.5
Liquor	24,475	25,205	3.0	17,690	18,049	2.0	6,785	7,156	5.5
Truancy	7,718	6,900	-10.6	4,167	3,824	-8.2	3,551	3,076	-13.4
Ungovernable	13,100	12,103	-7.6	6,810	6,041	-8.6	6,480	6,063	-6.6
Other status	11,675	10,466	-10.4	8,221	7,513	-8.6	3,454	2,953	-14.5
Nonwhite	13,956	14,353	2.8	7,386	7,571	2.5	6,570	6,782	3.2
Runaway	3,504	3,482	-0.6	1,389	1,280	-7.8	2,115	2,201	4.1
Liquor	1,430	1,603	12.1	1,129	1,263	11.9	301	340	12.9
Truancy	1,950	2,195	12.6	1,068	1,271	19.0	882	924	4.8
Ungovernable	5,767	5,754	-0.2	2,845	2,822	-0.8	2,922	2,932	0.3
Other status	1,305	1,319	1.1	956	935	-2.2	349	384	10.1

Note: See Note, table 5.80. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 32.7 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to totals due to rounding or interpolation techniques.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 94.

Table 5.86

Status offenses in 14 States

By type of offense, sex, and age of juvenile, 1987

	Number of cases	Status offenses					
		Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total cases	83,758	100 %	21 %	32 %	11 %	21 %	14 %
Age							
12 years and younger	5,008	100	24	3	24	39	10
13 years	6,325	100	26	6	20	32	16
14 years	12,542	100	27	11	19	29	15
15 years	18,101	100	25	20	16	23	15
16 years	20,698	100	21	40	5	19	15
17 years and older	21,085	100	13	62	2	10	12
Sex							
Male	48,571	100	14	40	11	18	17
12 years and younger	2,998	100	20	3	23	42	12
13 years	3,002	100	20	6	23	31	20
14 years	5,789	100	18	13	21	27	22
15 years	9,295	100	17	24	17	21	20
16 years	12,520	100	14	47	5	16	18
17 years and older	14,967	100	8	68	2	8	14
Female	35,187	100	32	21	11	26	9
12 years and younger	2,010	100	29	3	25	36	7
13 years	3,322	100	33	5	17	33	12
14 years	6,754	100	35	9	17	30	9
15 years	8,806	100	34	16	15	26	10
16 years	8,178	100	33	29	5	24	9
17 years and older	6,118	100	25	48	2	15	9

Note: See Note, table 5.80. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 32.7 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 85.

Table 5.87

Status offenders detained prior to juvenile court disposition in 11 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1987

	Percent of status offense cases detained					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other status
Total cases	8 %	17 %	5 %	2 %	8 %	3 %
Sex						
Male	7	18	5	2	9	3
Female	9	16	4	2	8	3
Race						
White	8	17	5	2	9	2
Black	9	15	9	1	7	9
Other	9	21	4	2	13	3
Age						
12 years and younger	6	14	6	1	4	2
13 years	8	16	5	1	7	2
14 years	8	16	6	2	8	2
15 years	8	17	5	1	7	4
16 years	9	18	4	2	10	3
17 years and older	8	17	5	3	14	3
Petitioned cases	13	28	9	4	14	9
Sex						
Male	12	31	10	4	13	10
Female	15	27	7	4	14	7
Race						
White	13	30	8	4	14	7
Black	14	22	21	3	13	22
Other	15	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Age						
12 years and younger	12	34	(a)	3	11	(a)
13 years	13	28	(a)	3	14	10
14 years	16	34	18	5	15	7
15 years	13	24	12	3	13	9
16 years	15	28	9	5	14	10
17 years and older	11	28	7	(a)	13	11
Nonpetitioned cases	7	15	4	1	7	2
Sex						
Male	6	16	4	0	8	2
Female	7	14	3	1	6	2
Race						
White	7	15	4	1	7	2
Black	7	13	4	0	6	6
Other	8	18	3	1	12	1
Age						
12 years and younger	4	11	(a)	0	3	1
13 years	6	14	4	0	5	1
14 years	6	13	3	1	5	2
15 years	7	15	3	0	6	3
16 years	7	16	3	1	8	2
17 years and older	7	15	5	3	14	2

Note: See Note, table 5.80. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Virginia. These States represent 29.4 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^a Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Sources: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 87.

Table 5.88

Status offenders placed on probation in 14 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1987

	Percent of status offense cases placed on probation					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total cases	20 %	9 %	28 %	30 %	19 %	14 %
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	21	8	28	29	18	13
Female	19	9	29	33	19	16
<u>Race</u>						
White	21	8	28	31	19	14
Black	17	11	28	22	18	12
Other	20	10	27	39	12	14
<u>Age</u>						
12 years and younger	18	9	28	25	17	21
13 years	20	9	32	36	18	20
14 years	20	10	36	34	18	14
15 years	20	9	32	30	20	14
16 years	21	9	30	26	20	12
17 years and older	20	6	25	21	18	11
Petitioned cases	43	32	40	58	49	26
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	42	32	40	57	49	23
Female	44	32	40	59	50	32
<u>Race</u>						
White	42	30	40	57	48	24
Black	46	38	48	51	50	24
Other	56	52	36	82	58	40
<u>Age</u>						
12 years and younger	49	49	(a)	53	48	36
13 years	52	37	53	63	52	37
14 years	47	34	46	62	47	30
15 years	45	30	46	57	49	30
16 years	41	32	42	51	50	16
17 years and older	35	25	36	56	48	16
Nonpetitioned cases	14	4	25	16	10	12
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	15	4	24	15	10	11
Female	13	4	27	18	10	14
<u>Race</u>						
White	15	5	25	19	10	12
Black	10	4	20	9	11	9
Other	8	1	23	6	2	8
<u>Age</u>						
12 years and younger	10	3	(a)	13	11	17
13 years	12	4	27	21	9	17
14 years	13	5	33	19	10	11
15 years	13	5	28	16	11	11
16 years	16	5	26	11	10	12
17 years and older	16	3	22	11	10	10

Note: See Note, table 5.80. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 32.7 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aToo few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 88.

Table 5.89

Status offenders placed out-of-home in 14 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1987

	Percent of status offense cases placed out-of-home					Other status
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	
All cases	2 %	2 %	1 %	2 %	5 %	2 %
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	2	2	1	2	4	2
Female	3	2	1	2	5	2
<u>Race</u>						
White	2	2	1	2	5	2
Black	3	3	2	2	4	7
Other	2	1	3	1	4	1
<u>Age</u>						
12 years and younger	3	2	1	2	4	3
13 years	2	2	1	2	4	1
14 years	3	3	2	2	5	1
15 years	3	2	2	1	5	2
16 years	2	2	1	2	5	2
17 years and older	1	1	1	1	3	2
Petitioned cases	11	13	6	5	20	13
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	10	11	6	5	20	14
Female	12	13	5	5	20	13
<u>Race</u>						
White	10	13	6	6	21	12
Black	15	15	9	6	19	34
Other	7	6	10	1	18	6
<u>Age</u>						
12 years and younger	15	15	(a)	7	25	13
13 years	12	12	7	6	21	6
14 years	13	15	9	5	24	8
15 years	11	13	8	4	20	13
16 years	11	12	6	6	20	18
17 years and older	7	9	5	5	13	16
Nonpetitioned cases	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 5.80. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 32.7 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aToo few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 89.

Tab'e 5.90

Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office

By level of government, 1970-89

	Elected or appointed official														
	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	5,265	823	4,588	1,112	348	864	3,757	1,087	3,001	4,055	1,243	3,362	14,189	3,501	11,815
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	114	21	102	56	29	31	211	63	151	285	65	252	666	178	536
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
1983	460 ^a	58	424	81	26	65	270	61	226	262	77	257	1,073	222	972
1984	408	77	429	58	21	52	203	74	196	267	97	257	936	269	934
1985	563	90	470	79	20	66	248	49	221	292	97	240	1,182	256	997
1986	596	83	523	88	24	71	232	55	207	277	84	225	1,193	246	1,026
1987	651	118	545	102	26	76	246	89	204	342	135	256	1,340	368	1,081
1988	629	86	529	66	14	69	276	79	229	303	109	240	1,274	288	1,067
1989	695	126	610	71	18	54	269	122	201	313	109	284	1,349	375	1,149

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 December 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.

also appears to have been more consistent reporting of lower-level employees who abused their office, cases that may have been overlooked in the past. For reference, the U.S. Attorneys' offices were told: "For purposes of this questionnaire, a public corruption case includes any case involving abuse of office by a public employee. We are not excluding low-level employees or minor crimes, but rather focusing on the job-relatedness of the offense and whether the offense involves abuse of the public trust placed in the employee."

^aThe 1983 figures were reviewed to attempt to identify the reason for the substantial jump in prosecutions of Federal officials. The explanation appears to be two-fold; there clearly has been a greater focus on Federal corruption nationwide, but there

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1989," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 25, 26.

Table 5.91

Judicial misconduct inquiries, complaints, and dispositions

By type of disposition and State, 1988-89^a

	Complaints				Disposition of				
	Pending at beginning of reporting period	Received during reporting period	Pending at end of reporting period	Dismissed without formal adjudication ^d	Informal action taken	Judge resigned before formal charge	Judge resigned after formal charges filed	Judge voluntarily retired before charges filed	
Alabama	2	150	14	134	4	0	0	0	
Alaska	44	50	57	31	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	13	104	15	90	2	1	0	0	
California	28	693	30	630	49	3	0	0	
Colorado	10	155	11	140	0	0	0	2	
Connecticut	6	35	10	30	0	0	0	0	
Delaware	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	
District of Columbia	2	367 ^g	3	366 ^g	0	0	0	0	
Florida	5	370	25	325	11	4	0	0	
Hawaii	10	39	3	43	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	3	29	4 ^h	18	0	0	0	0	
Illinois	0	155	7 ^h	148	20	1	0	0	
Indiana	12	102	13	89	7	0	2	0	
Kansas	5	163 ⁱ	8	160	6	1	0	0	
Kentucky	7	151	6	145	3	0	0	1	
Louisiana	16	64	19	100 ^o	1	0	0	0	
Maine	6	56	7	37	2	0	0	0	
Michigan	115	440	137	418	0	0	0	4	
Minnesota	18	129	10	124	4	0	0	0	
Mississippi	16	150	13	123	27	1	0	0	
Missouri	16	102	24	93	1	0	0	0	
Montana	1	35	18	15	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska	1	62	2	61	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	0	44	16	24	1	0	1 ^t	0	
New Hampshire	8	50	12	49	1	0	0	0	
New Jersey	30	222	34	199	7	0	0	1	
New Mexico	6	55	12	42	7	0	0	0	
New York	133	1109	161	1012	31	7	0	0	
North Carolina	15	92	9	96	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	3	19	6	13	0	0	0	0	
Ohio	39	213	47	205	0	0	0	0	
Oklahoma	4	104 ^z	23	77	6	0	0	1	
Oregon	7	120	8	114	6	0	1	0	
Pennsylvania	145	244	162	210	1	3 ^{ae}	0	0	
South Carolina	22	128	23	109	10	4	0	0	
Texas	457	627	627	401 ^{af}	0	4	1	0	
Utah	16	48	9	80	4	0	0	0	
Washington	6	117	27	95	0	0	0	0	
Wisconsin	11	309	11 ^{aj}	300	5	1	0	0	

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct commissions. These commissions are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. The judicial conduct commissions handle complaints such as judicial prejudice or bias, slow processing of orders, procedural or administrative irregularity, courtroom demeanor, and conflict of interest. (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 3(Fall 1981), p. 2.) A confidentiality provision prohibits revealing disposition of complaints in Virginia and Wyoming. Information was not available for Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. The data presented are for 1988 and 1989; however reporting periods vary across jurisdictions, with some States reporting by calendar year and others by fiscal year. Cross jurisdiction comparisons should be done cautiously due to differences among the States in definitions of complaints and recording practices (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 7(Fall 1985) p. 1.) For the States of Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, and Oregon any discrepancies in totals usually are due to multiple or consolidated complaints and/or dispositions.

^aStates do not maintain uniform reporting periods. Most States reported complaints received for the calendar year 1988. However, the following States reported complaints received for calendar year 1989: Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Carolina. The following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Alabama, District of Columbia, (10/1/88 through 9/30/89); Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Utah, (7/1/88 through 6/30/89); New Jersey, (9/22/88 through 9/21/89); Texas, (9/1/88 through 8/31/89).

^bCategory includes complaints dismissed after no investigation, minimal or initial investigation, or substantial investigation.

^cRemedy is not available in the jurisdiction.

^dCase remanded to Commission from Supreme Court regarding appropriate recommended sanction.

^eFines are not available, but costs and fees may be imposed.

^fJudge retired for medical disability.

^g345 concerned the same case, issues, and judge, and all were investigated as one matter.

^hFigure represents complaints filed in 1989 pending as of May 1, 1990.

ⁱCase dismissed by Court after formal charges brought due to statute of limitations.

^jCommission can confidentially caution or reprimand. This is an informal resolution. A court can privately reprimand after formal charges are brought.

^kRemedy can be imposed or approved by court only.

^lThis figure comprises 135 inquiries and 28 docketed complaints.

^mThese cases resulted in letters to cease and desist and an admonishment.

ⁿKentucky commission cannot impose a fine, but may suspend a judge without pay.

^oThis figure represents a separate category of complaints not included in the "complaints received" category.

^pMatter referred to Supreme Court with a recommendation for disciplinary action.

^qCases dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

^rThese figures represent the same case within the State in which the judge was publicly censured, suspended for 30 days, and fined \$500.

^sFormal complaints were initiated.

^tJudge resigned after pleading guilty to a gross misdemeanor; criminal charges were filed by the attorney general.

^uOnly private reprimand is available.

^vCase referred to another committee.

^wOne judge given one year probation.

complaints

Judge voluntarily retired after formal charges filed	Case dismissed after formal hearing	Judge privately censured, admonished, or reprimanded	Judge publicly censured, admonished, or reprimanded	Judge suspended as final sanction	Fine imposed	Judge removed from office	Other
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0 ^c	0	1 ^d
0	0	7	2	0	0 ^e	0	0
0	0	8	0	0 ^c	0 ^c	1 ^f	0
0	0	13	0	0	0	1 ^f	0
0	0	1	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0	0	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	3	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1 ^k	0	0	0
0	1 ^f	1 ^j	0 ^k	0 ^k	0 ^k	0	0
0	0	2 ^m	0 ^k	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	2	1	0	0 ⁿ	0	0
0	0	9	1 ^k	0	0	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0	0	1 ^p
0	0	23	5	0	0	1	18 ^q
2	0	6	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	1	1 ^r	1 ^r	1 ^r	0	11 ^s
0	0	0	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0 ^u	2	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0	0 ^k	0 ^k	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	9	1	0 ^w	0 ^c	0	1 ^v
0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2 ^x
5 ^y	1	0 ^c	9	0 ^c	0 ^c	5	0
0	0	1	1	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	2	0	0
1	0	0 ^c	0	0	0 ^c	0	1 ^{aa}
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0 ^c	0	1 ^{ab}
0	0	7 ^{ac}	0	2	0	11	6 ^{ad}
0	1	3 ^k	4	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0
2	0	37	4	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	8 ^{ag}
0	0	0	1	0	0 ^c	0	1 ^{ah}
0	0	0 ^{al}	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	4 ^{ak}	0 ^{al}	1	0 ^c	0	0

^xOne judge referred to higher court for counseling; one complaint withdrawn.

^yIncludes all matters closed upon vacancy of office due to reasons other than resignation, e.g. Judge's retirement and failure to win re-election.

^zDoes not include letters and phone calls.

^{aa}Judge retired prior to hearing in the Court on the Judiciary.

^{ab}Judge resigned after public hearing by commission and recommendation of removal to Supreme Court.

^{ac}Court decision in 1989 removed the Commission's power to impose private censure, reprimand, or admonition.

^{ad}One judge died while investigation pending; 5 cases administratively closed.

^{ae}Two judges suspended from office while investigations pending; one judge resigned after investigation initiated.

^{af}Texas does not distinguish between types of investigations prior to dismissals and its Commission often expends considerable resources in reaching its decisions.

^{ag}Dismissals granted upon condition that judge take corrective action.

^{ah}Complaint dismissed; withdrawn after investigation.

^{ai}The remedy of private censure, admonition, or reprimand became unavailable on May 5, 1989.

^{aj}One complaint pending as of Dec. 31, 1988.

^{ak}Judge privately cautioned, told of Commission's concerns. Private admonition is available not as a sanction, but only as an informal action in the pre-complaint stage.

^{al}One judge waived confidentiality, so the commission made the admonition public.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 12 (Spring/Summer 1990), pp. 4, 6. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.92

Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-90

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted	Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9 %	1981	3,366	77.8 %
Officers	42	80.9	Officers	22	68.2
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6	Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9
1972	3,319	93.7	1982	4,090	73.5
Officers	52	78.8	Officers	47	95.7
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9	Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2
1973	2,356	93.9	1983	3,670	95.6
Officers	19	68.4	Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1	Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
1974	3,258	94.3	1984	2,845	95.3
Officers	14	78.5	Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4	Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
1975	2,876	93.3	1985	2,724	95.2
Officers	15	53.3	Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5	Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
1976	2,265	91.8	1986	2,701	94.7
Officers	20	65.0	Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1	Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
Transition quarter	500	90.8	1987	2,516	95.8
Officers	8	62.5	Officers	37	86.5
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2	Enlisted personnel	2,479	96.0
1977	1,920	89.9	1988	2,554	95.3
Officers ^a	23	78.3	Officers	27	77.8
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,897	90.0	Enlisted personnel	2,527	95.5
1978	1,608	88.7	1989	2,435	93.9
Officers	13	83.3	Officers	35	91.4
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,595	88.7	Enlisted personnel	2,400	94.0
1979	1,768	90.7	1990	2,222	94.1
Officers ^a	22	72.7	Officers	27	96.3
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,746	90.9	Enlisted personnel	2,195	94.1
1980	2,739	88.1			
Officers	22	77.3			
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2			

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 without confinement for 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.

These data 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 October 1 to September 30.

^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 5.93

Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court and personnel, 1971-90

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial		Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted		Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	184	85.3 %	2,018	90.0 %	1981	360	94.7 %	1,345	92.7 %
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0	Officers	20	80.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0	Enlisted personnel	340	95.6	1,340	92.8
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4	1982	428	98.1	1,563	93.0
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0	Officers	43	93.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4	Enlisted personnel	385	98.7	1,559	93.2
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4	1983	431	94.2	1,225	93.2
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0	Officers	48	79.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4	Enlisted personnel	383	96.1	1,225	93.2
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1	1984	429	94.2	993	91.9
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0	Officers	41	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2	Enlisted personnel	388	65.5	991	91.9
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8	1985	452	93.0	973	92.0
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0	Officers	53	87.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9	Enlisted personnel	399	98.0	972	92.0
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5	1986	621	96.0	876	93.9
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0	Officers	61	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6	Enlisted personnel	560	96.6	876	93.9
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4	1987	755	94.6	865	91.6
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0	Officers	56	85.7	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5	Enlisted personnel	699	95.3	864	91.7
1978	122	92.6	843	89.3	1988	915	95.0	804	93.0
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0	Officers	44	86.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5	Enlisted personnel	871	95.4	804	93.0
1979	202	92.6	1,033	91.7	1989	806	95.5	642	92.5
Officers	12	66.7	3	33.3	Officers	62	95.1	0	X
Enlisted personnel	190	94.2	1,030	90.9	Enlisted personnel	744	95.9	642	92.5
1980	289	86.9	1,368	92.7	1990	805	94.1	560	91.4
Officers	19	78.9	2	100.0	Officers	57	89.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	270	87.4	1,366	92.7	Enlisted personnel	748	94.5	560	91.4

Note: See Note, table 5.92. 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.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.94

Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court, 1971-90

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial		General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971			1981		
Total number tried	184	2,018	Total number tried	360	1,345
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3	Percent pleading guilty	43.1	52.6
1972			1982		
Total number tried	228	2,306	Total number tried	428	1,563
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1	Percent pleading guilty	41.4	48.4
1973			1983		
Total number tried	296	2,395	Total number tried	431	1,225
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8	Percent pleading guilty	37.6	46.2
1974			1984		
Total number tried	225	2,168	Total number tried	429	993
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3	Percent pleading guilty	33.5	44.5
1975			1985		
Total number tried	235	1,509	Total number tried	452	973
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1	Percent pleading guilty	67.0	69.0
1976			1986		
Total number tried	165	909	Total number tried	621	876
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8	Percent pleading guilty	43.5	53.9
1977			1987		
Total number tried	173	866	Total number tried	755	865
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0	Percent pleading guilty	46.4	51.8
1978			1988		
Total number tried	122	840	Total number tried	915	804
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6	Percent pleading guilty	49.2	50.5
1979			1989		
Total number tried	202	1,033	Total number tried	806	642
Percent pleading guilty	34.2	49.8	Percent pleading guilty	49.6	56.0
1980			1990		
Total number tried	289	1,368	Total number tried	805	560
Percent pleading guilty	32.5	55.0	Percent pleading guilty	51.1	52.1

Note: See Notes, tables 5.92 and 5.93.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.95

Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of disposition and court, 1971-90

	Disposition approved							Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial			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	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	360	73	189	98	1,345	289	1,056
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1	100.0	20.3	52.5	27.2	100.0	21.5	78.5
1972														
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982	428	99	248	91	1,563	411	1,152
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0	100.0	23.1	57.9	18.9	100.0	26.3	73.7
1973														
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867	431	112	234	85	1,225	398	827
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4	100.0	26.0	54.3	19.7	100.0	32.5	67.5
1974														
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632	429	127	228	74	993	335	658
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3
1975														
Number	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120	452	152	226	74	973	337	636
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0	34.0	50.0	16.0	100.0	39.0	65.0
1976														
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677	596	164	351	81	823	370	453
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2	100.0	27.5	58.9	13.6	100.0	45.0	55.0
1977														
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664	714	150	483	81	792	380	412
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	21.0	67.7	11.3	100.0	48.0	52.0
1978														
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641	869	151	623	95	748	319	429
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0	17.4	71.7	10.9	100.0	42.6	57.4
1979														
Number	187	44	94	49	937	163	774	773	126	537	110	594	220	374
Percent	100.0	23.5	50.3	26.2	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0	16.3	69.5	14.2	100.0	37.1	62.9
1980														
Number	251	64	138	49	1,268	254	1,014	758	124	529	105	512	209	303
Percent	100.0	25.5	55.0	19.5	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	16.3	69.8	13.9	100.0	40.8	59.2

Note: See Notes, tables 5.92 and 5.93. 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 above include only dispositions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

^aIncludes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.96

Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-90

Fiscal year	Type of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151
1983	10	68	128
1984	6	33	105
1985	5	43	77
1986	5	19	50
1987	11	24	63
1988	13	25	35
1989	5	40	48
1990	14	42	47

Note: See Note, table 5.92. 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 October 1 to September 30.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.97

Offenses Involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

Fiscal years : 978-90

Type of offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Assault	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4	1	4	NA
Housebreaking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35	26	12	47
Forgery	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21	3
Conspiracy	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	5
Sodomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2
Marihuana offenses	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Controlled drug offenses	1	26	4	19	18	25	20	18	5	6	9	20	63
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2	5	NA	9
False representation of official statements	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3	4	4	7
Violation of order or regulation	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22	16	18	22
Willful disobedience or disrespect	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA	NA	2	1
Insubordinate conduct toward a petty officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2
AWOL or desertion	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4	30	21	21
Breaking restriction	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missing ship movements	14	2	7	7	9	3	4	4	NA	NA	3	2	4
Frauds against the United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	4	12
General offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	5	18	12	32
Other offenses	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23	NA	11	11

Note: See Notes, tables 5.92 and 5.96. The data in this table present the total number of offenses involved in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. A person may have been charged with more than one offense; see table 5.96 for the number of personnel tried.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.98

Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1981-90

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Number of convictions	55	100 %	74	100 %	62	100 %	32	100 %	36	100 %	16	100 %	23	100 %	25	100 %	36	100 %	36	100 %
Disposition ^a																				
Bad conduct discharge	5	9	9	12	16	26	3	9	7	19	3	19	3	13	8	32	11	31	17	47
Confinement at hard labor	34	62	41	55	35	56	18	56	18	50	7	44	13	57	13	52	14	39	18	50
Hard labor without confinement	13	24	4	5	6	10	1	3	2	6	2	12	4	17	5	20	8	22	11	31
Reduction in rate	38	69	46	62	49	79	25	78	28	78	9	56	21	91	18	72	26	72	31	86
Restriction	11	20	11	15	9	14	6	19	5	14	NA	NA	2	9	5	20	4	11	6	17
Forfeiture of pay	41	74	48	65	35	56	21	66	24	67	10	63	10	43	9	36	18	50	16	44
Fine	NA	NA	4	5	24	39	2	6	3	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	8	5	14	2	1
Other	5	9	13	18	17	27	10	31	8	22	6	38	3	13	NA	NA	10	28	7	19

Note: See Note, table 5.92.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

^aDisposition totals are greater than the conviction totals shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

Section 6

Persons under correctional supervision

Information presented in this section focuses on persons under community supervision, juveniles in public and private confinement facilities, the number and characteristics of jails and jail inmates, and myriad characteristics of State and Federal prison populations. In addition, information is provided on clients in drug and alcohol treatment units as well as prisoners executed and under sentence of death.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts an annual survey for the Bureau of Justice Statistics examining parole and probation in the United States. The results of this survey provide data on the number, rate, and movement of persons under parole and probation supervision. When available, these data are presented for each of the 50 States.

A series of tables on juveniles confined in State and local facilities is derived from a national census of public and private juvenile facilities conducted periodically by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data presented include the number and confinement rate of juveniles, annual admissions and discharges, characteristics of juveniles detained, average length of stay, and average cost per resident. Trend tables based on data from the past seven censuses provide comparisons for the years 1975 through 1989. Also presented are tables reflecting demographic characteristics and problems reported by youth seeking services and shelter from runaway and homeless youth centers.

The next section presents data on local jails. This information is from the National Jail Census, conducted every five years, and the Annual Survey of Jails which is conducted in noncensus years. Information provided includes: the number of jails and jail inmates, average daily population, juveniles held in jails, age and capacity of jails, annual admissions and releases, inmate to staff ratios, and causes of inmate deaths. Also provided are data on AIDS testing of inmates and jails under court order. Data from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails provide characteristics of jail inmates such as gender, race, ethnicity, offense, prior drug use, and involvement in drug treatment. Trend tables are provided when available, allowing comparisons for the years 1983 through 1989.

Information on State and Federal prisoners is derived from an annual census of all State correctional departments and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These tables present the number and rate of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction at yearend, admissions and releases during the year, type of

release, and selected prisoner characteristics. A number of trend comparisons are also provided. The Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, conducted in 1986, provides additional descriptive information; this includes inmate characteristics, criminal history, characteristics of violent offenders, and involvement in prison rule violations.

A series of tables display information on female prison inmates. These data are also derived from the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities as well as a survey of female State and Federal prisoners conducted by the American Correctional Association. These tables provide demographic characteristics of female inmates, criminal history, offense, alcohol and drug use, and victim-offender relationship.

This section also presents data on life term inmates, drug treatment programs for inmates, shock incarceration, AIDS cases in prison, and sex offender treatment programs in State prisons. The number of escapes from State prisons and escapees returned; and population and capacity data for U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers are also displayed.

A series of tables dealing with clients in drug and alcohol treatment units are also presented in this section. This information includes the number of drug and alcohol treatment units in the United States, clients in treatment, client characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, and jurisdictional location), budgeted capacity, and utilization rate.

A section on post release supervision focuses on conditional and unconditional releases from State and Federal correctional facilities, rates of persons on parole, movement of the parole population, and persons released from parole supervision. Data derived from the National Corrections Reporting Program provide information on successful and unsuccessful Federal and State parole discharges.

The final portion of this section presents data on inmate deaths, death sentences, and executions. State and Federal prisoners sentenced to death, movement of prisoners on death row, and persons executed or otherwise removed from death row are provided. Selected characteristics of persons sentenced to death and executed are included. In addition, methods of execution used in death penalty States and execution trends are provided for each State.

Table 6.1

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons under community supervision

By type of supervision, region, and State, 1988 and 1989

(Rate per 100,000 adults^a)

Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision		Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision	
	1988	1989	1988	1989		1988	1989	1988	1989
United States, total	224	248	1,295	1,369	South	253	292	1,489	1,565
Federal	11	12	33	32	Alabama	157	191 ^c	843	880 ^c
State, total	213	236	1,262	1,337	Arkansas	220	199	913 ^c	1,001 ^c
Northeast	272	286	1,132	1,147	Delaware	221	201 ^c	1,939	1,925 ^c
Connecticut	15	13	1,855	1,728	District of Columbia	824	1,057	2,587	2,226
Maine ^b	0	0	672	747	Florida	27	24	1,698	1,964
Massachusetts	95	102	2,027	1,935	Georgia	248	376	2,525	2,704
New Hampshire	57	58	364	361	Kentucky	125	114	269	292
New Jersey	314	340	1,014	1,131	Louisiana	260	295 ^c	1,004	1,039
New York	251	270	891	946	Maryland	265	279	2,262	2,390
Pennsylvania	508	519	1,008	973	Mississippi	173	181	427	396
Rhode Island	58	51	1,288	1,595	North Carolina	128	153	1,384	1,467
Vermont	44	52	1,434	1,270	Oklahoma	62	84	992	1,022
Midwest	115	125	1,127	1,217	South Carolina	146	142	1,159	1,159
Illinois	167	168	1,054	1,083	Tennessee	262	290	790	839
Indiana	83	84	1,366 ^c	1,497	Texas	657	758	2,437	2,419
Iowa	92	89	618	644	Virginia	145	160	308	414
Kansas	190	259	1,057	1,215	West Virginia	58	68	343	356
Michigan	113	145	1,684	1,778	West	201	224	1,178	1,290
Minnesota	51	53	1,575	1,819	Alaska	137	147	839	921
Missouri	189	198	1,110	1,174	Arizona	95	80	1,004	1,074
Nebraska	38	41	968	1,064	California	237	269	1,262	1,335
North Dakota	34	29	360 ^c	343	Colorado	72	73	984	1,075
Ohio	75	80	874	967	Hawaii	137	156	1,197	1,379
South Dakota	120	98	485	523	Idaho	113	34	623	567
Wisconsin	115	122	747	835	Montana	115	128	561	588
					Nevada	218 ^c	290	752 ^c	879
					New Mexico	102	107	538	527
					Oregon	125	273	1,162	1,502
					Utah	115	119	528	513
					Washington	311	277 ^c	1,742	2,095
					Wyoming	86	91 ^c	537	703 ^c

Note: These data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system on 1988 and 1989 probation and parole populations. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Persons on probation are defined as offenders who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency resulting from a court order. Excluded under this definition are persons placed on bench probation, court probation, summary probation, or any status not requiring supervision by a probation agency. Parolees are offenders conditionally released from prison to parole supervision either by a discretionary parole board decision or by fulfilling the conditions for a mandatory release. Many States update their population counts, so that the Jan. 1, 1989, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1988. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aUnpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the adult population age 18 and older for July 1, 1988, and July 1, 1989, were used to calculate rates.

^bMaine eliminated parole in 1976. See Appendix 16 for additional information.

^cEstimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-11997J, pp. 2, 3; *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125833, pp. 2, 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2

Movement of the probation population under State and Federal Jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1989

Region and Jurisdiction	Probation population on Jan. 1, 1989	Movement during 1989		Probation population on Dec. 31, 1989	Percent change in probation population 1988-89
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	2,386,427	1,567,156	1,433,104	2,520,479	5.6 %
Federal	61,029	19,858	21,741	59,146	-3.1
State, total	2,325,398	1,547,298	1,411,363	2,461,333	5.8
Northeast	438,691	215,467	210,364	443,794	1.2
Connecticut	46,086	27,839	31,083	42,842	-7.0
Maine ^a	6,059	4,792	4,000	6,851	13.1
Massachusetts	92,353	47,026	50,850	88,529	-4.1
New Hampshire	2,948	2,552	2,509	2,991	1.5
New Jersey	57,903	31,891	23,041	66,753	15.3
New York	125,256	41,953	38,502	128,707	2.8
Pennsylvania	92,296	47,761	50,566	89,491	-3.0
Rhode Island	9,824	8,467	6,060	12,231	24.5
Vermont	5,966	3,186	3,753	5,399	-9.5
Midwest	510,253	395,440	362,928	542,765	6.4
Illinois	90,736	58,023	54,815	93,944	3.5
Indiana ^a	60,184	57,362	55,685	61,861	2.8
Iowa	13,099	12,180	11,557	13,722	4.8
Kansas	19,580	12,507	9,562	22,525	15.0
Michigan ^a	115,132	92,400	86,096	121,436	5.5
Minnesota	56,901	48,079	46,332	58,648	3.1
Missouri	42,728	27,322	24,799	45,251	5.9
Nebraska	11,411	15,369	14,153	12,627	10.7
North Dakota	1,504	558	410	1,652	9.8
Ohio	70,088	53,111	44,976	78,223	11.6
South Dakota	2,585	4,277	4,146	2,716	5.1
Wisconsin	26,305	14,252	10,397	30,160	14.7
South	929,936	658,418	601,846	986,508	6.1
Alabama ^a	25,301	12,405	11,231	26,475	4.6
Arkansas ^a	15,931	5,875	4,234	17,572	10.3
Delaware ^a	9,576	3,959	3,834	9,701	1.3
District of Columbia	11,296	8,942	9,887	10,351	-8.4
Florida	165,475	241,462	214,442	192,495	16.3
Georgia	121,559	69,142	65,260	125,441	3.2
Kentucky	7,398	4,142	3,478	8,062	9.0
Louisiana	31,218	12,828	11,751	32,295	3.5
Maryland	78,619	50,145	44,308	84,456	7.4
Mississippi	6,854	3,142	2,663	7,333	7.0
North Carolina	67,164	37,972	32,811	72,325	7.7
Oklahoma	23,341	11,605	10,705	24,240	3.9
South Carolina	26,260	15,543	12,151	29,652	12.9
Tennessee	28,282	24,821	22,197	30,906	9.3
Texas ^a	288,906	143,515	141,265	291,156	0.8
Virginia	17,945	10,470	9,330	19,085	6.4
West Virginia	4,811	2,450	2,298	4,963	3.2
West	446,518	277,973	236,225	488,266	9.4
Alaska	2,994	1,755	1,414	3,335	11.4
Arizona	25,446	11,490	9,286	27,650	8.7
California	265,580	163,575	144,137	285,018	7.3
Colorado	23,230	21,877	18,729	26,378	13.6
Hawaii	10,704	5,892	5,219	11,377	6.3
Idaho	3,587	1,976	1,538	4,025	12.2
Montana	3,275	1,528	1,344	3,459	5.6
Nevada	7,032	3,411	3,119	7,324	4.2
New Mexico	5,312	4,508	4,160	5,660	6.6
Oregon ^a	27,320	12,018	7,460	31,878	16.7
Utah	5,595	3,615	3,686	5,524	-1.3
Washington	64,257	44,730	34,733	74,254	15.6
Wyoming ^a	2,186	1,598	1,400	2,384	9.1

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125833 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1990), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3

Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1975-89

Type of supervision	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
All cases	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Court probation	51.8	52.3	50.0	45.0	41.7	38.8	40.2	42.1	43.2	42.3	42.7	42.0	43.5	41.6	37.3
U.S. magistrate probation	13.5	15.3	16.2	16.7	15.4	14.6	18.3	20.5	21.5	21.9	21.8	22.8	21.0	21.5	21.8
Pretrial diversion	3.2	4.9	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.5	3.8	0.0	NA
Parole	21.9	17.9	14.9	16.7	20.2	24.4	21.8	18.7	17.5	18.1	16.6	15.7	16.2	18.2	19.4
Mandatory release	6.7	5.5	7.2	9.5	9.5	8.5	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.7	8.8	10.9	10.8
Military parole	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
Special parole	2.4	3.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.5	6.3 ^a	6.2
Supervised release	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1
Number of cases	36,061	35,102	35,098	34,808	33,839	31,410	29,575	31,531	33,784	34,582	35,199	37,583	38,486	37,974	38,184

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).

"Supervised release" refers to a specified term of post-release supervision enacted in November 1987 under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

^aRevised by Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1975, p. 164; 1985, p. 212; 1986, p. 43 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1988, p. 39; 1989, p. 34 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.4

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System

Year ending June 30, 1989

	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision on July 1, 1988	75,412	X
Total received	46,352	100 %
Court probation	14,258	31
Pretrial diversion	0	0
U.S. magistrate probation	8,310	18
Parole	7,419	16
Mandatory release	4,145	9
Military parole	472	1
Special parole	3,580	8
Received by transfer	8,168	18
Total removed	44,548	100
Court probation	14,966	34
Pretrial diversion	136	(b)
U.S. magistrate probation	8,258	18
Parole	6,442	14
Mandatory release	3,896	9
Military parole	458	1
Special parole	2,224	5
Removed by transfer	8,168	18
Persons under supervision on June 30, 1989	77,216	X

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bRounds to less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1989 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 329, 330. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.5

Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30

United States, 1975-89

	Number of probationers	Number of probation officers
1975	64,261	1,377
1976	64,246	1,452
1977	64,427	1,578
1978	66,681	1,604
1979	66,087	1,604
1980	64,450	1,604
1981	59,016	1,534
1982	58,373	1,637
1983	60,180	1,574
1984	63,092	1,690
1985	65,999	1,758
1986	69,656	1,847
1987	73,432	1,879
1988	75,412 ^a	2,046
1989	77,216	2,146

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

^aRevised by Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 15; 1982, p. 19, Table 19; 1983, pp. 20, 38; 1985, pp. 22, 52 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1987, pp. 38, 49; 1989, pp. 34, 45 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6

Number of juveniles and confinement rate (per 100,000 juveniles) in public and private juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-87

Region and State	1975		1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a
United States, total	74,270	241	73,166	247	71,922	251	80,091	290	83,402	313	91,646	353
Northeast	12,601	194	11,743	191	12,429	216	13,502	246	13,709	266	16,625	356
Connecticut	607	171	626	189	614	195	894	306	997	365	1,013	419
Maine	561	334	481	294	463	292	436	287	467	322	287	209
Massachusetts	911	119	858	118	801	119	920	147	1,064	183	1,067	210
New Hampshire	515	402	326	255	400	314	223	180	235	196	220	186
New Jersey	1,281	114	1,349	126	1,815	178	2,114	219	1,814	200	2,263	271
New York	5,347	267	4,972	265	4,714	274	5,392	329	5,396	348	5,693	413
Pennsylvania	2,980	169	2,760	166	3,275	208	3,050	206	3,283	236	5,665	438
Rhode Island	182	131	164	123	207	166	308	261	316	284	252	247
Vermont	207	363	207	383	140	269	165	170	137	211	165	266
Midwest	18,662	216	19,121	232	18,000	236	20,447	284	22,216	323	23,624	356
Illinois	2,099	138	2,152	149	1,681	127	2,135	167	2,066	170	2,369	208
Indiana	1,754	208	1,830	225	2,048	267	2,008	277	2,886	418	2,769	414
Iowa	621	136	728	166	821	208	850	228	1,090	306	1,324	411
Kansas	1,005	292	1,273	386	1,425	476	1,349	470	1,363	488	1,522	566
Michigan	2,909	223	2,976	241	2,719	234	3,377	314	3,369	331	3,459	309
Minnesota	1,306	201	1,542	249	1,428	251	1,670	313	1,912	377	1,569	335
Missouri	1,647	261	1,717	286	1,517	271	1,309	247	1,415	274	1,590	323
Nebraska	882	365	731	315	745	361	790	399	834	434	993	555
North Dakota	228	213	231	227	193	221	258	300	207	244	226	297
Ohio	4,342	257	3,957	248	3,770	253	4,652	331	4,860	366	5,382	423
South Dakota	385	347	469	443	370	392	460	516	439	505	446	557
Wisconsin	1,484	197	1,515	211	1,273	191	1,589	252	1,775	298	1,975	356
South	21,180	219	21,204	222	20,232	213	22,119	244	22,451	252	23,526	258
Alabama	545	127	614	126	788	143	1,007	190	974	191	1,048	205
Arkansas	863	265	796	252	901	285	882	292	922	313	824	279
Delaware	209	227	213	245	206	247	253	329	190	264	251	359
District of Columbia	(b)	NA	602	669	(b)	(b)	512	788	417	684	525	991
Florida	3,698	320	2,750	247	2,740	234	2,948	251	3,335	290	3,469	297
Georgia	1,719	250	1,495	224	1,419	209	1,549	233	1,300	199	1,876	277
Kentucky	739	139	918	178	952	187	1,062	216	1,047	223	1,029	226
Louisiana	1,656	289	1,254	226	1,424	265	1,832	342	1,530	257	1,339	279
Maryland	1,489	226	1,550	248	1,557	259	1,763	314	2,154	412	1,732	354
Mississippi	751	188	533	137	448	118	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	381	107
North Carolina	1,209	194	1,271	212	1,204	205	1,336	231	1,344	240	1,301	240
Oklahoma	1,039	257	1,490	377	1,264	322	1,027	257	835	213	977	256
South Carolina	895	224	716	185	767	198	834	220	762	206	836	226
Tennessee	1,368	215	1,524	245	1,545	248	1,400	233	1,530	265	1,362	236
Texas	2,937	173	3,516	209	3,118	184	3,704	210	4,122	233	4,148	228
Virginia	1,598	207	1,611	215	1,613	222	1,758	253	1,724	258	2,112	327
West Virginia	465	172	351	133	286	109	252	98	265	107	316	134
West	20,992	363	20,474	368	20,615	371	23,307	423	24,340	448	27,871	508
Alaska	243	352	294	420	373	660	378	630	361	564	384	610
Arizona	1,592	448	1,384	396	1,218	333	1,376	371	1,799	485	1,587	421
California	12,608	398	12,203	395	12,766	422	15,388	519	15,812	543	19,159	649
Colorado	1,161	291	1,444	371	1,181	311	1,060	280	1,096	294	1,080	300
Hawaii	170	125	161	121	145	116	208	169	210	173	214	186
Idaho	303	224	234	176	307	236	346	260	261	193	245	191
Montana	362	290	394	329	291	271	254	242	247	240	281	296
Nevada	435	463	(b)	NA	461	444	516	487	542	511	656	631
New Mexico	508	250	694	349	566	293	725	379	804	433	656	357
Oregon	1,030	300	1,212	359	1,239	369	1,112	341	1,179	373	1,258	422
Utah	412	201	396	194	438	214	270	122	281	120	483	197
Washington	2,168	393	2,058	381	1,630	304	1,674	317	1,748	339	1,488	300
Wyoming	(b)	NA	(b)	NA	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	380	576

Note: These data are from the Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data were collected on June 30, 1975; Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979; Feb. 1, 1983 and 1985; and Feb. 2, 1987. The 1989 data displayed on some tables are from the Children in Custody census and were collected on Feb. 15, 1989. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^bData not shown to preserve confidentiality.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 10, 13; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aRate per 100,000 juveniles age 10 years through the statutorily defined age of majority within each State.

Table 6.7

Juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities

By sex and reason held, United States, on Feb. 2, 1987^a

	Male						Female					
	Total		Public facilities		Private facilities		Total		Public facilities		Private facilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,611	100 %	46,272	64 %	26,339	36 %	19,035	100 %	7,231	38 %	11,804	62 %
Juveniles detained or committed for												
Delinquent acts, total	55,955	77	44,757	97	11,198	43	7,306	38	5,512	76	1,794	15
Crimes against persons	14,330	20	12,297	27	2,033	8	1,208	6	1,003	14	205	2
Violent ^b	8,097	11	7,438	16	659	2	545	3	505	7	40	(c)
Other ^d	6,233	9	4,859	10	1,374	5	663	3	498	7	165	1
Crimes against property	27,157	37	21,272	46	5,885	22	2,927	15	2,159	30	768	7
Serious ^e	17,339	24	14,595	32	2,744	10	1,399	7	1,151	16	248	2
Other ^f	9,818	14	6,677	14	3,141	12	1,528	8	1,008	14	520	4
Alcohol offenses ^g	807	1	535	1	272	1	174	1	108	1	66	1
Drug related offenses	4,061	6	3,198	7	863	3	518	3	320	4	198	2
Distribution ^h	1,541	2	1,340	3	201	1	103	1	82	1	21	(c)
Other ⁱ	2,520	3	1,858	4	662	3	415	2	238	3	177	2
Public order offenses ^j	2,163	3	1,864	4	299	1	679	4	516	7	163	1
Probation/parole violation	3,597	5	3,183	7	414	2	1,126	6	1,017	14	109	1
Other or unknown offenses	3,840	5	2,408	5	1,432	5	674	4	389	5	285	2
Non-delinquent reasons, total	16,656	23	1,515	3	15,141	57	11,729	62	1,719	24	10,010	85
Status offenses ^k	5,785	8	1,198	3	4,587	17	4,549	24	1,325	18	3,224	27
Dependency, neglect, abuse	5,012	7	142	(c)	4,870	18	3,640	19	219	3	3,421	29
Emotional disturbance, retardation, etc.	1,272	2	48	(c)	1,224	5	620	3	20	(c)	600	5
Other, non-delinquent	77	(c)	20	(c)	57	(c)	37	(c)	9	(c)	28	(c)
Voluntary admissions	4,510	6	107	(c)	4,403	17	2,883	15	146	2	2,737	23
Self-admitted	179	(c)	2	(c)	177	(c)	138	1	0	0	138	1
Referred	4,331	6	105	(c)	4,226	16	2,745	14	146	2	2,599	22

Note: See Note, table 6.6. "Detained" juveniles refer to those temporarily held awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement; "committed" refers to placement following adjudication or any placement procedure. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aPercents may not add to total due to rounding.

^bMurder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

^dNegligent manslaughter, simple assault, sexual assault, etc.

^eBurglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.

^fVandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

^gDrunkness, liquor law violations, driving under the influence of alcohol.

^hGrowing or manufacturing for the purposes of distributing.

ⁱPossession, use, or driving under the influence of drugs, or growing or manufacturing for self use.

^jWeapons offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, minor traffic offenses, curfew or loitering laws, commercialized vice, and offenses against morals and decency.

^kRunning away, truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violations, possession, purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages, promiscuity, violation of court order stemming from previous status offense.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.8

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-89

Region and State	1975	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987	1989
United States, total	46,980	44,096	43,234	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123
Northeast	5,482	4,651	4,729	5,335	5,015	6,225	6,504
Connecticut	176	235	245	163	202	227	297
Maine	245	157	181	208	242	214	262
Massachusetts	130	180	114	143	187	212	227
New Hampshire	204	164	182	138	152	126	136
New Jersey	1,102	1,094	1,388	1,775	1,508	1,997	1,957
New York	1,950	1,545	1,395	1,708	1,516	2,226	2,348
Pennsylvania	1,441	1,087	1,138	1,082	1,060	1,103	1,125
Rhode Island	124	91	86	118	148	105	128
Vermont ^a	110	98	X	X	X	15	24
Midwest	11,539	11,036	10,558	11,456	11,382	11,948	12,614
Illinois	1,197	1,208	1,175	1,621	1,534	1,930	1,803
Indiana	1,028	1,008	1,094	1,157	1,334	1,320	1,340
Iowa	369	409	387	377	399	427	447
Kansas	592	627	664	636	651	676	720
Michigan	1,655	1,884	1,800	1,754	1,733	1,816	1,957
Minnesota	619	626	715	678	634	581	641
Missouri	1,124	1,130	1,002	878	815	815	1,008
Nebraska	290	242	231	250	269	274	299
North Dakota	117	116	102	108	94	69	93
Ohio	3,529	2,717	2,577	3,160	3,058	3,126	3,387
South Dakota	141	182	135	174	193	228	218
Wisconsin	878	887	676	663	668	686	701
South	16,397	15,116	14,325	15,318	14,905	15,335	15,602
Alabama	478	474	656	716	680	804	895
Arkansas	335	423	313	288	274	249	266
Delaware	209	213	206	253	190	169	146
District of Columbia	654	567	434	360	281	413	396
Florida	2,937	2,026	2,012	2,161	2,179	2,311	2,284
Georgia	1,425	1,194	1,156	1,261	1,053	1,338	1,595
Kentucky	569	635	718	650	609	607	614
Louisiana	1,228	923	1,017	1,469	1,188	1,028	1,074
Maryland	1,058	962	987	1,201	1,377	1,032	792
Mississippi	632	364	359	423	410	355	453
North Carolina	996	868	733	724	798	812	886
Oklahoma	464	918	617	468	314	446	322
South Carolina	788	595	623	696	647	715	767
Tennessee	1,233	1,323	1,125	1,047	1,128	1,038	972
Texas	1,520	1,952	1,713	1,936	2,209	2,421	2,350
Virginia	1,434	1,348	1,400	1,523	1,456	1,456	1,619
West Virginia	437	331	256	142	112	141	171
West	13,562	13,293	13,622	16,592	18,020	19,995	21,403
Alaska	122	131	142	159	201	178	191
Arizona	637	653	574	632	905	1,019	1,089
California	8,720	8,287	8,834	11,559	12,524	14,712	15,869
Colorado	527	779	627	561	581	503	566
Hawaii	128	103	124	144	149	149	89
Idaho	193	128	195	186	118	117	115
Montana	231	242	176	193	204	228	207
Nevada	375	347	370	419	451	482	566
New Mexico	353	370	326	453	511	491	524
Oregon	543	769	825	712	702	592	628
Utah	292	233	227	155	170	217	224
Washington	1,302	1,117	1,025	1,252	1,342	1,134	1,198
Wyoming	139	134	177	167	162	173	137

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aNo public juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Vermont in 1979, 1983, or 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 11; and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.10

Custody rate (per 100,000 juveniles) of juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By region and State, 1987 and 1989

	Custody rate (per 100,000) ^a	
	1987	1989
United States, total	208	221
Northeast	133	143
Connecticut	94	124
Maine	155	194
Massachusetts	42	48
New Hampshire	107	114
New Jersey	239	247
New York	161	171
Pennsylvania	85	90
Rhode Island	103	131
Vermont	24	39
Midwest	184	198
Illinois	169	165
Indiana	197	203
Iowa	133	143
Kansas	250	264
Michigan	188	208
Minnesota	124	136
Missouri	166	207
Nebraska	152	166
North Dakota	91	124
Ohio	246	273
South Dakota	285	269
Wisconsin	124	130
South	168	174
Alabama	157	178
Arkansas	85	91
Delaware	238	206
District of Columbia	779	808
Florida	198	193
Georgia	197	233
Kentucky	133	138
Louisiana	214	231
Maryland	211	166
Mississippi	100	132
North Carolina	150	164
Oklahoma	117	89
South Carolina	194	209
Tennessee	180	171
Texas	133	133
Virginia	226	258
West Virginia	60	76
West	364	385
Alaska	283	324
Arizona	270	279
California	498	529
Colorado	140	164
Hawaii	130	79
Idaho	90	85
Montana	240	223
Nevada	463	510
New Mexico	265	283
Oregon	199	208
Utah	88	85
Washington	229	236
Wyoming	262	217

Note: See Note, table 6.6. Juvenile custody rates are calculated by dividing the number of juveniles in public facilities on the census date by the number of persons from 10 years of age up to the statutorily defined maximum age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each State. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aCustody rates refer to the number of juveniles on the census date.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.11

Average length of stay for juveniles discharged from public facilities

By facility type and adjudication status, United States, 1982, 1984, and 1986

	Average length of stay (in days)								
	1982			1984			1986		
	All facilities	Short-term facilities	Long-term facilities	All facilities	Short-term facilities	Long-term facilities	All facilities	Short-term facilities	Long-term facilities
Total									
All environments	38	14	157	41	13	174	109	17	184
Institutional	34	13	172	36	13	187	NA	14	225
Open	83	26	122	108	18	142	NA	33	159
Detained									
All environments	12	12	16	12	12	21	15	14	26
Institutional	12	12	18	12	12	20	NA	12	25
Open	13	13	11	19	17	24	NA	24	27
Committed									
All environments	148	39	196	163	30	216	165	59	188
Institutional	147	32	215	162	30	238	NA	56	232
Open	151	139	152	164	14	166	NA	130	162
Voluntarily admitted									
All environments	51	15	65	32	18	34	123	17	195
Institutional	53	18	251	27	9	32	NA	5	335
Open	51	14	61	34	30	34	NA	19	169

Note: See Note, table 6.6. These data are for the calendar years 1982, 1984, and 1986. "Detained" juveniles refer to those temporarily held awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement; "committed" refers to placement following adjudication or any placement procedure; "voluntarily admitted" refers to those referred or admitted without formal adjudication for an offense. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 59; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.12

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1987 and 1989

	1987	1989	Percent change 1987-89
Total juveniles	53,503	56,123	5 %
Sex			
Male	46,272	49,443	7
Female	7,231	6,680	-8
Minority status			
Nonminority ^a	23,375	22,201	-5
Minority	30,128	33,922	13
Black ^b	20,898	23,836	14
Hispanic ^c	7,887	8,671	10
Other	1,343	1,415	5
Age on date of census			
9 years and younger	73	45	-38
10 to 13 years	2,811	3,276	17
14 to 17 years	43,898	44,894	2
18 years and older	6,721	7,908	18

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aIncludes whites not of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes blacks not of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes both whites and blacks of Hispanic origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 3.

Table 6.13

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By sex and reason held, United States, 1987 and 1989

	1987			1989		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total juveniles	53,503	46,272	7,231	56,123	49,443	6,680
Delinquent offenses ^a	50,269	44,757	5,512	53,037	47,843	5,194
Offenses against persons	13,300	12,297	1,003	14,327	13,210	1,117
Violent ^b	7,943	7,438	505	8,566	7,976	590
Other ^c	5,357	4,859	498	5,761	5,234	527
Property offenses	23,431	21,272	2,159	22,780	20,849	1,931
Serious ^d	15,746	14,595	1,151	15,181	14,112	1,069
Other ^e	7,685	6,677	1,008	7,599	6,737	862
Alcohol and drug offenses	4,161	3,733	428	6,586	6,067	519
Public order offenses	2,380	1,864	516	2,788	2,406	382
Probation violations	4,200	3,183	1,017	4,920	3,942	978
Other delinquent offenses ^f	2,797	2,408	389	1,636	1,369	267
Nondelinquent reasons	3,234	1,515	1,719	3,086	1,600	1,486
Status offenses ^g	2,523	1,198	1,325	2,245	1,128	1,117
Abuse and neglect ^h	429	190	239	426	205	221
Other ⁱ	29	20	9	113	78	35
Voluntarily admitted	253	107	146	302	189	113

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aOffenses that would be criminal if committed by adults.

^bIncludes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cIncludes manslaughter, simple assault, and sexual assault.

^dIncludes burglary, arson, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^eIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

^fIncludes unknown and unspecified delinquent offenses.

^gOffenses that would not be criminal for adults, such as running away, truancy, and incorrigibility.

^hAlso includes those held for emotional disturbance or mental retardation.

ⁱIncludes all other unspecified reasons for detention or commitment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 4.

Table 6.14

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By minority status and type of facility, United States, 1989

	All facilities	Short-term facilities			Long-term facilities		
		Total	Institutional	Open	Total	Institutional	Open
Total juveniles	56,123	19,967	19,146	821	36,156	25,704	10,452
Nonminority ^a	22,201	7,674	7,199	475	14,527	9,502	5,025
Minority	33,922	12,293	11,947	346	21,629	16,202	5,427
Black ^b	23,836	8,731	8,417	314	15,105	11,417	3,688
Hispanic ^c	8,671	3,085	3,057	28	5,586	4,151	1,435
Other	1,415	477	473	4	938	634	304

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aIncludes whites not of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes blacks not of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes both whites and blacks of Hispanic origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 6.

Table 6.15

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By adjudication status and type of facility, United States, 1989

	All facilities	Short-term facilities			Long-term facilities		
		Total	Institutional	Open	Total	Institutional	Open
Total juveniles	56,123	19,967	19,146	821	36,156	25,704	10,452
Total detained	17,612	16,885	16,349	536	727	402	325
Delinquent offenses ^a	16,277	15,670	15,516	154	607	378	229
Status offenses ^b	1,008	929	701	228	79	21	58
Abuse and neglect ^c	249	212	62	150	37	3	34
Offenses unknown ^d	78	74	70	4	4	0	4
Total committed	38,209	3,014	2,762	252	35,195	25,291	9,904
Delinquent offenses ^a	36,760	2,847	2,664	183	33,913	24,927	8,986
Status offenses ^b	1,237	140	77	63	1,097	355	742
Abuse and neglect ^c	177	14	8	6	163	7	156
Offenses unknown ^d	35	13	13	0	22	2	20
Voluntarily admitted	302	68	35	33	234	11	223

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aOffenses that would be criminal if committed by an adult.

^bOffenses that would not be criminal for adults, such as running away, truancy, or incorrigibility.

^cAlso includes dependency, emotional disturbance, and mental retardation.

^dIncludes unknown or unspecified acts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 5.

Table 6.16

Public juvenile facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, 1985, 1987, and 1989

	1985	1987	1989	Percent change 1985-89	Percent change 1987-89
Facilities					
Number of facilities	1,040	1,107	1,100	6%	-1%
Total design capacity ^a	56,895	58,580	57,767	2	-1
Type of facility					
Institutional	681	657	645	-5	-2
Open	359	450	455	27	1
Total annual operating expenditures (in billions) ^b	\$1.25	\$1.46	\$1.67	34	14
Population counts					
Average daily juvenile population ^c	47,496	51,525	54,351	14	5
Census day count					
Juveniles	49,322	53,503	56,123	14	5
Adults	2,080	2,594	2,180	5	-16
Juvenile custody rates (per 100,000 juveniles)	185	208	221	19	6
Population flow					
Admissions ^c	521,607	590,654	619,181	19	5
Discharges ^c	515,301	585,437	608,820	18	4

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aDesign capacity is the number of residents a facility is constructed to hold without double bunking or housing residents in areas not designed as sleeping quarters.

^bRefers to the total annual operating costs for State and local governments administering juvenile facilities. Operating costs are not adjusted for inflation and are based on expenditures from the calendar year.

^cThese figures are based on annual data from the calendar year preceding each census date.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 2.

Table 6.17

State and locally administered public juvenile facilities

By type of facility, population counts, and admissions, United States, 1989

	Total	State administered facilities	Locally administered facilities
Facilities	1,100	529	571
Short-term	492	105	387
Institutional	422	96	326
Open	70	9	61
Long-term	608	424	184
Institutional	223	177	46
Open	385	247	138
Juvenile residents	56,123	34,823	21,300
Short-term	19,967	4,855	15,112
Institutional	19,146	4,613	14,533
Open	821	242	579
Long-term	36,156	29,968	6,188
Institutional	25,704	23,202	2,502
Open	10,452	6,766	3,686
Juvenile admissions	619,181	167,372	451,809
Short-term	520,949	98,132	422,817
Institutional	504,863	96,060	408,803
Open	16,086	2,072	14,014
Long-term	98,232	69,240	28,992
Institutional	61,648	48,562	13,086
Open	36,584	20,678	15,906

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 7.

Table 6.18

Public juvenile facilities administered by State and local governments

By total annual and per resident operating costs, United States, 1988

	Number of facilities			Total operating cost (in thousands)	Average cost per resident for 1 year ^a
	Total	State	Local		
United States, total	1,100	529	571	\$1,674,011	\$29,600
Northeast	205	144	61	296,826	47,300
Connecticut	4	4	0	15,812	57,500
Maine	1	1	0	7,733	31,400
Massachusetts	10	10	0	12,592	55,500
New Hampshire	3	3	0	6,063	45,900
New Jersey	58	30	28	65,854	35,700
New York	92	84	8	126,971	55,300
Pennsylvania	34	9	25	50,489	45,700
Rhode Island	2	2	0	10,162	78,800
Vermont	1	1	0	1,150	50,000
Midwest	269	76	193	371,296	30,300
Illinois	20	7	13	57,784	33,400
Indiana	33	5	28	31,356	21,500
Iowa	14	2	12	13,686	29,300
Kansas	13	5	8	21,778	33,100
Michigan	44	17	27	79,745	42,900
Minnesota	16	3	13	25,730	37,100
Missouri	44	20	24	23,341	26,200
Nebraska	4	2	2	6,421	22,000
North Dakota	2	1	1	2,846	30,300
Ohio	65	9	56	81,363	25,300
South Dakota	5	3	2	3,845	17,600
Wisconsin	9	2	7	23,401	34,800
South	392	218	174	420,535	23,200
Alabama	23	11	12	16,252	19,400
Arkansas	7	2	5	8,756	34,100
Delaware	3	3	0	4,231	33,300
District of Columbia	4	0	4	18,051	42,600
Florida	55	53	2	53,385	22,900
Georgia	28	27	1	36,508	25,800
Kentucky	31	21	10	18,856	32,100
Louisiana	17	5	12	26,269	24,600
Maryland	17	16	1	29,715	33,200
Mississippi	8	2	6	7,664	18,500
North Carolina	24	9	15	25,385	29,000
Oklahoma	16	11	5	13,431	40,800
South Carolina	11	10	1	14,316	23,600
Tennessee	21	16	5	26,287	29,400
Texas	56	16	40	67,997	31,400
Virginia	64	11	53	49,661	32,700
West Virginia	7	5	2	3,771	25,700
West	234	91	143	585,354	25,300
Alaska	4	4	0	9,925	54,500
Arizona	17	6	11	21,574	20,700
California	113	18	95	415,329	23,300
Colorado	9	9	0	14,017	26,500
Hawaii	2	2	0	4,237	34,400
Idaho	3	2	1	4,938	39,500
Montana	3	3	0	5,263	27,700
Nevada	9	2	7	15,315	28,800
New Mexico	13	9	4	13,051	24,600
Oregon	13	7	6	20,529	34,300
Utah	16	15	1	8,521	40,400
Washington	30	12	18	46,839	41,100
Wyoming	2	2	0	5,816	36,600

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^a Average cost to house one public juvenile facility resident for 1 year was calculated by dividing each State's or region's total operating cost by its average public juvenile facility resident population for 1988.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.19

Juveniles in private juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-87

Region and State	1975	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987
United States, total	27,290	29,070	28,688	31,390	34,080	38,143
Northeast	7,119	7,092	7,700	8,167	8,694	10,400
Connecticut	431	391	369	731	795	786
Maine	316	324	282	228	225	73
Massachusetts	781	678	687	777	877	855
New Hampshire	311	162	218	85	83	94
New Jersey	179	255	427	339	306	266
New York	3,397	3,427	3,319	3,684	3,880	3,467
Pennsylvania	1,549	1,673	2,137	1,968	2,223	4,562
Rhode Island	58	73	121	190	168	147
Vermont	97	109	140	165	137	150
Midwest	7,123	8,085	7,442	8,991	10,834	11,676
Illinois	902	944	516	514	532	439
Indiana	726	822	954	851	1,552	1,449
Iowa	252	319	434	473	691	897
Kansas	413	646	761	713	712	846
Michigan	1,254	1,092	919	1,623	1,636	1,643
Minnesota	687	916	713	992	1,278	988
Missouri	523	587	515	431	600	775
Nebraska	592	489	514	540	565	719
North Dakota	111	115	91	150	113	157
Ohio	813	1,240	1,193	1,492	1,802	2,256
South Dakota	244	287	235	286	246	218
Wisconsin	606	628	597	926	1,107	1,289
South	5,437	6,088	6,341	7,224	7,956	8,191
Alabama	67	140	132	291	294	244
Arkansas	528	373	588	594	648	575
Delaware ^a	X	X	X	X	X	82
District of Columbia	(b)	35	(b)	152	136	112
Florida	781	724	728	787	1,156	1,158
Georgia	294	301	263	288	247	538
Kentucky	170	283	234	412	458	422
Louisiana	428	331	407	363	342	311
Maryland	431	588	570	562	777	700
Mississippi	119	169	89	(b)	(b)	26
North Carolina	213	403	471	612	546	489
Oklahoma	575	572	647	559	521	531
South Carolina	107	121	144	138	115	121
Tennessee	135	201	420	353	402	324
Texas	1,417	1,564	1,405	1,768	1,913	1,727
Virginia	164	263	213	235	268	656
West Virginia	28	20	30	110	153	175
West	7,569	7,662	7,170	6,882	6,482	7,876
Alaska	121	163	231	219	160	206
Arizona	955	731	644	744	894	588
California	3,888	3,916	3,932	3,829	3,288	4,447
Colorado	634	665	554	499	515	577
Hawaii	42	58	21	64	61	65
Idaho	110	106	112	160	143	128
Montana	131	152	115	61	43	53
Nevada	60	(b)	91	97	91	174
New Mexico	165	324	240	272	293	165
Oregon	487	443	414	400	477	666
Utah	120	163	211	115	111	266
Washington	866	941	605	422	406	354
Wyoming	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	207

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^a No private juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Delaware in 1975, 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1985.

^b Data not shown to preserve confidentiality.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 12; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.20

Juveniles admitted to and discharged from private juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-87

Region and State	1975		1977		1979		1982		1984		1987	
	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges
United States, total	56,708	50,986	67,045	61,571	69,507	64,574	88,806	84,399	101,007	96,006	125,954	119,960
Northeast	18,330	17,286	2,183	1,935	6,679	6,042	15,339	8,260	20,608	19,590	29,082	27,371
Connecticut	630	517	653	532	(a)	(a)	1,687	1,636	1,977	1,918	1,898	1,774
Maine	408	265	373	344	535	476	1,080	1,026	1,017	992	557	530
Massachusetts	10,750	10,556	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,742	4,576	5,876	5,702
New Hampshire	403	383	(a)	(a)	283	245	137	115	172	97	149	73
New Jersey	278	222	1,157	1,059	828	746	881	835	841	840	1,808	1,756
New York	3,374	3,195	(a)	(a)	4,780	4,396	6,696	(a)	7,225	6,961	6,218	5,938
Pennsylvania	2,120	1,880	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,636	3,502	3,999	3,613	11,896	10,963
Rhode Island	150	114	(a)	(a)	253	179	361	314	323	304	311	303
Vermont	217	154	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	861	832	312	289	369	332
Midwest	13,006	11,876	9,205	8,414	10,896	12,298	23,156	21,695	32,357	30,839	38,721	36,989
Illinois	1,238	1,076	1,263	1,186	721	717	1,003	720	851	759	588	532
Indiana	795	721	1,028	970	1,747	1,612	1,448	1,386	3,027	2,897	3,416	3,199
Iowa	615	512	1,122	997	1,326	1,078	2,274	2,081	2,668	2,589	3,241	2,990
Kansas	575	434	1,274	1,101	1,637	1,324	1,624	1,496	2,701	2,590	2,825	2,487
Michigan	1,911	1,754	(a)	(a)	1,541	1,447	2,657	2,423	2,894	2,825	2,752	2,616
Minnesota	3,336	3,218	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,271	5,530	5,378	7,019	6,739	7,194	7,028
Missouri	902	790	1,325	1,204	1,311	1,207	703	673	850	705	966	937
Nebraska	881	878	782	709	632	616	709	717	674	667	703	693
North Dakota	179	111	216	171	182	124	228	201	203	204	223	197
Ohio	1,143	1,039	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,088	3,781	7,993	7,630	10,016	9,723
South Dakota	610	590	440	405	466	442	584	520	400	361	349	329
Wisconsin	821	753	1,755	1,671	1,333	1,260	2,308	2,319	3,077	2,873	6,448	6,258
South	10,945	9,453	15,782	14,832	14,887	14,689	25,735	24,258	29,919	28,758	35,428	34,249
Alabama	189	172	(a)	(a)	1,206	1,175	1,878	1,811	2,735	2,715	2,440	2,325
Arkansas	495	437	418	366	1,013	933	1,497	1,416	1,467	1,421	1,887	1,827
Delaware ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	351	307
District of Columbia	38	38	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	989	907	1,129	1,079	529	564
Florida	1,475	1,376	3,285	3,154	1,927	1,823	(a)	1,944	3,105	2,860	2,878	2,825
Georgia	818	664	625	501	323	291	1,246	1,197	675	629	1,565	1,475
Kentucky	244	223	416	412	1,235	1,087	2,046	1,946	2,290	2,182	2,633	2,511
Louisiana	636	536	672	662	647	676	585	568	615	615	2,151	2,107
Maryland	875	772	1,490	1,377	1,707	1,476	4,149	4,076	3,195	3,065	2,819	2,742
Mississippi	389	349	509	453	95	83	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	143	143
North Carolina	184	141	1,103	975	(a)	(a)	1,706	(a)	1,741	1,679	1,176	1,033
Oklahoma	1,899	1,727	4,692	4,645	3,640	3,552	5,442	5,365	6,065	5,902	7,456	7,307
South Carolina	227	147	352	297	383	331	299	292	219	200	211	178
Tennessee	265	213	(a)	(a)	734	699	1,001	(a)	833	766	1,450	1,424
Texas	2,976	2,490	2,172	1,949	1,933	1,744	3,823	3,719	4,713	4,588	6,225	6,059
Virginia	149	108	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	792	751	714	665	931	897
West Virginia	86	60	48	41	44	25	323	302	423	392	583	525
West	14,341	12,325	8,657	7,683	19,937	17,600	17,764	16,462	17,891	16,574	22,723	21,351
Alaska	1,519	1,403	587	503	658	565	856	825	1,061	1,064	1,065	1,042
Arizona	1,372	1,064	1,177	1,016	6,369	6,216	2,334	2,275	2,557	2,310	2,299	2,090
California	5,883	5,038	(a)	(a)	6,868	6,445	8,633	7,677	6,556	5,957	10,624	10,080
Colorado	1,392	1,296	1,142	1,057	1,119	1,054	1,393	1,367	1,093	1,037	1,970	1,844
Hawaii	158	127	179	166	139	118	360	346	271	261	282	275
Idaho	495	426	306	273	383	325	383	353	503	481	128	124
Montana	189	140	235	177	329	298	220	209	245	227	219	205
Nevada	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	226	215	238	178	264	229	308	308
New Mexico	165	156	1,986	1,859	1,013	964	1,373	1,366	1,680	1,564	1,061	999
Oregon	1,357	1,174	1,056	951	1,170	1,029	1,077	1,027	1,148	1,045	1,436	1,328
Utah	196	206	237	176	451	371	219	193	265	214	504	324
Washington	1,615	1,295	1,752	1,505	1,212	(a)	678	646	2,248	2,185	1,408	1,384
Wyoming	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,419	1,348

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aData not shown to preserve confidentiality.

^bNo private juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Delaware in 1975, 1977, 1979, 1982, and 1984.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 20, 22; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.21

Problems reported by youth seeking services from runaway and homeless youth centers

By type of problem and sex, United States, fiscal year 1989

Type of problem	Total (N=34,819)	Female (N=19,670)	Male (N=15,149)
Family problems^a			
Emotional conflict at home	44.1 %	45.0 %	42.8 %
Parent too strict	21.5	23.9	18.3
Parental physical abuse	19.9	21.6	17.7
Parental neglect	20.1	19.3	21.2
Parent drug or alcohol problems	18.0	19.4	16.3
Family mental health problems	12.2	12.3	12.0
Parental domestic violence	9.6	9.7	9.5
Parental unemployment	8.8	8.6	9.0
Wants to live with other parent	6.3	6.6	5.9
Parental sexual abuse	5.9	8.8	2.0
Physical or sexual abuse by other family member	4.6	6.0	2.8
Physical or sexual abuse by non-family member	3.5	4.7	1.8
No parent figure	4.3	3.6	5.1
Parent is homosexual	1.2	1.5	0.9
None of the above	13.8	11.5	16.6
Individual problems^a			
Poor self image	51.0	52.9	48.6
Depressed	45.3	50.7	38.2
School attendance or truancy	33.0	32.3	33.7
Bad grades	30.5	28.5	33.0
In trouble with justice system	18.9	12.5	27.1
Drug abuse	15.3	13.7	17.5
Alcohol abuse	13.4	12.9	14.1
Possibly suicidal	13.5	16.8	9.2
Cannot get along with teachers	12.4	9.5	16.3
Learning disability	6.6	4.4	9.4
Custody change	4.9	5.1	4.7
Pregnant or suspects pregnancy	4.1	7.1	0.2
Other health problems or handicap	4.1	3.8	4.4
Homosexual or sexual identity issue	2.2	1.6	2.9
Prostitution	1.2	1.8	0.4
Venereal disease	0.5	0.8	0.1
None of the above	16.5	16.2	16.8

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and are for the period Oct. 1, 1988 to Sept. 30, 1989. The data were collected in response to Section 361 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, Title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, including amendments and renumbering under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690). The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act is administered by the Family and Youth Services Bureau, within the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services.

These data are derived, in large part, from the Youth Information Forms which are filled out by basic center staff for each youth receiving shelter or ongoing services. In fiscal year 1989, there were 343 basic centers located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau. It is important to note that center submission of the data to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was voluntary. Approximately 60 percent of the centers reported at least partial data. Both the response rate and the nonrandom nature of the sample should be kept in mind when interpreting these data. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services defines a runaway youth as a "person under 18 years of age who absents himself or herself from home or place of legal residence without the permission of parents or legal guardian." A homeless youth is defined as a "person under 18 years of age who is in need of services and without a place of shelter where he or she receives supervision and care." (Source, pp. 2, 3.)

^aBecause multiple responses are permitted, totals exceed 100 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, "Annual Report to the Congress on the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, Fiscal Year 1989," pp. 50, 51. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.22

Youth served by runaway and homeless centers

By selected characteristics, United States, fiscal year 1989

Youth characteristics	Total (N=34,819)	Female (N=19,670)	Male (N=15,149)
Age			
11 years and younger	5.7 %	4.2 %	7.7 %
12 years	5.7	5.2	6.2
13 years	12.1	12.7	11.4
14 years	18.9	20.9	16.4
15 years	21.5	22.9	19.7
16 years	20.4	20.1	20.9
17 years	14.4	13.0	16.2
18 years and older	1.3	1.2	1.5
Race, ethnicity			
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.6	2.8	2.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.7	4.0	3.4
Black, non-Hispanic	19.5	18.8	20.5
White, non-Hispanic	64.8	65.1	64.4
Hispanic	9.4	9.3	9.4
School status^a			
Attending school ^b	76.4	79.9	71.8
Dropped out	13.7	12.5	15.3
Attending alternative school/ home bound program ^c	4.6	3.6	5.9
Suspended	2.9	2.2	3.9
Expelled	1.6	1.1	2.2
High school graduate	0.9	0.7	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.21.

^aInformation on school status was not available for 136 females and 121 males.

^bIncludes both public or private school.

^cInvolves temporary schooling either at a crisis center or foster/temporary home; generally involves tutoring by a certified teacher from the county of residence.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, "Annual Report to the Congress on the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, Fiscal Year 1989," pp. 56, 57, 59. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.23

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-90

	Number of jail inmates								
	National Jail Census 1983	Annual Survey of Jails					National Jail Census 1988	Annual Survey of Jails	
		1984	1985	1986	1987		1989	1990	
One-day counts									
All inmates	223,551	234,500	256,615	274,444	295,873	343,569	395,553	405,320	
Adults	221,815	233,018	254,986	272,736	294,092	341,893	393,303	403,019	
Male	206,163	216,275	235,909	251,235	270,172	311,594	356,050	365,821	
Female	15,652	16,743	19,077	21,501	23,920	30,299	37,253	37,198	
Juveniles ^a	1,736	1,482	1,629	1,708	1,781	1,676	2,250	2,301	
Average daily population									
All inmates	227,541	230,641	265,010	265,517	290,300	336,017	386,845	408,075	
Adults	225,781	228,944	263,543	264,113	288,725	334,566	384,954	405,935	
Male	210,451	212,749	244,711	243,143	264,929	306,379	349,180	368,091	
Female	15,330	16,195	18,832	20,970	23,796	28,187	35,774	37,844	
Juveniles ^a	1,760	1,697	1,467	1,404	1,575	1,451	1,891	2,140	
Rated capacity of jails	261,556	261,432	272,830	285,726	301,198	339,633	367,769	389,171	
Percent of rated capacity occupied ^b		85 %	90 %	94 %	96 %	98 %	101 %	104 %	

Note: Data for 1983 and 1988 are from the National Jail Census, taken every 5 years and conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Questionnaires were mailed to all (N=3,358) locally-administered jails in the Nation in January 1983. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 99 percent was achieved. In 1988, questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally-administered jails in the Nation during the week of August 1. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailout, and 176 were deleted, leaving a final count of 3,316 facilities. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved.

Data for 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, and 1990 are from the Annual Survey of Jails that is taken during noncensus years. Data for 1984-87 and 1989 are based on figures reported for June 30. Data for 1990 are based on figures reported for June 29. The survey is based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails representing 893 jurisdictions were surveyed; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were represented in the survey; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included and in 1990 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included. Data for these survey years are estimates and therefore subject to sampling error.

A local jail is defined as a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Specifically, excluded from the count were temporary lockups that house persons for less than 48 hours, physically separate drunk tanks, other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they had been formally charged, and Federal or

State administered facilities. (Source, 1990, p. 5.) Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have combined jail-prison systems and therefore were excluded in 1984-90. Alaska was also excluded as a combined system in 1987-90. In 1988, 1989, and 1990 five locally-operated jails in Alaska and eight jails that were privately-operated under contract for local governments were included.

For 1988 data, a number of items were incompletely reported. Where the number of inmates convicted and awaiting sentence was not available, estimates were accepted. In some cases data for inmates convicted and awaiting sentence may have been reported as awaiting arraignment/trial or being tried. The race of Hispanic inmates and Hispanic staff was incompletely reported. Respondents estimated approximately 20 percent of the data on time spent in jail prior to discharge.

^a Juveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because fewer than 1 percent of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

^b Percent of rated capacity occupied is based on the 1-day count of inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 1 and p. 7, Table 5; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; and 1990, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 1, Table 1 and p. 2, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.24

Number of jails, jail inmates, capacity, and rate (per 100,000 population) of jail inmates

By region and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Rated capacity ^a	Percent of capacity occupied	Jail inmates per 100,000 population ^b	Region and State	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Rated capacity ^a	Percent of capacity occupied	Jail inmates per 100,000 population ^b
United States, total	3,316	343,569	339,949 ^c	101 %	144	Kentucky	95	4,695	5,794	81 %	126
Northeast	223	57,613	52,386	110	126	Louisiana	90	11,222	12,726	88	255
Maine	15	669	614	109	56	Maryland	35	7,486	7,903	95	162
Massachusetts	19	5,454	4,242	129	93	Mississippi	96	3,501	4,377	80	134
New Hampshire	11	789	911	87	73	North Carolina	102	5,469	6,699	82	84
New Jersey	28	11,124	7,640	146	144	Oklahoma	100	2,595	4,106	63	80
New York	75	25,928	25,282	103	145	South Carolina	55	3,497	3,666	95	101
Pennsylvania	75	13,649	13,697	100	114	Tennessee	108	10,858	10,339	105	222
Midwest	964	50,646	58,958	86	85	Texas	275	29,439	29,339	100	175
Illinois	95	9,891	10,852	91	85	Virginia	95	9,372	6,872	136	156
Indiana	90	5,235	6,495	81	94	West Virginia	52	1,393	2,285	61	74
Iowa	90	1,036	1,866	56	37	West	530	91,559	78,171	117	185
Kansas	94	1,906	2,538	75	76	Alaska	5	27	74	36	(d)
Michigan	85	9,404	9,896	95	102	Arizona	33	6,006	5,864	102	172
Minnesota	71	3,227	3,770	86	75	California	149	64,216	47,626	135	227
Missouri	123	4,154	5,505	75	81	Colorado	61	4,882	5,307	92	148
Nebraska	66	1,156	1,890	61	72	Idaho	37	810	1,392	58	81
North Dakota	26	268	764	38	43	Montana	46	616	1,190	52	77
Ohio	122	9,160	8,986	102	84	Nevada	19	2,343	2,250	104	222
South Dakota	29	522	977	53	73	New Mexico	34	2,188	2,743	80	145
Wisconsin	73	4,667	5,419	86	96	Oregon	39	2,819	3,092	91	102
South	1,599	143,751	150,434 ^c	96	171	Utah	25	1,261	1,756	72	75
Alabama	110	4,819	7,177	67	117	Washington	60	5,934	5,975	99	128
Arkansas	87	1,994	2,776	72	83	Wyoming	22	457	902	51	95
District of Columbia	1	1,693	1,694 ^c	100	274						
Florida	102	28,236	28,039	101	229						
Georgia	196	17,482	16,642	105	276						

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^aRated capacity is set by State or local correctional authorities.^bBased on estimates of the resident population of States, July 1, 1988, U.S. Bureau of the Census Press Release CB89-47.^cFigures differ from preliminary numbers reported in the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin,^c*Census of Local Jails 1988* due to revised numbers for the District of Columbia.^dThe number of inmates per 100,000 population could not be calculated because most jail inmates in Alaska were housed in combined jail/prison facilities operated by the State.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 2.

Table 6.25

Jail inmates and rated capacity

By region and size of jail, United States, 1978, 1983, and 1988

Characteristic	Inmates			Jail rated capacity			Percent of capacity occupied		
	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988
United States, total	158,394	223,551	343,569	245,094	261,556	339,633	65 %	85 %	101 %
Region									
Northeast	24,228	36,634	57,613	32,363	36,617	52,386	75	100	110
Midwest	28,452	39,538	50,646	50,329	51,528	58,958	57	77	86
South	67,444	89,479	143,751	106,697	114,184	150,118	63	78	96
West	38,270	57,900	91,559	55,705	59,227	78,171	69	98	117
Jail size ^a									
Fewer than 50 inmates	35,335	36,564	40,004	86,304	69,941	62,188	41	52	64
50 to 249	51,878	69,710	87,065	72,798	81,051	93,541	71	86	93
250 to 499	25,901	38,780	58,410	32,476	38,532	54,450	80	101	107
500 to 999	27,985	38,612	62,036	33,640	39,189	53,394	83	99	116
1,000 or more inmates	17,295	39,885	96,054	19,876	32,837	76,060	87	121	126

Note: See Note, table 6.23. A variety of capacity measures are used by correctional reporting authorities that reflect both available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. The measure reported here, rated capacity, is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within a jurisdiction. Data are for the annual periods ending Feb. 15, 1978, and June 30, 1983, and 1988.

^aBased on average daily population.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 6, Table 13.

Table 6.26

Average daily population of jails

By region and State, 1978, 1983, and 1988

Region and State	Average daily jail population		
	1978	1983	1988
United States, total	157,930	227,541	336,017
Northeast	24,150	37,498	56,873
Maine	310	557	651
Massachusetts	2,269	3,516	5,412
New Hampshire	389	492	785
New Jersey	3,930	6,297	10,978
New York	10,926	16,371	25,484
Pennsylvania	6,326	10,265	13,563
Midwest	28,767	41,327	49,773
Illinois	5,993	9,262	9,453
Indiana	2,552	3,834	5,061
Iowa	719	905	1,062
Kansas	942	1,313	1,864
Michigan	5,815	7,624	9,444
Minnesota	1,396	2,208	3,001
Missouri	2,870	3,937	4,296
Nebraska	545	951	1,110
North Dakota	146	260	280
Ohio	5,516	7,578	9,062
South Dakota	306	337	514
Wisconsin	1,967	3,118	4,626
South	66,855	91,946	139,475
Alabama	5,052	4,884	4,900
Arkansas	1,217	1,630	1,959
District of Columbia ^a	1,360	2,361	1,551
Florida	10,317	14,950	27,029
Georgia	8,070	10,797	16,172
Kentucky	2,310	3,833	4,711
Louisiana	5,084	8,207	11,092
Maryland	3,619	4,629	7,300
Mississippi	2,273	2,473	3,247
North Carolina	2,623	3,885	5,553
Oklahoma	1,735	2,490	2,717
South Carolina	2,260	2,840	3,521
Tennessee	4,623	6,269	10,082
Texas	10,859	15,366	29,124
Virginia	4,396	6,226	9,111
West Virginia	1,057	1,106	1,406
West	38,158	56,770	89,896
Alaska	37	34	28
Arizona	2,408	2,913	5,808
California	26,199	40,622	63,359
Colorado	1,632	2,523	4,492
Idaho	532	661	820
Montana	398	416	596
Nevada	988	964	2,184
New Mexico	738	1,308	2,155
Oregon	1,876	2,342	2,807
Utah	647	944	1,354
Washington	2,457	3,660	5,806
Wyoming	246	383	487

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Data for 1978 were based on average weekday populations for the annual period ending Feb. 15, 1978. Data for 1983 and 1988 are average daily populations for the periods ending June 30, 1983 and 1988.

^aThe decline in the District of Columbia jail population reflects the reclassification of the Occoquan complex from a jail to a prison between 1983 and 1988.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.27

Average daily population of juveniles in local jails

By region and State, 1978, 1983, and 1988

Region and State	1978	1983	1988
United States, total	1,740	1,760	1,451
Northeast	95	270	50
Maine	8	7	10
Massachusetts	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	2	2
New Jersey	1	6	10
New York	82	252	28
Pennsylvania	3	3	0
Midwest	522	368	301
Illinois	27	26	19
Indiana	154	150	132
Iowa	19	17	1
Kansas	53	13	15
Michigan	27	11	8
Minnesota	24	18	7
Missouri	42	10	6
Nebraska	33	24	16
North Dakota	6	3	18
Ohio	68	43	6
South Dakota	14	25	14
Wisconsin	55	28	59
South	752	884	910
Alabama	17	13	7
Arkansas	48	52	66
District of Columbia	15	15	10
Florida	49	335	563
Georgia	16	0	5
Kentucky	73	67	32
Louisiana	16	9	0
Maryland	0	20	62
Mississippi	64	17	56
North Carolina	30	29	0
Oklahoma	27	36	22
South Carolina	30	33	33
Tennessee	86	65	2
Texas	80	53	6
Virginia	186	140	46
West Virginia	15	0	0
West	371	238	190
Alaska	3	0	0
Arizona	9	25	33
California	131	66	35
Colorado	26	6	12
Idaho	37	36	7
Montana	28	10	5
Nevada	14	9	4
New Mexico	31	28	58
Oregon	37	1	3
Utah	4	0	0
Washington	28	7	1
Wyoming	23	50	32

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Data are for the annual periods ending Feb. 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983, and 1988.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 10, Appendix table 1.

Table 6.28

Average daily population of jails

By legal status, sex, region, and State, year ending June 30, 1988

Region and State	Average daily population for year ending June 30, 1988					Average population on weekends for year ending June 30, 1988
	Total	Adult		Juvenile		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
United States, total	336,017	306,379	28,187	1,320	131	354,521
Northeast	56,873	52,993	3,830	47	3	57,979
Maine	651	605	36	8	2	716
Massachusetts	5,412	5,394	18	0	0	5,448
New Hampshire	785	740	43	2	0	818
New Jersey	10,978	10,036	932	10	0	11,365
New York	25,484	23,576	1,880	27	1	25,857
Pennsylvania	13,563	12,642	921	0	0	13,775
Midwest	49,773	45,852	3,620	259	42	53,423
Illinois	9,453	8,875	559	15	4	10,358
Indiana	5,061	4,586	343	112	20	5,774
Iowa	1,062	984	77	1	0	1,241
Kansas	1,864	1,726	123	14	1	2,030
Michigan	9,444	8,704	732	8	0	9,792
Minnesota	3,001	2,807	187	6	1	3,318
Missouri	4,296	3,975	315	6	0	4,478
Nebraska	1,110	998	96	14	2	1,193
North Dakota	280	236	26	18	0	338
Ohio	9,062	8,277	779	5	1	9,541
South Dakota	514	446	54	10	4	598
Wisconsin	4,626	4,238	329	50	9	4,762
South	139,475	127,631	10,934	850	60	148,674
Alabama	4,900	4,551	342	7	0	5,412
Arkansas	1,959	1,770	123	60	6	2,178
District of Columbia	1,551	1,226	315	10	0	1,551
Florida	27,029	23,976	2,490	539	24	27,944
Georgia	16,172	15,147	1,020	5	0	17,179
Kentucky	4,711	4,285	394	25	7	5,189
Louisiana	11,092	10,388	704	0	0	11,429
Maryland	7,300	6,649	589	62	0	7,509
Mississippi	3,247	3,014	177	46	10	3,586
North Carolina	5,553	5,152	401	0	0	6,298
Oklahoma	2,717	2,410	285	20	2	2,950
South Carolina	3,521	3,242	246	24	9	3,909
Tennessee	10,082	9,497	583	1	1	11,418
Texas	29,124	26,698	2,420	5	1	30,603
Virginia	9,111	8,318	747	46	0	9,984
West Virginia	1,406	1,308	98	0	0	1,535
West	89,896	79,903	9,803	164	26	94,445
Alaska	28	28	0	0	0	29
Arizona	5,808	5,290	485	33	0	6,674
California	63,359	55,813	7,511	35	0	65,749
Colorado	4,492	4,060	420	11	1	4,737
Idaho	820	772	41	6	1	921
Montana	596	529	62	5	0	672
Nevada	2,184	1,928	252	2	2	2,345
New Mexico	2,155	1,935	162	42	16	2,357
Oregon	2,807	2,571	233	3	0	2,884
Utah	1,354	1,252	102	0	0	1,483
Washington	5,806	5,303	502	1	0	6,069
Wyoming	487	422	33	26	6	525

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.29

Number of jails

By size of jail and region, United States, 1978, 1983, and 1988

Jail size ^a	United States, total			Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988
United States, total	3,493	3,336 ^b	3,316	207	223	223	1,042	970	964	1,678	1,607	1,599	566	536	530
Fewer than 50 inmates	2,844	2,471	2,219	109	95	67	933	819	775	1,380	1,208	1,069	422	349	308
50 to 249	519	675	798	75	87	90	89	124	157	249	333	412	106	131	139
250 to 499	76	117	159	12	25	31	11	16	20	32	41	71	21	35	37
500 to 999	44	54	89	9	10	25	7	10	8	15	19	30	13	15	26
1,000 or more inmates	10	19	51	2	6	10	2	1	4	2	6	17	4	6	20

Note: See Note, table 6.23. The census dates were Feb. 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983 and 1988.

^aBased on average daily population.

^bSize of jail information was unavailable for two jails in 1983.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 11.

Table 6.30

Number of jails and average daily number of inmates

By size of jail, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Number of jails						Average daily number of inmates					
	Total	Less than 50 inmates	50 to 249 inmates	250 to 499 inmates	500 to 999 inmates	1,000 inmates or more	Total	Less than 50 inmates	50 to 249 inmates	250 to 499 inmates	500 to 999 inmates	1,000 inmates or more
United States, total	3,316	2,219	798	159	89	51	336,017	38,934	85,608	56,610	60,550	94,315
Northeast	223	67	90	31	25	10	56,873	1,937	10,364	11,273	17,331	15,968
Maine	15	10	5	0	0	0	651	232	419	X	X	X
Massachusetts	19	2	8	5	4	0	5,412	62	1,161	1,500	2,689	X
New Hampshire	11	5	6	0	0	0	785	179	606	X	X	X
New Jersey	28	3	9	6	9	1	10,978	75	1,335	1,978	6,370	1,220
New York	75	20	32	9	6	8	25,484	612	3,720	3,599	4,040	13,513
Pennsylvania	75	27	30	11	6	1	13,563	777	3,123	4,196	4,232	1,235
Midwest	964	775	157	20	8	4	49,773	11,309	16,496	6,625	5,835	9,508
Illinois	95	73	19	2	0	1	9,453	1,193	2,020	540	X	5,700
Indiana	90	68	18	3	0	1	5,061	1,414	1,727	820	X	1,100
Iowa	90	85	5	0	0	0	1,062	577	485	X	X	X
Kansas	94	85	9	0	0	0	1,864	876	988	X	X	X
Michigan	85	49	27	6	2	1	9,444	1,236	2,928	2,096	1,476	1,708
Minnesota	71	58	11	2	0	0	3,001	1,107	1,047	847	X	X
Missouri	123	106	13	3	1	0	4,296	1,316	1,354	994	632	X
Nebraska	66	61	4	1	0	0	1,110	494	319	297	X	X
North Dakota	26	25	1	0	0	0	280	225	55	X	X	X
Ohio	122	84	32	2	3	1	9,062	1,468	3,633	705	2,256	1,000
South Dakota	29	27	2	0	0	0	514	263	251	X	X	X
Wisconsin	73	54	16	1	2	0	4,626	1,140	1,689	326	1,471	X
South	1,599	1,069	412	71	30	17	139,475	20,930	42,245	25,177	20,106	31,017
Alabama	110	84	25	1	0	0	4,900	1,721	2,766	413	X	X
Arkansas	87	76	11	0	0	0	1,959	1,036	923	X	X	X
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1,551	X	X	X	X	1,551
Florida	102	24	45	16	12	5	27,029	611	5,599	6,068	7,516	7,235
Georgia	196	117	66	11	1	1	16,172	2,394	6,837	4,015	976	1,950
Kentucky	95	69	23	2	1	0	4,711	1,445	1,990	766	510	X
Louisiana	90	48	35	3	3	1	11,092	1,300	3,499	983	1,780	3,530
Maryland	35	10	19	3	2	1	7,300	341	2,456	1,142	1,430	1,931
Mississippi	96	76	20	0	0	0	3,247	1,300	1,947	X	X	X
North Carolina	102	65	33	4	0	0	5,553	1,474	2,718	1,361	X	X
Oklahoma	100	92	7	1	0	0	2,717	1,319	963	435	X	X
South Carolina	55	35	17	3	0	0	3,521	991	1,536	994	X	X
Tennessee	108	66	34	5	1	2	10,082	1,643	3,188	1,529	865	2,857
Texas	275	208	40	14	7	6	29,124	3,200	4,234	4,951	4,776	11,963
Virginia	95	56	28	8	3	0	9,111	1,474	2,864	2,520	2,253	X
West Virginia	52	43	9	0	0	0	1,406	681	725	X	X	X
West	530	308	139	37	26	20	89,896	4,758	16,503	13,535	17,278	37,822
Alaska	5	5	0	0	0	0	28	28	X	X	X	X
Arizona	33	15	12	3	2	1	5,808	210	1,506	1,159	1,514	1,419
California	149	28	60	26	19	16	63,359	615	7,614	9,447	12,773	32,910
Colorado	61	45	11	4	0	1	4,492	698	1,393	1,401	X	1,000
Idaho	37	34	3	0	0	0	820	459	361	X	X	X
Montana	46	43	3	0	0	0	596	364	232	X	X	X
Nevada	19	15	2	0	1	1	2,184	331	218	X	508	1,127
New Mexico	34	24	9	0	1	0	2,155	374	1,021	X	760	X
Oregon	39	22	16	0	1	0	2,807	498	1,783	X	526	X
Utah	25	20	4	0	1	0	1,354	330	499	X	525	X
Washington	60	37	17	4	1	1	5,806	510	1,730	1,528	672	1,366
Wyoming	22	20	2	0	0	0	487	341	146	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Jail size is based on average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 6.

Table 6.31

Jails and jail inmates

By number of years since original construction, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Less than 5 years old		5 to 9 years old		10 to 14 years old		15 to 24 years old		25 to 49 years old		50 to 99 years old		100 years or older	
	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Number of jails	Number of inmates
United States, total	360	58,526	388	42,087	481	38,669	575	49,208	736	92,339	636	50,164	140	12,576
Northeast	29	9,645	22	2,374	19	5,978	19	7,617	29	11,192	58	12,207	47	8,600
Maine	2	57	3	111	2	28	1	140	0	X	3	77	4	256
Massachusetts	1	234	1	224	0	X	1	635	0	X	6	1,552	10	2,809
New Hampshire	1	76	3	217	2	96	0	X	0	X	2	284	3	116
New Jersey	5	1,868	2	452	4	789	4	2,096	6	2,248	6	2,797	1	874
New York	11	4,540	3	332	5	4,443	8	4,348	17	7,078	29	5,120	2	67
Pennsylvania	9	2,870	10	1,038	6	622	5	398	6	1,866	12	2,377	27	4,478
Midwest	80	6,411	116	4,915	152	5,781	167	9,906	194	10,476	196	12,139	59	1,018
Illinois	16	582	7	638	21	961	19	997	6	205	20	6,435	6	73
Indiana	13	578	17	852	10	771	17	2,170	15	545	7	131	11	188
Iowa	6	357	9	175	10	90	11	121	18	156	31	120	5	17
Kansas	7	311	14	111	12	152	14	460	28	588	18	276	1	8
Michigan	1	947	6	344	7	482	30	2,364	35	4,700	4	517	2	50
Minnesota	8	236	16	587	14	292	14	274	7	460	12	1,378	0	X
Missouri	13	1,076	13	338	19	365	14	1,055	24	507	31	690	9	123
Nebraska	2	36	7	500	16	136	9	227	9	57	23	200	0	X
North Dakota	3	87	2	26	5	36	1	4	6	51	9	84	0	X
Ohio	6	1,866	10	524	21	2,092	20	1,729	18	934	23	1,459	24	556
South Dakota	0	X	0	X	9	254	8	121	2	15	9	129	1	3
Wisconsin	5	335	15	820	8	150	10	384	26	2,258	9	720	0	X
South	172	24,834	180	25,690	225	20,410	294	20,412	395	31,896	303	17,608	30	2,901
Alabama	12	1,315	4	202	6	299	31	908	42	1,692	15	403	0	X
Arkansas	5	221	16	290	18	458	18	339	12	321	18	365	0	X
District of Columbia	0	X	0	X	1	1,693	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Florida	25	6,829	10	3,210	12	4,369	17	3,289	30	9,308	8	1,231	0	X
Georgia	14	2,179	15	2,673	26	1,622	29	2,490	61	6,429	49	2,040	2	49
Kentucky	15	955	6	288	22	1,142	11	325	16	699	15	915	10	371
Louisiana	8	1,234	7	580	15	1,896	18	1,761	30	1,565	12	4,186	0	X
Maryland	10	2,239	7	995	4	262	5	1,047	4	826	1	45	4	2,072
Mississippi	4	235	9	273	22	934	20	579	28	920	12	544	1	16
North Carolina	10	444	12	696	14	1,059	27	1,531	13	777	25	932	1	30
Oklahoma	8	338	11	93	12	149	23	649	10	329	36	1,037	0	X
South Carolina	1	24	3	73	12	1,005	16	1,466	17	714	6	215	0	X
Tennessee	7	699	12	3,948	16	1,316	22	929	36	1,315	13	2,627	2	24
Texas	48	7,562	56	10,829	30	2,377	32	2,622	56	4,384	48	490	5	175
Virginia	5	560	8	1,483	8	1,582	22	2,431	30	2,372	18	846	4	98
West Virginia	0	X	4	57	7	247	3	46	10	245	27	732	1	66
West	79	17,636	70	9,108	85	6,500	95	11,273	118	38,775	79	8,210	4	57
Alaska	0	X	1	1	2	9	2	17	0	X	0	X	0	X
Arizona	8	2,962	5	914	8	1,163	7	530	4	252	1	185	0	X
California	14	5,977	19	5,394	14	2,111	31	8,199	57	35,632	14	6,903	0	X
Colorado	12	1,312	5	270	6	904	12	699	16	1,598	9	94	1	5
Idaho	1	48	2	12	12	325	4	99	8	211	10	115	0	X
Montana	6	202	6	55	11	103	3	105	1	0	18	151	1	X
Nevada	3	1,827	2	147	6	195	2	97	2	41	3	31	1	5
New Mexico	2	201	3	332	5	785	12	396	5	102	7	372	0	X
Oregon	2	188	7	1,154	5	240	6	289	13	700	6	248	0	X
Utah	3	142	6	240	6	184	5	567	4	118	1	10	0	X
Washington	24	4,686	11	509	5	396	8	217	5	50	7	76	0	X
Wyoming	4	91	3	80	5	85	3	58	3	71	3	25	1	47

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 31, 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.32

Admissions to and releases from local jails

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-90

	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1985	June 30, 1986	June 30, 1987	June 30, 1988	June 30, 1989	June 29, 1990
Total admissions	8,084,344	7,838,521	8,364,533	8,354,032	8,627,200	9,669,954	9,774,096	10,064,927
Adults	7,978,978	7,742,941	8,252,427	8,261,176	8,529,983	9,604,691	9,720,102	10,005,138
Male	7,270,663	7,007,292	7,430,148	7,410,057	7,670,765	8,498,197	8,606,700	8,894,706
Female	708,315	735,649	822,279	851,119	859,218	1,106,494	1,113,402	1,110,432
Juveniles ^a	105,366	95,580	112,106	92,856	97,217	65,263	53,994	59,789
Male	86,850	79,617	94,579	72,046	74,970	54,087	45,294	51,226
Female	18,516	15,963	17,527	20,810	22,247	11,176	8,700	8,563
Total release	7,941,236	7,716,067	8,279,054	8,284,676	8,408,914	9,550,369	9,494,814	9,870,546
Adults	7,837,156	7,622,366	8,169,461	8,193,124	8,314,491	9,485,883	9,442,773	9,811,198
Male	7,145,818	6,904,343	7,359,076	7,342,940	7,469,188	8,390,991	8,367,519	8,723,872
Female	691,338	718,023	810,385	850,184	845,303	1,094,892	1,075,254	1,087,326
Juveniles ^a	104,080	93,701	109,593	91,552	94,423	64,486	52,041	59,348
Male	85,564	77,564	92,235	70,442	72,567	53,375	43,559	50,913
Female	18,516	16,137	17,358	21,110	21,856	11,111	8,482	8,435

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^aJuveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 4; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 3, Table 4; and *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.33

Admissions to and releases from jails

By legal status, sex, region, and State, year ending June 30, 1988

Region and State	Admissions						Releases					
	Total	Adult		Juvenile		Total	Adult		Juvenile			
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female		
United States, total	9,669,954	8,498,197	1,106,494	54,087	11,176	9,550,369	8,390,991	1,094,892	53,375	11,111		
Northeast	697,659	635,040	60,315	2,084	220	681,428	620,459	58,658	2,093	218		
Maine	33,470	28,228	3,852	1,234	156	33,060	27,829	3,816	1,259	156		
Massachusetts	44,042	43,614	397	24	7	43,385	42,960	394	24	7		
New Hampshire	12,291	11,228	964	87	12	11,933	10,898	938	86	11		
New Jersey	137,469	125,546	11,688	235	0	133,326	122,131	10,970	225	0		
New York	328,113	295,560	32,004	504	45	318,936	286,934	31,459	499	44		
Pennsylvania	142,274	132,864	11,410	0	0	140,788	129,707	11,081	0	0		
Midwest	1,524,814	1,349,108	156,932	15,069	3,705	1,508,158	1,335,477	154,100	14,896	3,685		
Illinois	203,764	179,866	22,798	905	195	199,456	176,344	22,031	891	190		
Indiana	173,921	151,072	15,071	6,304	1,474	170,531	148,124	14,707	6,233	1,467		
Iowa	62,116	54,293	7,708	107	8	61,767	53,982	7,673	104	8		
Kansas	90,798	80,177	9,293	1,097	231	89,686	79,290	9,086	1,082	228		
Michigan	213,932	190,594	22,791	441	106	211,963	188,812	22,607	440	104		
Minnesota	115,935	101,344	13,388	1,004	199	114,509	100,044	13,268	998	199		
Missouri	114,647	104,185	9,824	474	164	113,298	103,082	9,578	474	164		
Nebraska	45,008	37,819	5,963	923	303	44,748	37,658	5,875	912	303		
North Dakota	19,566	15,938	3,028	549	51	19,435	15,828	3,011	545	51		
Ohio	329,883	297,876	31,060	673	274	329,393	298,006	30,454	658	275		
South Dakota	27,122	22,950	3,555	516	101	26,829	22,672	3,535	521	101		
Wisconsin	128,122	112,994	12,453	2,076	599	126,543	111,635	12,275	2,038	595		
South	4,743,034	4,163,413	550,440	25,077	4,104	4,679,024	4,107,270	543,073	24,607	4,074		
Alabama	197,486	177,815	18,733	794	144	194,308	175,361	18,028	777	142		
Arkansas	117,912	103,231	10,826	3,548	307	117,014	102,406	10,760	3,537	311		
District of Columbia	17,860	12,899	4,231	621	109	16,167	11,714	3,754	597	102		
Florida	756,424	650,458	97,320	7,940	706	740,165	637,625	94,248	7,591	701		
Georgia	448,868	402,991	45,790	187	0	439,244	394,576	44,486	182	0		
Kentucky	250,654	218,656	26,450	4,360	1,188	248,981	217,266	26,184	4,348	1,183		
Louisiana	199,953	177,883	21,465	526	79	198,125	176,219	21,303	524	79		
Maryland	86,231	76,496	8,503	1,210	4	83,430	74,133	8,094	1,201	2		
Mississippi	105,571	93,412	9,037	2,265	857	104,515	92,470	8,947	2,244	854		
North Carolina	311,362	281,867	29,495	0	0	307,947	278,785	29,162	0	0		
Oklahoma	526,982	443,920	82,121	825	116	526,229	443,260	82,025	827	117		
South Carolina	174,161	153,538	18,711	1,493	419	171,765	151,311	18,561	1,481	412		
Tennessee	265,752	244,716	20,815	162	59	258,906	238,419	20,270	159	58		
Texas	1,014,172	881,686	131,854	527	105	1,004,462	872,735	131,095	527	105		
Virginia	239,070	216,003	22,437	619	11	237,831	213,658	23,553	612	8		
West Virginia	30,494	27,842	2,652	0	0	29,935	27,332	2,603	0	0		
West	2,704,447	2,350,636	338,807	11,857	3,147	2,681,759	2,327,785	339,061	11,779	3,134		
Alaska	3,115	2,837	225	42	11	3,120	2,839	227	43	11		
Arizona	171,012	157,138	12,805	993	76	167,527	154,161	12,318	972	76		
California	1,723,935	1,484,344	234,786	4,025	780	1,713,851	1,474,391	234,655	4,025	780		
Colorado	156,184	137,589	17,860	553	182	154,236	133,712	19,802	540	182		
Idaho	39,371	35,133	3,775	359	104	39,028	34,805	3,766	356	101		
Montana	32,262	28,429	3,508	218	107	32,037	28,245	3,467	217	108		
Nevada	65,998	57,418	8,306	199	75	65,058	56,572	8,211	199	76		
New Mexico	113,710	95,012	13,870	3,499	1,329	112,410	93,852	13,762	3,476	1,320		
Oregon	115,881	101,903	13,675	259	44	114,743	100,808	13,632	257	46		
Utah	46,364	41,028	5,335	1	0	44,891	40,168	4,722	1	0		
Washington	218,184	194,924	23,020	213	27	216,776	193,641	22,895	213	27		
Wyoming	18,431	14,881	1,642	1,496	412	18,082	14,591	1,604	1,480	407		

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 11.

Table 6.34

Jail Inmates

By sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1984-87, 1989 and 1990

	Percent of jail inmates ^a					
	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1985	June 30, 1986	June 30, 1987	June 30, 1989	June 29, 1990
Sex^b						
Male	93 %	92 %	92 %	92 %	91 %	91 %
Female	7	8	8	8	9	9
Race^b						
White	59	59	58	57	51	51
Male	55	55	54	53	46	46
Female	4	4	4	4	5	5
Black	40	40	41	42	47	47
Male	37	37	37	38	43	43
Female	3	3	3	4	4	4
Other ^c	1	1	1	1	2	2
Male	1	1	1	1	1	1
Female	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Ethnicity^b						
Hispanic	13	14	14	14	14	14
Male	12	13	13	13	13	13
Female	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Hispanic	87	86	86	86	86	86
Male	81	80	80	79	78	78
Female	6	7	7	7	8	8

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^a Percents may not add to total because of rounding.^b Sex was reported for all inmates for all 6 years. Race and ethnicity were reported for 88 percent of the inmates in 1984, 80 percent in 1985, 97 percent in 1986, 93 percent in 1987, 91 percent in 1989, and 90 percent of the inmates in 1990.^c Native Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.^d Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 3; *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 2, Table 3; and *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35

Jail Inmates

By most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1989

Most serious offense	Percent of jail inmates					
	Sex		Race and Hispanic origin			
	Male	Female	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other ^a
Number of jail inmates	344,535	35,625	147,038	158,993	65,223	8,907
Violent offenses	23.5%	13.2%	21.2%	25.2%	17.8%	28.5%
Murder ^b	2.9	1.8	2.3	3.8	1.7	3.0
Negligent manslaughter	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9
Kidnaping	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1
Rape	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	3.6
Other sexual assault	2.8	0.2	4.3	1.6	1.3	1.8
Robbery	7.0	3.9	3.8	9.8	5.7	9.3
Assault	7.4	5.2	6.5	7.9	7.0	7.8
Other violent ^c	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
Property offenses	29.9	31.9	31.8	31.1	24.1	25.8
Burglary	11.4	4.0	11.4	11.1	8.4	9.2
Larceny/theft	7.4	12.9	7.9	8.8	6.0	4.8
Motor vehicle theft	3.0	0.9	2.9	2.2	4.0	2.8
Arson	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0
Fraud	3.2	11.6	5.4	3.9	1.1	3.4
Stolen property	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.9	3.6
Other property ^d	1.7	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.1
Drug offenses	21.9	33.6	14.3	27.0	33.9	16.1
Possession	9.2	14.9	5.7	11.7	14.5	7.6
Trafficking	11.5	16.9	7.0	14.4	18.1	7.4
Other or unspecified	1.2	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.2
Public-order offenses	23.2	19.0	31.0	14.7	23.3	29.4
Weapons	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.4	0.9
Obstruction of justice	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.1	0.2
Traffic	2.8	1.3	4.1	1.6	2.4	2.8
Driving while intoxicated ^e	9.3	3.6	15.4	1.7	10.1	16.7
Drunkenness or morals ^f	1.3	5.3	2.4	1.2	1.4	3.5
Violation of parole or probation ^g	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	4.3
Other public-order ^h	2.0	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.9
Other offenses ⁱ	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	0.8	0.2

Note: The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The survey was based on personal interviews with a nationally-representative sample of 5,675 inmates in 424 local jails during July, August, and September 1989. An overall response rate of 92.3 percent was achieved. A jail was defined as a locally administered confinement facility that holds persons pending adjudication or persons committed after adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less. (Source, p. 2.) The data presented above excludes an estimated 15,393 jail inmates whose conviction status or offense was unknown. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 18.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

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

^eIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

^fIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.

^gIncludes parole or probation violations, escape, AWOL, and flight to avoid prosecution.

^hIncludes rioting, abandonment, non-support, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.

ⁱIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profiles of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 6.38

Jail Inmates

By race, ethnicity, sex, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	All Inmates			White (non-Hispanic)		Black (non-Hispanic)		Hispanic ^a		Other race ^b	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	343,569	313,158	30,411	136,242	12,651	126,507	12,782	46,853	4,602	3,556	376
Northeast	57,613	52,965	4,648	19,919	1,405	23,177	2,486	9,655	733	214	24
Maine	669	642	27	620	27	16	0	2	0	4	0
Massachusetts	5,454	5,430	24	3,058	17	1,230	3	1,111	4	31	0
New Hampshire	789	749	40	696	38	35	2	18	0	0	0
New Jersey	11,124	10,241	883	2,814	255	5,489	491	1,922	133	16	4
New York	25,928	23,240	2,688	6,184	637	11,266	1,489	5,670	543	120	19
Pennsylvania	13,649	12,663	986	6,547	431	5,141	501	932	53	43	1
Midwest	50,846	45,927	3,719	26,757	2,036	17,793	1,517	1,701	99	676	67
Illinois	9,891	9,333	558	3,063	209	5,496	314	754	34	20	1
Indiana	6,235	4,870	365	3,135	252	1,708	111	24	2	3	0
Iowa	1,036	958	78	762	54	149	20	29	1	18	3
Kansas	1,906	1,772	134	1,208	90	440	40	110	4	14	0
Michigan	9,404	8,687	717	5,288	372	3,113	320	247	19	39	6
Minnesota	3,227	3,034	193	2,248	137	514	37	83	2	189	17
Missouri	4,154	3,845	309	2,175	164	1,605	142	57	3	8	0
Nebraska	1,156	1,044	112	745	71	201	30	51	3	47	8
North Dakota	288	262	26	178	10	4	1	6	0	74	9
Ohio	9,160	8,355	805	4,859	408	3,330	383	140	13	26	1
South Dakota	522	478	44	327	31	10	0	4	0	137	13
Wisconsin	4,667	4,289	378	2,769	232	1,223	119	196	18	101	9
South	143,751	131,750	12,001	54,051	4,842	66,212	6,474	11,075	639	412	46
Alabama	4,819	4,469	350	2,140	172	2,312	177	15	1	2	0
Arkansas	1,934	1,861	133	1,058	78	759	49	41	3	3	3
District of Columbia	1,693	1,209	484	121	49	1,088	435	0	0	0	0
Florida	28,236	25,460	2,776	10,422	1,125	12,884	1,440	2,115	205	39	6
Georgia	17,482	16,364	1,118	6,572	450	9,621	656	167	11	4	1
Kentucky	4,695	4,304	391	3,239	272	1,040	118	25	1	0	0
Louisiana	11,222	10,397	825	3,023	231	6,924	585	417	7	33	2
Maryland	7,486	6,897	589	2,500	199	4,264	385	102	5	31	0
Mississippi	3,501	3,298	203	941	65	2,296	137	59	1	2	0
North Carolina	5,469	5,063	406	2,079	192	2,895	210	57	0	32	4
Oklahoma	2,595	2,318	277	1,377	145	659	98	115	10	167	24
South Carolina	3,497	3,259	238	1,244	93	1,986	143	28	2	1	0
Tennessee	10,858	10,244	614	5,298	291	4,857	321	30	0	59	2
Texas	29,439	26,753	2,686	9,397	1,116	9,559	1,181	7,766	385	31	4
Virginia	9,372	8,544	828	3,507	299	4,899	523	131	6	7	0
West Virginia	1,393	1,310	83	1,133	65	169	16	7	2	1	0
West	91,559	81,516	10,043	35,515	4,368	19,325	2,305	24,422	3,131	2,254	239
Alaska	27	25	2	13	1	1	0	1	0	10	1
Arizona	6,006	5,496	510	3,080	311	759	91	1,416	86	241	22
California	64,216	56,570	7,646	20,088	2,904	15,639	1,856	19,616	2,784	1,227	102
Colorado	4,882	4,439	443	2,518	255	832	97	1,046	84	43	7
Idaho	810	766	44	584	38	12	0	137	2	33	4
Montana	616	547	69	409	38	13	3	20	0	105	28
Nevada	2,343	2,078	265	1,367	162	616	91	60	10	35	2
New Mexico	2,188	2,015	173	584	51	146	11	1,098	84	187	27
Oregon	2,819	2,590	229	2,062	178	269	25	197	17	62	9
Utah	1,261	1,165	96	988	73	53	8	101	10	23	5
Washington	5,934	5,423	511	3,502	317	975	123	677	43	269	28
Wyoming	457	402	55	320	40	10	0	53	11	19	4

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 7.^aAny race.^bAmerican Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Table 6.37

Conviction status of adult jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983-90

	Number of jail inmates							
	National Jail Census 1983	Annual Survey of Jails				National Jail Census 1988	Annual Survey of Jails	
		1984	1985	1986	1987		1989	1990
Total number of adults with known conviction status	221,644	229,822	250,468	269,179	289,495	341,893	393,303	403,019
Convicted	107,660	113,491	123,409	127,067	139,394	166,224	189,012	195,661
Male	100,557	105,529	114,131	117,100	128,818	151,810	171,181	177,619
Female	7,103	7,962	9,278	9,967	10,576	14,414	17,831	18,042
Unconvicted	113,984	116,331	127,059	142,112	150,101	175,669	204,291	207,358
Male	105,459	107,901	117,560	130,806	137,213	159,784	184,869	188,202
Female	8,525	8,430	9,499	11,306	12,888	15,855	19,422	19,156

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Annual Survey of Jails data may underestimate the number of convicted inmates and overestimate the number of unconvicted inmates. Some facility records do not distinguish inmates awaiting sentence (or other convicted persons) from unconvicted inmates. The 1989 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails indicated that 43 percent of the inmates were unconvicted and 57 percent were convicted. (Source, 1990, p. 2, Table 2)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 2; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 2; 1989, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 2, Table 2; and 1990, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.38

Jail Inmates

By criminal justice status at arrest and detention status, United States, 1983 and 1989

Criminal Justice status at arrest	1983 Total	Percent of jail inmates in 1989		
		Total	Convicted	Unconvicted
None	56.2 %	53.5 %	49.7 %	54.6 %
Status	43.8	46.5	50.3	45.4
On probation	24.8	28.0	33.2	23.5
On parole	10.8	9.8	9.0	11.6
On bail/bond	5.8	5.8	5.3	7.0
On pretrial release	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.9
Other release ^a	NA	1.2	1.4	1.0
Escape	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4

Note: See Note, table 6.35. Totals include inmates whose conviction status was unknown or who had no offense. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 18.

^aIncludes inmates on work release, study release, furlough, and other conditional release.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.39

Jail Inmates

By detention status, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Total number of inmates	Detention status							
		Awaiting arraignment/trial or being tried	Other unconvicted inmates	Convicted awaiting sentence	Sentenced and awaiting transfer to State or Federal prison	Serving sentence	Returned technical violators	Juveniles held for juvenile authorities	Other convicted
United States, total	343,569	171,172	5,533	12,975	27,220	115,527	10,351	344	447
Northeast	57,613	28,426	971	3,296	3,846	18,398	2,654	12	10
Maine	669	249	27	4	2	384	1	0	2
Massachusetts	5,454	1,660	0	123	120	3,528	22	1	0
New Hampshire	789	440	0	3	0	341	4	1	0
New Jersey	11,124	5,537	273	856	2,041	2,230	177	10	0
New York	25,928	14,067	479	1,514	1,093	6,882	1,886	0	7
Pennsylvania	13,649	6,473	192	796	590	5,033	564	0	1
Midwest	50,646	25,942	1,041	1,993	1,328	15,581	1,549	125	87
Illinois	9,891	7,494	219	181	129	1,743	114	11	0
Indiana	5,235	3,237	50	249	165	1,425	36	56	17
Iowa	1,036	654	42	22	15	258	41	2	2
Kansas	1,906	893	42	97	170	625	62	10	7
Michigan	9,404	3,948	228	843	166	4,045	145	1	28
Minnesota	3,227	1,018	88	122	73	1,858	67	1	0
Missouri	4,154	2,569	190	96	85	1,017	197	0	0
Nebraska	1,156	448	6	30	41	616	9	4	2
North Dakota	288	101	5	1	6	164	7	3	1
Ohio	9,160	3,894	124	245	352	4,182	353	3	7
South Dakota	522	165	5	12	23	284	4	8	21
Wisconsin	4,667	1,521	42	95	103	2,364	514	26	2
South	143,751	73,507	2,751	5,318	19,605	37,365	4,812	159	234
Alabama	4,819	2,562	160	94	385	1,518	94	6	0
Arkansas	1,994	1,009	39	125	298	452	47	24	0
District of Columbia	1,693	951	0	520	0	199	23	0	0
Florida	28,236	18,249	764	1,444	842	5,477	1,393	13	54
Georgia	17,482	8,626	50	333	2,729	5,004	737	3	0
Kentucky	4,695	1,483	277	294	820	1,608	194	10	9
Louisiana	11,222	5,146	119	172	3,435	2,046	254	48	2
Maryland	7,486	4,355	16	188	75	2,797	53	0	2
Mississippi	3,501	1,396	71	110	818	1,020	58	24	4
North Carolina	5,469	4,027	68	174	168	978	53	0	1
Oklahoma	2,595	1,574	260	150	150	420	34	5	2
South Carolina	3,497	2,040	95	91	156	1,045	53	17	0
Tennessee	10,858	2,958	299	397	1,027	5,850	322	0	5
Texas	29,439	14,788	484	818	6,635	5,284	1,274	2	154
Virginia	9,372	3,770	12	341	1,852	3,188	202	7	0
West Virginia	1,363	573	37	67	215	479	21	0	1
West	91,559	43,297	770	2,368	2,441	41,183	1,336	48	116
Alaska	27	12	0	4	0	8	3	0	0
Arizona	6,006	3,232	95	293	576	1,749	58	3	0
California	64,216	30,189	133	1,064	861	31,504	456	5	4
Colorado	4,882	2,487	101	105	427	1,578	107	6	71
Idaho	810	312	6	17	93	342	20	2	18
Montana	616	206	62	38	27	257	19	5	2
Nevada	2,343	1,313	14	237	86	521	172	0	0
New Mexico	2,188	1,143	54	39	76	822	36	18	0
Oregon	2,819	1,272	102	236	76	932	189	2	10
Utah	1,261	267	1	43	28	919	3	0	0
Washington	5,934	2,657	187	268	182	2,381	256	0	3
Wyoming	457	207	15	24	9	170	17	7	8

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.40

Criminal history of jail inmatesBy sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1989^a

Criminal history	Percent of jail inmates					
	Sex		Race and Hispanic origin			
	Male	Female	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other ^b
Total	340,249	35,333	144,889	157,110	64,676	8,907
No previous sentence	21.5 %	31.3 %	19.1 %	23.0 %	29.2 %	19.2 %
Current violent offense	6.7	6.2	6.0	7.4	6.3	6.9
Current nonviolent offense	14.8	25.1	13.1	15.6	22.9	12.3
Violent recidivists ^c	31.4	16.2	27.3	33.7	25.5	35.7
Current and prior violent	8.1	2.2	6.3	8.9	6.0	13.0
Current violent only	10.9	6.2	11.1	11.0	7.7	10.0
Prior violent only	12.4	7.8	9.9	13.8	11.8	12.7
Nonviolent recidivists ^d	47.1	52.4	53.6	43.2	45.2	45.1
Prior minor public-order offenses only ^e	3.4	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.7
Other prior offenses	43.7	48.3	49.7	40.0	42.2	41.4

Note: See Note, table 6.35. A recidivist was defined as an inmate who reported a sentence to probation or incarceration at any time in the past. The data presented above exclude an estimated 19,971 inmates in 1989 for whom current offense and prior probation or incarceration offenses were unknown. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 18.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

^cViolent recidivists were convicted in the past, and at least either the current charge or a previous conviction was for a violent offense.

^dNonviolent recidivists were convicted of only nonviolent offenses in the past, and their current charge or conviction was for a nonviolent offense.

^eIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, loitering, disorderly conduct, minor traffic offenses, commercialized vice, invasion of privacy, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, liquor law violations, and juvenile-status offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 6.41

Jail Inmates
By prior sentence to probation or incarceration, United States, 1983 and 1989

Prior sentence	Percent of jail inmates	
	1983	1989
Total	216,799	378,353
Probation		
None	36.9 %	37.1 %
Juvenile only	13.8	11.1
Adult only	30.4	36.8
Both	18.8	15.1
Number of times		
0	36.9	37.1
1	32.5	33.9
2	16.8	14.9
3 to 5	11.0	11.4
6 to 10	2.2	2.2
11 or more	0.6	0.5
Incarceration		
None	34.4	43.4
Juvenile only	5.7	3.6
Adult only	40.7	42.3
Both	19.2	10.8
Number of times		
0	34.4	43.4
1	21.7	21.7
2	13.7	11.7
3 to 5	17.2	13.6
6 to 10	7.5	6.0
11 or more	5.4	3.7
Probation or incarceration		
None	19.9	23.5
Juvenile only	8.2	7.6
Adult only	40.3	46.1
Both	31.6	22.8
Number of times		
0	19.9	23.5
1	17.0	20.6
2	16.9	16.5
3 to 5	25.5	22.5
6 to 10	12.9	10.7
11 or more	7.9	6.2

Note: See Note, table 6.35. The 1983 data were derived from the 1983 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails and based on a nationally-representative sample of 5,785 inmates in 407 local jails. The data presented above exclude an estimated 17,200 inmates in 1989 and 6,753 inmates in 1983 for whom data on prior sentences to probation or incarceration were unknown. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.42

Jail Inmates
By most serious offense, sentence length, and time served since admission, United States 1989

(In months)

Most serious offense	Number of jail inmates	Sentenced jail inmates			
		Maximum sentence length		Time served since admission	
		Median	Average	Median	Average
All offenses	117,960	6	17	2.4	5.0
Violent offenses	14,714	12	35	4.3	9.2
Homicide ^a	1,084	23	73	8.9	21.8
Sexual assault ^b	2,530	24	35	3.8	8.4
Robbery	3,030	24	56	6.8	11.4
Assault	6,429	9	23	4.1	7.8
Other violent ^c	1,641	12	18	1.3	3.2
Property offenses	31,366	10	21	2.8	5.7
Burglary	8,980	12	36	5.2	8.5
Larceny/theft	10,217	6	14	1.8	4.2
Motor vehicle theft	2,563	6	15	2.4	5.4
Fraud	4,872	12	18	3.1	6.2
Stolen property	2,750	8	13	2.6	3.9
Other property ^d	1,983	3	11	1.5	2.4
Drug offenses	23,928	9	19	2.8	5.5
Possession	12,202	7	15	2.8	5.1
Trafficking	10,758	12	22	3.3	5.5
Other or unspecified	968	B	B	B	B
Public-order offenses	46,236	5	8	1.6	2.9
Weapons	2,140	6	13	2.5	4.8
Obstruction of justice	3,263	3	5	1.3	3.2
Traffic	6,676	3	4	0.9	1.8
Driving while intoxicated ^e	24,465	6	7	1.8	3.0
Drunkenness or morals ^f	3,265	4	6	1.5	2.4
Violation of parole or probation ^g	3,311	12	18	2.5	4.1
Other public-order ^h	3,116	6	6	1.8	2.1
Other offenses ⁱ	1,717	6	15	1.3	3.1

Note: See Note, table 6.35. Data include only those inmates sentenced to local jails, who were new court commitments with valid sentence lengths and dates of admission. The median marks the point above which and below which 50 percent of all cases fall. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 18.

^aIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes rape and other sexual assault.

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

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

^eIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

^fIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.

^gIncludes parole or probation violations, escape, AWOL, and flight to avoid prosecution.

^hIncludes rioting, abandonment, non-support, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.

ⁱIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 6.43

Prior drug use of jail inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1983 and 1989^a

Type of drug	Percent of convicted jail inmates					
	Percent of all jail inmates who had ever used drugs		Who had used drugs in the month before the offense		Who were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense	
	1983	1989	1983	1989	1983	1989
Any drug	76.1 %	77.7 %	46.1 %	43.9 %	29.6 %	27.0 %
Major drug	46.2	55.4	18.6	27.7	12.1	18.2
Cocaine or crack	38.0	50.4	11.8	23.6	5.5	13.7
Heroin	22.4	18.2	7.9	7.0	5.6	4.6
LSD	22.3	18.6	3.0	1.6	1.3	0.4
PCP	15.6	13.9	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.3
Methadone	6.9	4.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other drug	74.5	71.9	41.8	31.3	22.8	12.0
Marihuana or hashish	73.0	70.7	38.6	28.1	16.9	9.1
Amphetamines	32.8	22.1	9.4	5.4	4.2	2.2
Barbiturates	27.8	17.2	5.9	3.3	2.9	0.9
Methaqualone	23.0	14.7	3.8	0.8	1.7	0.3
Other drugs	10.9	11.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 6.35 and 6.41. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 18.

^aPercentages may not add to 100 because inmates may have used more than one drug.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 8, Table 13.

Table 6.44

Convicted jail inmates under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of current offense

By most serious offense, United States, 1989^a

Most serious offense	Number convicted	Percent of convicted jail inmates under the influence of:			
		Total	Drugs only	Alcohol only	Both
All offenses	205,254	56.6 %	15.4 %	29.2 %	12.1 %
Violent offenses	34,188	55.6	8.8	30.7	16.1
Homicide ^b	3,912	68.7	5.5	49.5	13.7
Sexual assault ^c	6,888	45.7	3.5	21.1	21.1
Robbery	10,208	53.1	17.7	18.1	17.3
Assault	10,569	58.7	4.5	44.3	9.8
Other violent ^d	2,612	59.2	10.0	21.8	27.3
Property offenses	59,858	48.9	18.2	17.9	12.8
Burglary	20,172	58.3	20.4	20.4	17.5
Larceny/theft	16,905	44.7	18.4	16.5	9.8
Motor vehicle theft	5,606	42.6	16.4	13.2	13.0
Fraud	8,899	42.5	20.9	11.4	10.2
Stolen property	4,491	38.7	13.7	14.7	10.3
Other property ^e	3,786	53.3	6.8	36.4	10.6
Drug offenses	44,325	48.2	28.6	7.3	12.3
Possession	21,196	56.1	32.9	6.7	16.5
Trafficking	21,051	40.6	23.9	7.8	8.9
Other or unspecified	2,077	44.7	32.1	7.7	4.8
Public-order offenses	64,084	70.1	6.4	54.1	9.6
Weapons	4,910	46.5	16.3	21.4	8.8
Obstruction of justice	4,931	59.2	7.9	35.0	16.3
Traffic	8,750	40.5	6.8	29.1	4.6
Driving while intoxicated ^f	29,791	94.6	1.8	82.7	10.1
Drunkness or morals ^g	4,197	65.9	17.8	42.1	6.1
Violation of parole or probation ^h	7,433	48.6	11.6	24.7	12.3
Other public-order ⁱ	4,072	39.4	4.9	26.5	8.0
Other offenses ^j	2,799	61.5	29.6	28.3	3.6

Note: See Note, table 6.35. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 18.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^b Includes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

^c Includes rape and other sexual assault.

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

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

^f Includes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

^g Includes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.

^h Includes parole or probation violations, escape, AWOL, and flight to avoid prosecution.

ⁱ Includes rioting, abandonment, non-support, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.

^j Includes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 8, Table 14.

Table 6.45

Jail inmates participating in drug treatment programs

By type of drug use, United States, 1989

	Percent of jail inmates		
	Total	Who had ever used drugs	Who had ever used a major drug ^a
Number of jail inmates ^b	394,808	306,790	218,600
Ever participated in drug abuse treatment program ^c	24.0 %	30.9 %	38.7 %
Number of times in treatment ^d			
Once	14.7	18.9	23.1
Twice	4.6	5.9	7.7
3 to 5 times	3.5	4.5	3.9
6 or more times	1.0	1.3	1.7
In a program in the month before current admission	4.9	6.3	7.9
Most recent treatment was while incarcerated	7.0	9.1	11.3
Currently in treatment	5.0	6.5	8.1

Note: See Note, table 6.35. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 18.

^a Major drugs include heroin, cocaine, crack, methadone, LSD, and PCP.

^b Based on cases with valid data on whether inmate had ever participated in drug treatment.

^c Overall, 32.8 percent had participated in some type of substance abuse program, including alcohol and drug abuse.

^d Excludes 1,958 inmates who did not report the number of times in treatment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 9, Table 16.

Table 6.46

Jail InmatesBy family structure, incarceration of family members, and parental alcohol or drug abuse,
United States, 1989

	Percent of all Jail Inmates
<u>Person(s) lived with most of time while growing up:</u>	
Both parents	47.7 %
Mother only	35.5
Father only	3.6
Grandparents	7.0
Other relatives	3.1
Friends	0.4
Foster home	1.4
Agency or institution	0.6
Other	0.7
<u>Ever lived in a foster home, agency or insti- tution while growing up</u>	
No	86.3
Yes	13.7
<u>Family member ever incarcerated</u>	
No	64.6
Yes ^a	35.4
Spouse	0.3
Mother	1.3
Father	7.6
Brother/sister	28.9
Child	0.2
<u>Parent or guardian abused alcohol or drugs while inmate was growing up</u>	
No	73.7
Yes	26.3
Alcohol	22.4
Drugs	0.8
Both alcohol and drugs	3.1

Note: See Note, table 6.35. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 18.

^aPercents add to more than 100 because more than one family member may have been incarcerated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 9, Table 17.

Table 6.47

Work release and weekend sentence programs in jails

By number and sex of inmates participating, and region and State, year ending June 30, 1988

Region and State	Work release programs				Weekend sentence programs			
	Number of facilities	Number of inmates participating			Number of facilities	Number of inmates participating		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
United States, total	1,787	19,745	18,376	1,369	2,405	14,999	13,361	1,638
Northeast	138	2,303	2,229	74	148	1,323	1,218	105
Maine	15	48	46	2	8	36	29	7
Massachusetts	11	338	338	0	11	28	27	1
New Hampshire	10	114	110	4	10	47	45	2
New Jersey	23	242	235	7	19	413	383	30
New York	16	190	188	2	54	495	453	42
Pennsylvania	63	1,371	1,312	59	46	304	281	23
Midwest	654	6,192	5,804	388	749	3,351	3,056	295
Illinois	68	729	696	33	85	697	651	46
Indiana	53	423	408	15	84	623	557	66
Iowa	59	113	106	7	74	210	192	18
Kansas	52	229	209	20	69	125	116	9
Michigan	73	904	837	67	72	395	354	41
Minnesota	65	754	715	39	57	248	216	32
Missouri	52	334	308	26	93	245	221	24
Nebraska	55	150	141	9	56	72	66	6
North Dakota	22	63	56	7	23	67	61	6
Ohio	59	723	704	19	81	542	507	35
South Dakota	25	145	139	6	25	58	52	6
Wisconsin	71	1,625	1,485	140	30	69	63	6
South	702	6,514	6,180	334	1,169	7,404	6,765	639
Alabama	47	232	219	13	92	438	404	34
Arkansas	38	125	123	2	65	204	175	29
District of Columbia	1	12	10	2	1	14	12	2
Florida	49	673	620	53	64	709	626	83
Georgia	40	377	366	11	126	640	583	57
Kentucky	76	585	545	40	81	274	254	20
Louisiana	30	233	225	8	54	157	142	15
Maryland	29	1,050	1,006	44	26	261	234	27
Mississippi	28	367	344	23	57	160	151	9
North Carolina	50	485	446	39	92	1,035	958	77
Oklahoma	20	40	38	2	58	122	108	14
South Carolina	7	93	91	2	46	611	580	31
Tennessee	55	483	469	14	80	795	718	77
Texas	119	9,555	916	39	199	1,294	1,204	90
Virginia	73	691	654	37	85	560	497	63
West Virginia	40	113	108	5	43	130	119	11
West	293	4,736	4,163	573	339	2,921	2,322	599
Alaska	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Arizona	16	495	402	93	19	190	175	15
California	60	2,327	1,986	341	61	1,543	1,096	447
Colorado	45	602	560	42	43	217	198	19
Idaho	33	107	103	4	35	127	113	14
Montana	16	15	14	1	27	83	69	14
Nevada	7	65	57	8	17	137	114	23
New Mexico	26	199	192	7	29	133	123	10
Oregon	24	303	284	19	26	141	126	15
Utah	16	123	113	10	22	115	106	9
Washington	34	477	430	47	43	189	160	29
Wyoming	13	22	21	1	16	46	42	4

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 27.

Table 6.48

Jail inmates per correctional officer

By size of jail, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Number of inmates per correctional officer in jails holding:					
	Total	Less than 50 inmates	50 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 inmates or more
United States, total	4.6	3.0	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.4
Northeast	3.1	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.7	2.7
Maine	2.1	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Massachusetts	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	-
New Hampshire	3.1	2.3	3.4	-	-	-
New Jersey	3.8	2.6	3.0	4.4	3.6	5.7
New York	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	4.1	2.5
Pennsylvania	3.6	2.4	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7
Midwest	4.0	2.6	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.1
Illinois	4.1	2.6	4.0	3.5	-	4.8
Indiana	5.2	3.4	5.4	5.2	-	14.5
Iowa	1.9	1.5	3.1	-	-	-
Kansas	2.7	2.0	3.8	-	-	-
Michigan	5.5	3.7	6.7	5.0	9.5	4.6
Minnesota	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.8	-	-
Missouri	3.3	2.7	3.2	5.5	3.1	-
Nebraska	2.5	1.7	4.0	4.1	-	-
North Dakota	2.0	1.7	6.9	-	-	-
Ohio	3.8	2.7	4.1	3.0	4.2	4.8
South Dakota	3.0	2.1	5.8	-	-	-
Wisconsin	5.1	3.6	6.1	9.9	5.2	-
South	4.8	3.6	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.5
Alabama	4.9	4.2	5.3	5.9	-	-
Arkansas	2.9	2.4	3.6	-	-	-
District of Columbia	2.7	-	-	-	-	2.7
Florida	4.1	3.0	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.1
Georgia	5.7	4.4	5.3	8.1	7.7	5.4
Kentucky	4.4	3.4	4.6	8.4	4.2	-
Louisiana	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.4	5.1	5.5
Maryland	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.3	6.1	4.5
Mississippi	5.8	3.9	8.5	-	-	-
North Carolina	5.4	3.6	5.9	8.1	-	-
Oklahoma	4.5	3.2	6.8	8.1	-	-
South Carolina	4.7	4.0	5.4	4.6	-	-
Tennessee	7.2	5.8	6.4	6.8	6.7	10.9
Texas	5.1	2.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	7.3
Virginia	4.1	3.0	4.1	4.1	5.2	-
West Virginia	3.9	3.1	5.1	-	-	-
West	6.6	2.7	5.3	5.6	6.8	9.8
Alaska	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-
Arizona	4.6	2.8	3.4	4.3	7.5	4.9
California	9.2	2.8	7.1	7.8	8.1	11.7
Colorado	3.2	2.8	3.6	2.5	-	4.9
Idaho	3.7	3.0	5.6	-	-	-
Montana	2.5	1.8	5.7	-	-	-
Nevada	4.1	4.9	5.2	-	3.6	4.0
New Mexico	3.5	2.5	4.4	-	3.3	-
Oregon	3.9	2.7	4.9	-	3.0	-
Utah	4.3	3.1	5.3	-	4.6	-
Washington	4.5	2.6	4.8	4.4	6.7	5.1
Wyoming	3.0	2.5	5.0	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.23. The ratio of jail inmates to correctional officers is determined by dividing the average daily inmate population by all correctional officers except community volunteers. Jail size is based on average daily population. - Indicates that there are no jails of that size in the State.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 25.

Table 6.49

Jail Inmate deaths

By cause of death, region, and State, year ending June 30, 1988

(- represent zero)

Region and State	Total number of Inmate deaths	Causes of death											
		Illness/natural causes (excluding AIDS)		Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) ^a		Suicide		Homicide by other Inmate(s)		Other homicide		Other ^b	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	667	263	11	65	1	271	13	7	-	3	-	31	2
Northeast	113	33	1	35	-	33	1	2	-	1	-	6	1
Maine	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	12	1	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Hampshire	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Jersey	27	11	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
New York	37	10	1	18	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Pennsylvania	31	10	-	4	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	102	31	2	3	-	56	5	1	-	-	-	4	-
Illinois	17	6	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	14	3	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Iowa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	16	8	1	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Minnesota	5	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	9	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	18	8	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	12	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
South	296	123	4	21	1	126	5	1	-	2	-	12	1
Alabama	13	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	5	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	10	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	40	22	-	8	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Georgia	34	14	1	1	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
Kentucky	14	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Louisiana	19	10	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	16	5	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Mississippi	16	6	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	15	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	8	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	14	7	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	22	8	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	51	14	-	4	-	26	2	1	-	2	-	2	-
Virginia	17	6	-	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
West Virginia	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	156	76	4	6	-	56	2	3	-	-	-	9	-
Alaska	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	8	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
California	99	61	4	2	-	24	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
Colorado	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Idaho	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	5	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	8	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Mexico	6	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	13	4	-	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	9	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^bIncludes accidental self-injury.^aThe immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may have been pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma, or other AIDS-related diseases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 12.

Table 6.50

Jails testing inmates for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

By region and size of jail, United States, 1988

Characteristic	Total ^a	Number of jails that tested:					
		No inmates for AIDS	All inmates	High risk population	Upon inmate request	Upon clinical indications for need	Upon court order
United States, total	3,316	1,655	90	203	818	1,108	547
Region							
Northeast	223	41	8	19	104	123	52
Midwest	964	527	13	51	206	287	175
South	1,599	844	64	95	335	532	236
West	530	243	5	38	173	166	84
Size of jail^b							
Fewer than 50 inmates	2,219	1,413	51	82	366	495	286
50 to 249	798	214	32	73	284	410	169
250 to 499	159	12	3	26	86	111	51
500 to 999	89	8	3	16	51	58	28
1,000 or more inmates	51	8	1	6	31	34	13

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^aDetail adds to more than total because some jails tested inmates for more than one reason.^bBased on average daily population.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 10, Appendix table 2.

Table 6.51

Jails under court order or consent decree

By reason, United States, on June 30, 1988

Whether under court order and reason	Total	Ordered to limit population	Not ordered to limit population
Total number of jails	3,316	404	2,912
Not under court order or consent decree for specific conditions	2,904	84	2,820
Under court order or consent decree for:	412 ^a	320 ^a	92 ^a
Crowded living units	306	278	28
Recreation facilities	190	147	43
Medical facilities or services	161	128	33
Staffing patterns	137	102	35
Visiting practices or policies	132	103	29
Library services	137	111	26
Inmate classification	123	102	21
Food service (quantity or quality)	122	97	25
Disciplinary procedures or policies	111	85	26
Grievance procedures or policies	106	83	23
Totality of conditions	92	74	18
Fire hazards	90	69	21
Other reasons	242	183	59

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^aDetail adds to more than total number of jails under court order for specific conditions because some jails were under judicial mandate for more than one reason.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 7, Table 16.

Table 6.52

Number of jails holding inmates for Federal, State, or other local authorities and number being held

By region, United States, June 30, 1988^a

Characteristic	United States, total	North-east	Midwest	South	West
Jails	3,316	223	964	1,599	530
Number holding inmates for other authorities	1,778	155	371	978	274
Federal	550	64	113	247	126
State	1,205	103	169	748	185
Other local	658	66	208	285	99
Number holding inmates because of crowding elsewhere	978	77	186	606	109
Inmates	343,569	57,613	50,646	143,751	91,559
Number being held for other authorities	42,046	6,014	3,466	26,875	5,691
Federal	8,256	665	843	4,854	1,894
State	28,481	4,602	1,202	19,683	2,994
Other local	5,309	747	1,421	2,338	803
Number being held because of crowding elsewhere	26,513	2,582	1,945	20,042	1,944

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^aDetail adds to more than total because some jails held inmates for more than one type of jurisdiction.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 7, Table 14.

Table 6.53

Prisoners housed in jails due to overcrowded State facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1988 and 1989

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails						Prisoners in jails as a percent of all prisoners 1989
	Total		Male		Female		
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	
United States, total	14,208	17,330	13,543	16,348	665	982	2.7 %
Northeast	2,626	3,457	2,489	3,282	137	175	3.0
Maine	22	22	21	22	1	0	1.5
Massachusetts ^a	303	377	298	365	5	12	5.0
New Jersey	2,267	3,024	2,136	2,961	131	163	15.6
Vermont	34	34	34	34	0	0	3.8
Midwest	0	706	0	706	0	0	0.5
Indiana	0	633	0	633	0	0	5.1
Wisconsin	0	73	0	73	0	0	1.1
South	10,527	12,291	10,096	11,572	431	719	4.7
Alabama	471	824	442	792	29	32	5.9
Arkansas	340	596	335	512	5	84	9.3
Kentucky	932	1,411	824	1,304	108	107	17.0
Louisiana	4,132	4,138	3,962	3,968	170	170	24.0
Mississippi	1,036	1,159	1,007	1,097	29	62	14.7
South Carolina	438	405	434	399	4	6	2.6
Tennessee	2,218	2,733	2,218	2,640	NA	93	25.7
Virginia	960	1,025	874	860	86	165	6.2
West	1,055	876	958	788	97	88	0.6
Arizona	485	117	428	110	57	7	0.9
Colorado ^a	321	410	281	401	40	9	5.9
Idaho ^a	200	130	200	121	0	9	7.0
Oregon	0	127	0	74	0	53	1.9
Utah	49	92	49	82	0	10	3.8

Note: Unlisted jurisdictions either had combined jail-prison systems or did not report prisoners held in local jails. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^aColorado, Idaho, and Massachusetts, did not include the inmates in jails in their jurisdiction counts; however, the percent of jurisdiction population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to prison, whether in prison or in jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 5.5.

Table 6.54

Fees charged by jails to hold inmates for other authorities

By region and size of jail, United States, 1988

Characteristic	Average per diem fees charged to hold inmates for:		
	Federal authorities	State authorities	Other local authorities
United States, total	\$34.05	\$25.28	\$26.67
Region			
Northeast	46.06	39.16	47.56
Midwest	35.15	32.12	29.70
South	28.04	16.86	17.50
West	37.62	33.41	33.94
Size of jail ^a			
Less than 50 inmates	31.64	23.69	25.15
50 to 249	34.89	25.85	28.55
250 to 499	37.22	30.54	34.41
500 to 999	43.04	38.29	42.67
1,000 or more inmates	40.49	33.63	38.67

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

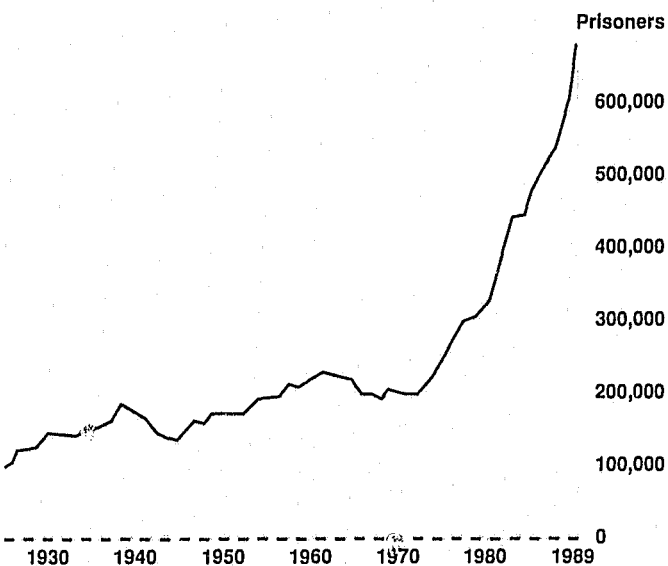
^aBased on average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 7, Table 15.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-89



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 reformatories 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*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 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.

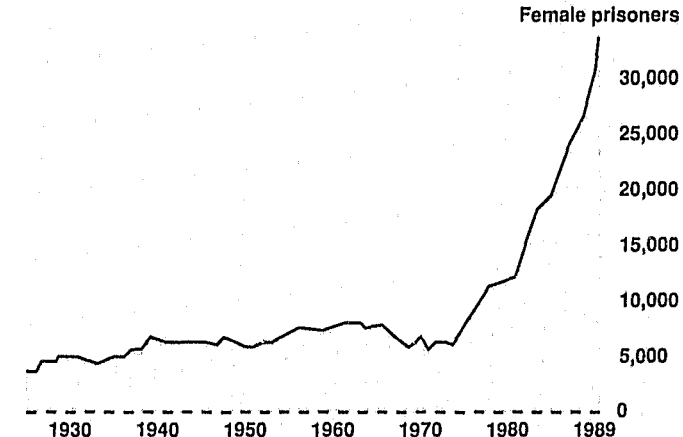
For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3 (U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.1; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.1; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.1; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.1; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.2

Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-89



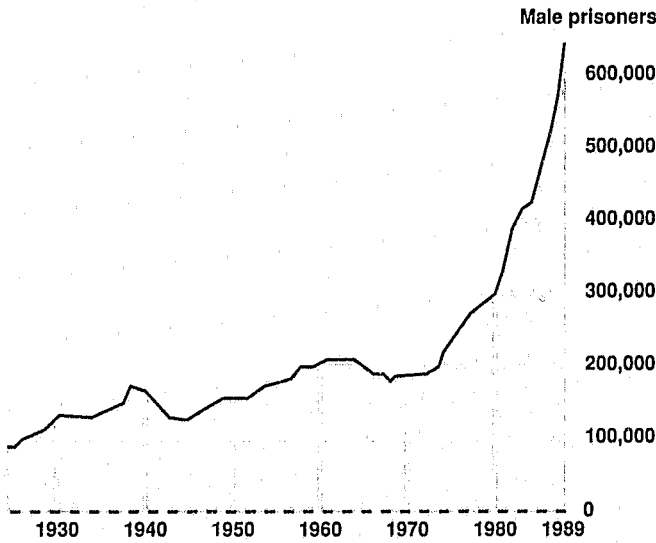
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.3; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.3; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.3; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.3; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.3 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3

Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-89



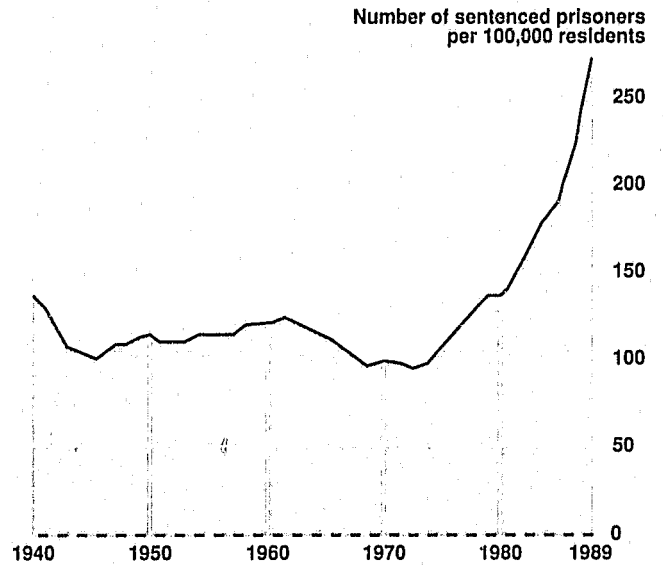
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.2; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.2; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.2; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.2; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.2 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1940-89



Note: See Note, figure 6.1. 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 provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. 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 State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981*, NCJ-86485 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), p. 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.55

Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population of each sex) of sentenced prisoners
in State and Federal Institutions on Dec. 31

By sex, United States, 1925-89

(Rate per 100,000 resident population of each sex)

Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females		Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate				Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6	1950	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6	1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7	1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8	1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8	1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8	1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7	1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7	1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7	1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7	1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8	1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8	1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,266	8	1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8	1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10	1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10	1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9	1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9	1977	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9	1977 ^a	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9	1978 ^b	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9	1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8	1980	315,974	138	303,643	274	12,331	11
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9	1981	353,167	153	338,940	302	14,227	12
1948	155,977	108	149,739	205	6,238	8	1982	394,374	170	378,045	336	16,329	14
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8	1983	419,820	179	402,391	352	17,429	14
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8	1984	443,398	188	424,193	NA	19,205	NA
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8	1985	480,568	200	458,972	NA	21,296	NA
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8	1986	522,084	216	497,540	NA	24,544	NA
1953	173,579	108	166,909	211	6,670	8	1987	560,812	228	533,990	NA	26,822	NA
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8	1988	603,732	244	573,587	NA	30,145	NA
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8	1989	680,809	271	643,555	NA	37,254	NA
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							

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Both custody and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year to year comparison. Data for 1984-1987 have been revised from previous presentations. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

^aCustody counts.

^bJurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 3, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Tables 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.57

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal Institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1989

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1988	Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Admissions			Other admissions
					Return of escapees and persons absent without leave	Return from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	
United States, total	603,732	460,798	316,215	122,156	9,702	852	3,708	8,165
Federal institutions, total	42,738	23,491	18,388	1,611	0	0	0	3,492
State institutions, total	0	437,307	297,827	120,545	9,702	852	3,708	4,673
Northeast	94,522	64,569	45,168	15,091	1,337	136	2,245	592
Connecticut ^a	4,723	9,702	5,996	3,249	450	6	1	0
Maine	1,214	965	746	206	6	0	4	3
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	6,455	5,002	2,844	1,099	124	NA	935	0
New Hampshire	1,019	577	438	129	10	NA	0	0
New Jersey	16,935	9,696	6,644	2,386	95	15	NA	556
New York	44,560	28,498	21,535	5,326	500	76	1,030	31
Pennsylvania	17,883	8,813	5,920	2,520	72	34	267	0
Rhode Island ^a	1,179	800	576	152	57	5	8	2
Vermont ^a	553	516	469	24	23	NA	0	0
Midwest	120,077	74,797	57,263	14,871	1,099	536	393	635
Illinois ^{c,d}	21,081	14,567	10,732	3,693	102	40	NA	0
Indiana ^c	11,271	5,304	4,899	346	59	0	0	0
Iowa ^c	3,034	3,067	1,907	811	176	11	73	89
Kansas	5,817	3,346	2,246	1,004	70	NA	0	26
Michigan ^c	27,612	13,405	9,596	2,622	638	465	84	0
Minnesota	2,799	2,393	1,823	561	9	0	0	0
Missouri	12,176	8,727	5,892	2,316	NA	NA	0	519
Nebraska	2,066	1,259	1,012	219	28	0	0	0
North Dakota	414	337	279	57	1	0	0	0
Ohio ^d	26,462	18,325	15,645	2,418	11	17	234	0
South Dakota	1,020	813	703	102	5	3	0	0
Wisconsin	6,325	3,254	2,529	722	NA	NA	2	1
South	226,747	180,991	138,761	33,265	4,687	151	984	3,143
Alabama	12,357	6,801	4,952	1,385	240	121	51	52
Arkansas	5,519	3,543	2,583	923	24	11	2	0
Delaware ^a	2,207	1,709	868	81	34	0	0	126
District of Columbia ^{a,c,d}	6,628	5,538	1,701	1,861	1,136	NA	840	0
Florida ^c	34,681	45,611	42,337	900	1,338	NA	47	969
Georgia ^c	18,018	15,070	11,629	3,318	118	NA	5	0
Kentucky	7,119	4,465	3,080	1,244	112	NA	2	27
Louisiana	16,242	6,719	4,896	980	62	0	2	779
Maryland ^b	13,572	7,401	6,476	813	90	NA	22	0
Mississippi	7,251	3,626	3,084	278	61	NA	11	192
North Carolina ^c	16,251	15,709	13,129	2,126	402	0	0	52
Oklahoma ^d	10,448	6,997	6,485	98	412	0	2	0
South Carolina	12,902	6,651	4,861	1,632	139	19	NA	0
Tennessee ^{b,d}	7,732	4,708	2,924	1,639	145	0	0	0
Texas ^c	40,437	36,928	21,724	14,974	230	NA	0	0
Virginia	13,928	9,190	7,223	971	50	X	0	946
West Virginia ^c	1,455	925	809	42	74	NA	0	0
West	119,648	116,950	56,635	57,318	2,579	29	86	303
Alaska ^a	1,862	1,065	947	115	3	0	0	0
Arizona ^c	11,578	6,161	5,260	793	101	2	5	0
California ^c	73,780	87,055	34,655	51,340	763	NA	NA	297
Colorado ^d	5,765	3,498	2,734	519	240	0	5	0
Hawaii ^{a,b}	1,510	455	260	195	0	NA	0	0
Idaho	1,581	1,203	878	269	12	5	33	6
Montana	1,272	632	338	265	24	0	5	0
Nevada	4,881	3,057	2,514	509	34	NA	0	0
New Mexico	2,723	2,026	1,457	524	27	0	18	0
Oregon	5,991	5,829	2,952	1,753	1,124	0	NA	0
Utah	1,944	1,392	744	596	44	8	0	0
Washington	5,816	4,155	3,543	401	199	12	0	0
Wyoming ^c	945	422	353	39	8	2	20	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All figures on admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. The data represents the number of transactions and not the number of individual prisoners who were involved in such movements. Because of different counting procedures among the States, a "0" entry in any category can mean that: (1) the State uses this category of admission or release but had no inmates in the category during 1989; (2) the State uses this category but cannot report the number of inmates in the category; or (3) the State does not use this category. "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 jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bNumbers for admission categories are estimated.

Releases

Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapes and absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1989
385,479	302,327	62,107	10,468	1,020	5,979	1,644	1,934	680,809
18,430	13,136	4,864	0	0	202	124	104	47,168
367,049	289,191	57,243	10,468	1,020	5,777	1,520	1,830	633,641
49,685	38,928	5,648	1,329	657	2,629	437	57	109,394
8,116	6,417	1,018	265	358	44	14	0	6,309
753	447	283	8	4	5	6	0	1,432
4,189	1,706	1,235	115	NA	1,126	7	0	7,268
430	277	137	11	2	0	3	0	1,166
7,193	5,816	1,038	141	104	0	94	0	19,439
21,813	18,729	997	622	133	1,050	243	39	51,227
6,238	4,905	755	61	48	389	62	18	20,458
510	412	16	54	8	14	6	0	1,469
443	219	169	52	NA	1	2	0	626
59,002	45,284	10,506	1,612	151	411	220	818	136,042
10,936	9,802	841	97	47	NA	41	108	24,712
4,355	4,121	161	65	NA	0	8	0	12,220
2,517	2,128	271	13	32	65	8	0	3,584
3,665	3,490	85	73	7	0	10	0	5,616
9,378	7,363	579	1,271	1	96	68	0	31,639
2,089	1,912	144	26	0	0	7	0	3,103
6,982	5,710	526	NA	30	15	18	683	13,921
1,089	647	406	30	0	0	6	0	2,278
347	257	88	1	1	0	0	0	404
14,249	6,846	7,063	28	32	235	45	0	30,538
577	378	190	8	1	0	0	0	1,252
2,818	2,630	152	X	NA	0	9	27	6,775
157,322	115,545	33,403	4,362	145	2,496	610	761	252,614
5,583	3,872	1,385	191	49	48	35	3	13,575
3,198	2,525	619	20	16	4	14	0	6,306
1,026	613	209	60	0	7	5	132	2,284
5,117	1,127	874	1,106	NA	1,990	20	0	6,735
40,326	19,463	19,378	1,329	NA	31	104	21	39,966
13,469	11,519	1,383	138	NA	381	47	1	19,619
3,330	2,131	989	110	NA	16	14	70	8,289
5,704	4,865	745	22	21	0	45	6	17,257
5,595	4,793	683	81	NA	11	27	0	15,378
3,177	2,148	875	60	NA	6	22	66	7,700
15,332	14,363	576	363	0	0	30	0	16,628
5,837	2,654	2,679	414	0	1	34	55	11,608
4,745	3,133	1,433	114	32	0	33	0	14,808
3,853	2,919	854	31	20	0	29	0	10,630
33,343	32,550	128	219	NA	0	65	381	44,022
6,845	6,234	490	34	7	0	80	0	16,273
842	636	103	70	NA	1	6	26	1,536
101,040	89,434	7,686	3,165	67	241	253	194	135,591
1,019	591	396	3	14	14	0	1	1,908
5,013	3,634	1,124	141	2	3	26	83	12,726
76,497	73,574	1,394	1,271	NA	90	148	20	84,338
2,355	1,640	300	318	11	4	16	66	6,908
359	336	10	0	0	1	2	10	1,606
937	716	201	14	0	0	2	4	1,850
575	459	86	23	1	2	4	0	1,328
2,826	1,472	1,293	40	3	0	18	0	5,112
1,990	1,134	725	13	2	109	7	0	2,759
5,076	3,864	41	1,159	1	NA	11	0	6,744
968	838	79	26	20	0	5	0	2,368
3,043	966	1,907	147	11	0	12	0	6,928
382	210	130	10	2	18	2	10	1,016

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Tables 5.10a and 5.10b.

Table 6.58

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1988 and 1989

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than a year		
	1988	1989	Percent change	1988	1989	Percent change
United States, total	627,600	712,563	13.5 %	603,732	680,809	12.8 %
Federal institutions, total	49,928	59,171	18.5	42,738	47,168	10.4
State institutions, total	577,672	653,392	13.1	560,994	633,641	12.9
Northeast	99,180	113,965	14.9	94,522	109,394	15.7
Connecticut ^a	8,005	9,301	16.2	4,723	6,309	33.6
Maine	1,277	1,455	13.9	1,214	1,432	18.0
Massachusetts ^b	6,757	7,524	11.4	6,455	7,268	12.6
New Hampshire	1,019	1,166	14.4	1,019	1,165	14.4
New Jersey	16,936	19,439	14.8	16,936	19,439	14.8
New York	44,560	51,227	15.0	44,560	51,227	15.0
Pennsylvania	17,000	20,469	14.4	17,883	20,458	14.4
Rhode Island ^a	1,906	2,479	30.1	1,179	1,469	24.6
Vermont ^a	820	905	10.4	553	626	13.2
Midwest	120,382	136,338	13.3	120,077	136,042	13.3
Illinois ^{b,c}	21,081	24,712	17.2	21,081	24,712	17.2
Indiana ^b	11,406	12,341	8.2	11,271	12,220	8.4
Iowa ^d	3,034	3,584	18.1	3,034	3,584	18.1
Kansas	5,817	5,616	-3.5	5,817	5,616	-3.5
Michigan ^b	27,612	31,639	14.6	27,612	31,639	14.6
Minnesota	2,799	3,103	10.9	2,799	3,103	10.9
Missouri	12,176	13,921	14.3	12,176	13,921	14.3
Nebraska	2,156	2,393	11.0	2,066	2,278	10.3
North Dakota	466	451	-3.2	414	404	-2.4
Ohio ^c	26,462	30,538	15.4	26,462	30,538	15.4
South Dakota	1,020	1,252	22.7	1,020	1,252	22.7
Wisconsin	6,353	6,788	6.8	6,325	6,775	7.1
South	233,919	262,115	12.1	226,747	252,614	11.4
Alabama	12,610	13,907	10.3	12,357	13,575	9.9
Arkansas	5,519	6,409	16.1	5,519	6,306	14.3
Delaware ^a	3,197	3,458	8.2	2,207	2,284	3.5
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	8,831	10,039	13.7	6,628	6,735	1.6
Florida ^b	34,732	39,999	15.2	34,681	39,966	15.2
Georgia ^b	18,787	20,885	11.2	18,018	19,619	8.9
Kentucky	7,119	8,289	16.4	7,119	8,289	16.4
Louisiana	16,242	17,257	6.2	16,242	17,257	6.2
Maryland	14,276	16,514	15.7	13,572	15,378	13.3
Mississippi	7,384	7,911	7.1	7,251	7,700	6.2
North Carolina ^b	17,078	17,454	2.2	16,251	16,628	2.3
Oklahoma ^c	10,448	11,608	11.1	10,448	11,608	11.1
South Carolina	13,888	15,720	13.2	12,902	14,808	14.8
Tennessee ^c	7,732	10,630	37.5	7,732	10,630	37.5
Texas ^b	40,437	44,022	8.9	40,437	44,022	8.9
Virginia	14,184	16,477	16.2	13,928	16,273	16.8
West Virginia ^b	1,455	1,536	5.6	1,455	1,536	5.6
West	124,191	140,974	13.5	119,648	135,591	13.3
Alaska ^a	2,588	2,744	6.0	1,862	1,908	2.5
Arizona ^b	12,095	13,251	9.6	11,578	12,726	9.9
California ^b	76,171	87,297	14.6	73,780	84,338	14.3
Colorado ^c	5,765	6,908	19.8	5,765	6,908	19.8
Hawaii ^a	2,300	2,470	7.4	1,510	1,606	6.4
Idaho	1,581	1,850	17.0	1,581	1,850	17.0
Montana	1,272	1,328	4.4	1,272	1,328	4.4
Nevada	4,881	5,112	4.7	4,881	5,112	4.7
New Mexico	2,825	2,932	3.8	2,723	2,759	1.3
Oregon	5,991	6,744	12.6	5,991	6,744	12.6
Utah	1,961	2,394	22.1	1,944	2,368	21.8
Washington	5,816	6,928	19.1	5,816	6,928	19.1
Wyoming ^d	945	1,016	7.5	945	1,016	7.5

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^cCounts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to a year or less. See "Sentencing Information" for relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 19.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 5.1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.59

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1989

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	712,563	343,550	334,952	5,994	2,480	25,587
Federal Institutions, total	59,171	39,483	18,092	1,065	464	67
State institutions, total	653,392	304,067	316,860	4,929	2,016	25,520
Northeast	113,965	52,619	56,888	197	206	4,055
Connecticut ^{a,b}	9,301	2,661	4,458	8	9	2,165
Maine	1,455	1,423	17	15	0	0
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	7,524	4,091	2,770	12	34	617
New Hampshire	1,166	1,116	47	0	3	0
New Jersey	19,439	6,535	11,979	6	13	906
New York	51,227	25,368	25,249	137	124	349
Pennsylvania	20,469	8,897	11,525	14	15	18
Rhode Island ^a	2,479	1,623	843	5	8	0
Vermont ^{a,d}	905	905	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	136,338	64,826	67,071	1,165	76	3,200
Illinois ^{b,c}	24,712	7,529	14,881	27	16	2,259
Indiana ^c	12,341	7,612	4,704	24	1	0
Iowa ^{b,c}	3,584	2,722	777	42	6	37
Kansas ^b	5,616	3,396	1,856	69	21	274
Michigan ^{b,c}	31,639	12,669	18,319	112	16	523
Minnesota ^b	3,103	1,909	854	246	3	91
Missouri	13,921	7,433	6,453	26	7	2
Nebraska	2,393	1,527	769	83	0	14
North Dakota	451	378	4	68	1	0
Ohio ^d	30,538	14,764	15,774	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,252	898	34	320	0	0
Wisconsin	6,788	3,989	2,646	148	5	0
South	262,115	97,444	151,892	1,177	189	11,413
Alabama	13,907	5,324	8,575	4	3	1
Arkansas ^d	6,409	3,060	3,313	1	0	35
Delaware ^a	3,458	1,210	2,198	2	4	44
District of Columbia ^{a,c,d}	10,039	152	9,872	0	0	15
Florida ^{b,c}	39,999	16,909	22,270	11	16	793
Georgia ^c	20,885	7,110	13,694	14	1	66
Kentucky	8,289	5,762	2,526	1	0	0
Louisiana	17,257	4,797	12,460	0	0	0
Maryland	16,514	4,276	12,211	7	0	20
Mississippi	7,911	2,393	5,481	10	10	17
North Carolina ^c	17,454	6,721	10,129	416	13	175
Oklahoma ^b	11,608	6,742	3,861	691	0	314
South Carolina	15,720	5,689	9,986	9	2	34
Tennessee ^e	10,630	5,654	4,519	NA	NA	457
Texas ^{b,c}	44,022	14,220	20,314	4	117	9,367
Virginia	16,477	6,112	10,262	6	22	75
West Virginia ^c	1,536	1,313	221	1	1	0
West	140,974	89,178	41,009	2,390	1,545	6,852
Alaska ^a	2,744	1,508	329	878	29	0
Arizona ^c	13,251	10,616	2,197	421	13	4
California ^c	87,297	50,897	32,241	NA	NA	4,159
Colorado ^d	6,908	5,028	1,612	69	22	177
Hawaii ^{a,b,d}	2,470	665	147	18	1,308	332
Idaho	1,850	1,659	26	93	10	62
Montana	1,328	1,059	25	242	2	0
Nevada ^b	5,112	2,737	1,510	52	45	768
New Mexico	2,932	2,487	328	106	5	6
Oregon ^d	6,744	5,224	952	155	18	395
Utah	2,394	2,055	208	54	26	51
Washington ^b	6,928	4,439	1,377	250	66	796
Wyoming ^{b,c}	1,016	804	57	52	1	102

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bHispanic prisoners were classified as persons of unknown race.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather

than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dRacial group membership of the population was estimated.

^eTennessee reported persons whose race is neither black nor white under "other race," here reported under "unknown race."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 5.6.

Table 6.60

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, 1989

(Rate per 100,000 resident population)

Region and Jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length			Region and Jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced		Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	284	271	13	South	303	292	11
Federal Institutions, total	24	19	5	Alabama	336	328	8
State Institutions, total	260	253	8	Arkansas	265	261	4
Northeast	224	215	9	Delaware ^a	504	333	171
Connecticut ^a	286	194	92	District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	1,687	1,132	555
Maine	117	116	2	Florida ^b	307	307	0
Massachusetts ^b	127	122	4	Georgia ^b	319	300	19
New Hampshire	103	103	X	Kentucky	222	222	X
New Jersey	251	251	0	Louisiana	396	396	X
New York	285	285	X	Maryland	347	323	24
Pennsylvania	169	169	0	Mississippi	301	293	8
Rhode Island ^a	247	146	101	North Carolina ^b	262	250	12
Vermont ^a	157	109	48	Oklahoma ^c	361	361	NA
Midwest	225	225	0	South Carolina	441	416	26
Illinois ^{b,c}	211	211	NA	Tennessee ^c	213	213	0
Indiana ^b	219	217	2	Texas ^b	257	257	X
Iowa ^b	126	126	X	Virginia	266	263	3
Kansas	222	222	X	West Virginia ^b	84	84	X
Michigan ^b	340	340	X	West	266	256	10
Minnesota	71	71	X	Alaska ^a	519	361	158
Missouri	269	269	X	Arizona ^b	365	350	14
Nebraska	148	141	7	California ^b	293	283	10
North Dakota	69	62	7	Colorado ^c	207	207	NA
Ohio ^c	279	279	NA	Hawaii ^a	219	142	77
South Dakota	175	175	0	Idaho	180	180	X
Wisconsin	138	138	0	Montana	165	165	0
				Nevada	438	438	X
				New Mexico	190	178	11
				Oregon	235	235	X
				Utah	139	137	2
				Washington	142	142	X
				Wyoming ^b	216	216	X

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bIncarceration rates for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and

Wyoming are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^cCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 5.4.

Table 6.61

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1988 and 1989

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length													
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced			1 year or less			Unsentenced	
	1988	1989	Percent change	1988	1989	Percent change	1988	1989	Percent change	1988	1989	1988	1989	
United States, total	606,810	683,367	12.6 %	583,616	653,886	12.0 %	23,194	29,481	27.1 %	9,263	12,320	13,931	17,161	
Federal institutions, total	44,205	53,387	20.8	37,850	43,795	15.7	6,355	9,592	50.9	1,867	2,467	4,488	7,125	
State institutions, total	562,605	629,980	12.0	545,766	610,091	11.8	16,839	19,889	18.1	7,396	9,853	9,443	10,036	
Northeast	96,475	109,256	13.2	91,788	104,695	14.1	4,687	4,561	-2.7	1,669	1,790	3,018	2,771	
Connecticut ^a	7,516	8,777	16.8	4,380	5,936	35.5	3,136	2,841	-9.4	865	843	2,271	1,998	
Maine	1,285	1,442	12.2	1,202	1,419	18.1	83	23	-72.3	63	23	20	0	
Massachusetts	6,662	7,610	10.9	6,455	7,268	12.6	407	342	-16.0	302	256	105	86	
New Hampshire	983	1,135	15.5	959	1,101	14.8	24	34	41.7	0	0	24	34	
New Jersey	14,652	16,017	9.3	14,652	16,017	9.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
New York	44,560	51,227	15.0	44,560	51,227	15.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	17,929	19,692	9.8	17,890	19,659	9.9	39	33	-15.4	17	11	22	22	
Rhode Island ^a	1,918	2,476	29.1	1,187	1,467	23.6	731	1,009	38.0	283	487	448	522	
Vermont ^a	770	860	14.3	503	601	19.5	267	279	4.5	139	170	128	109	
Midwest	120,209	136,153	13.3	119,710	135,790	13.4	499	363	-27.3	294	291	205	72	
Illinois ^b	21,081	24,712	17.2	21,081	24,712	17.2	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0	
Indiana	11,444	12,353	7.9	11,271	12,220	8.4	173	133	-23.1	135	121	38	12	
Iowa	3,034	3,584	18.1	3,034	3,584	18.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Kansas	5,932	5,628	-5.1	5,930	5,628	-5.1	2	0	--	0	0	2	0	
Michigan	27,612	31,639	14.6	27,612	31,639	14.6	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Minnesota	2,942	3,140	6.7	2,807	3,096	10.3	135	44	-67.4	0	0	135	44	
Missouri	12,176	13,921	14.3	12,176	13,921	14.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska	2,161	2,419	11.9	2,048	2,292	11.9	113	127	12.4	83	111	30	16	
North Dakota	525	511	-2.7	473	464	-1.9	52	47	-9.6	52	47	0	0	
Ohio ^b	26,113	30,300	16.0	26,113	30,300	16.0	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0	
South Dakota	1,030	1,277	24.0	1,030	1,277	24.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Wisconsin	6,159	6,669	8.3	6,135	6,657	8.5	24	12	-50.0	24	12	0	0	
South	222,364	245,306	10.3	215,400	235,865	9.5	6,964	9,441	35.6	4,525	6,726	2,439	2,715	
Alabama	12,365	13,619	10.1	12,112	13,287	9.7	253	332	31.2	253	332	0	0	
Arkansas	5,455	5,777	5.9	5,455	5,674	4.0	NA	103	X	NA	103	0	0	
Delaware ^a	3,045	3,073	0.9	2,129	2,078	-2.4	916	995	8.6	373	307	543	688	
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	8,381	9,218	10.0	6,178	5,914	-4.3	2,203	3,304	50.0	556	1,541	1,647	1,763	
Florida	34,327	39,566	15.3	34,276	39,533	15.3	51	33	-35.3	51	33	0	0	
Georgia	18,787	20,885	11.2	18,018	19,619	8.9	769	1,266	64.6	769	1,266	0	0	
Kentucky	6,187	6,878	11.2	6,187	6,878	11.2	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	12,110	13,119	8.3	12,110	13,119	8.3	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Maryland	14,084	16,248	15.4	13,389	15,129	13.0	695	1,119	61.0	695	1,119	0	0	
Mississippi	6,348	6,752	6.4	6,277	6,624	5.5	71	128	80.3	71	128	0	0	
North Carolina	17,292	17,665	2.2	16,251	16,628	2.3	1,041	1,037	-0.4	827	826	214	211	
Oklahoma ^b	8,921	9,818	10.1	8,921	9,818	10.1	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0	
South Carolina	13,002	14,909	14.7	12,064	13,895	15.2	938	1,014	8.1	930	998	8	16	
Tennessee ^b	7,354	7,769	5.6	7,354	7,725	5.0	0	44	--	0	44	0	0	
Texas	40,437	44,022	8.9	40,437	44,022	8.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Virginia	12,787	14,415	12.7	12,787	14,386	12.5	0	29	--	0	29	0	0	
West Virginia	1,482	1,573	6.1	1,455	1,536	5.6	27	37	37.0	X	X	27	37	
West	123,557	139,265	12.7	118,868	133,741	12.5	4,689	5,524	17.8	908	1,046	3,781	4,478	
Alaska ^a	2,307	2,484	7.7	1,661	1,725	3.9	646	759	17.5	97	117	549	642	
Arizona	12,095	13,251	9.6	11,578	12,726	9.9	517	525	1.5	517	525	0	0	
California	76,171	87,297	14.6	73,780	84,338	14.3	2,391	2,959	23.8	0	0	2,391	2,959	
Colorado ^b	5,646	6,431	13.9	5,646	6,431	13.9	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0	
Hawaii ^a	2,155	2,291	6.3	1,398	1,495	6.9	757	796	5.2	160	184	597	612	
Idaho	1,493	1,641	9.9	1,493	1,641	9.9	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Montana	1,249	1,308	4.7	1,249	1,308	4.7	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	4,902	5,374	9.6	4,801	5,310	10.6	101	64	-36.6	0	0	101	64	
New Mexico	2,745	3,001	9.3	2,643	2,790	5.6	102	211	106.9	102	173	0	38	
Oregon	4,703	5,714	21.5	4,703	5,714	21.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Utah	2,057	2,433	18.3	1,943	2,307	18.7	114	126	10.5	17	19	97	107	
Washington	7,089	7,024	-0.9	7,028	6,940	-1.3	61	84	37.7	15	28	46	56	
Wyoming	945	1,016	7.5	945	1,016	7.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^bCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 19.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 5.18.

Table 6.62

Prison admissions in 36 States

By admission type and selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1985

Characteristic	All admissions	New court commitments
Number of admissions	188,821	133,755
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Sex		
Male	93.8	93.2
Female	6.2	6.8
Race		
White	53.3	53.8
Black	45.6	45.0
Other	1.0	1.2
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	17.0	16.8
Non-Hispanic	83.0	83.2
Age at admission		
Under 18 years	1.3	1.8
18 to 24 years	36.2	39.4
25 to 29 years	24.5	22.7
30 to 34 years	16.7	15.3
35 to 44 years	14.7	13.9
45 to 54 years	4.1	4.2
55 years or older	2.5	2.6
Median age	27 years	27 years
Education		
8th grade or less	23.5	24.1
9th to 11th grade	43.7	43.6
High school graduate	25.1	24.3
Some college	7.3	7.7
Other	0.2	0.4
Median education	10th grade	10th grade

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). Thirty-six States and the District of Columbia provided data on prison admissions, releases, and parole entries during 1985. Thirty-six States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons provided data on discharges from parole in 1985.

The 188,821 admissions reported in these States represented three-fourths of all the admissions to State prisons in 1985. New court commitments are defined as persons without prior prison time served for the offense for which they were committed.

Data on sex were reported for 99.8 percent of the 188,821 admissions to prison with a sentence of more than a year, data on race for 92.7 percent, data on ethnicity for 77.2 percent, and data on education for 55.1 percent. Data on sex were also reported for 99.8 percent of the 133,755 new court commitments with a sentence of more than a year, data on race for 92.1 percent, data on ethnicity for 75.5 percent, and data on education for 53 percent. Data on age at admission were reported for 100 percent of all admissions and 100 percent of new court commitments. The median is the point above which and below which 50 percent of all cases fall.

These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 11.

Table 6.63

New court commitments to prisons in 36 States

By offense, sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1985

Most serious offense	All new court commitments	Sex		Race			Hispanic
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	
Number of admissions	132,566	123,528	8,998	65,366	54,704	1,383	16,278
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	35.1	35.9	23.6	32.0	38.8	37.9	34.9
Homicide ^a	6.2	6.1	8.1	5.7	6.4	8.4	7.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.4
Murder	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.1	3.0	2.6
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.8
Negligent manslaughter	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.7	3.1	1.9
Unspecified homicide	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2
Kidnaping	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.8
Rape	2.7	2.9	0.4	2.9	2.7	4.3	1.8
Other sexual assault	4.7	5.0	0.8	6.8	2.5	3.1	3.6
Robbery	13.3	13.7	7.4	9.0	18.3	9.7	13.7
Assault	6.8	6.9	5.5	6.1	7.7	9.7	7.0
Other violent	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4
Property offenses	42.4	41.9	50.4	45.2	41.0	42.3	33.3
Burglary	21.2	22.2	7.2	22.9	19.0	21.3	22.5
Larceny-theft	10.1	9.4	20.8	9.7	11.7	8.0	5.4
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	2.4	1.0	2.3	2.2	3.0	2.0
Arson	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.5
Fraud	5.2	4.2	18.4	6.3	4.4	6.3	1.9
Stolen property	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.7	0.7
Other property	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.4
Drug offenses	13.2	12.9	17.4	12.5	12.0	5.7	24.0
Possession	2.4	2.3	3.5	1.9	2.5	0.7	4.0
Trafficking	5.8	5.7	6.4	5.6	5.1	1.7	12.6
Other drug	5.0	4.8	7.5	5.0	4.4	3.3	7.3
Public-order offenses	7.9	8.0	6.8	8.6	7.1	13.7	6.2
Weapons	1.8	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.3	1.4	2.2
Other public-order	6.1	6.1	6.2	7.4	4.7	12.2	4.0
Other offenses	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.4	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.62. Data on offense distribution are based on all new court commitments with a sentence of more than a year for whom the most serious offense was reported. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

^aHomicide includes all deaths where the offender intentionally killed someone without legal justification or accidentally killed someone through reckless or grossly negligent conduct.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 14.

Table 6.64

New court commitments to prisons in 36 States

By offense and sentence to life in prison or to death, United States, 1985

Most serious offense	Number	Maximum sentence length ^a				
		Total	Life sentence		Life plus additional years	Death
			Life	Life without parole		
All offenses	111,204	2.7 %	2.5 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Violent offenses	41,513	5.8	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Homicide ^b	7,057	26.9	25.9	0.6	0.4	1.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,376	38.7	38.4	0.3	0.0	2.1
Murder	2,502	52.3	51.9	0.4	0.0	2.8
Nonnegligent manslaughter	874	0.0	X	X	X	0.0
Negligent manslaughter	2,166	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unspecified homicide	1,515	38.2	34.2	2.0	2.0	2.5
Kidnaping	834	10.7	9.8	0.5	0.4	0.0
Rape	3,422	4.7	4.2	0.4	0.1	0.0
Other sexual assault	5,725	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Robbery	15,610	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Assault	8,114	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other violent	751	0.0	X	X	X	0.0
Property offenses	45,245	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burglary	22,339	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Larceny-theft	10,999	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Motor vehicle theft	2,118	0.0	X	X	X	0.0
Arson	1,002	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud	5,302	0.0	X	X	X	0.0
Stolen property	2,594	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other property	891	0.0	X	X	X	0.0
Drug offenses	14,557	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Possession	3,008	11.7	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trafficking	7,604	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other drug	3,945	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public-order offenses	8,062	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Weapons	2,149	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other public-order	5,913	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other offenses	1,827	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 6.62. Data on offense distribution and sentence length are based on all new court commitments for whom the most serious offense and sentence length were reported. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

^aSentence length refers to the maximum sentence that an offender may be required to serve for the most serious offense.

^bHomicide includes all deaths where the offender intentionally killed someone without legal justification or accidentally killed someone through reckless or grossly negligent conduct.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 21.

Table 6.65

Characteristics of State prison inmates

United States, 1979 and 1986

	Percent of prison inmates	
	1979	1986
Sex		
Male	96.0 %	95.6 %
Female	4.0	4.4
Race		
White	49.6	49.7
Black	47.8	46.9
Other	2.6	3.4
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	9.9	12.6
Non-Hispanic	90.1	87.4
Age^a		
Less than 18 years	0.8	0.5
18 to 24 years	35.6	26.7
25 to 34 years	42.4	45.7
35 to 44 years	13.2	19.4
45 to 54 years	5.1	5.2
55 to 64 years	1.7	1.8
65 years or older	0.5	0.6
Marital status		
Married	22.4	20.3
Widowed	2.3	1.9
Divorced	16.9	18.1
Separated	6.6	6.0
Never married	51.9	53.7
Education^b		
Less than 12 years	52.7	61.6
12 years or more	47.3	38.4
Military service		
Served	23.8	20.2
Never served	76.2	79.8
Pre-arrest employment		
Employed	70.5	69.0
Full-time	60.5	57.4
Part-time	10.0	11.6
Not employed	29.5	31.0
Looking	14.0	18.0
Not looking	15.5	13.0
Income prior to arrest		
<u>Free at least 1 year, annual income</u>		
No income	1.6	1.6
Less than \$3,000	24.5	24.7
\$3,000 to \$9,999	37.9	33.7
More than \$10,000	36.0	39.9
<u>Free less than 1 year, monthly income</u>		
Less than \$500	39.5	40.1
\$500 to \$999	29.2	28.4
More than \$1,000	31.4	31.5

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey, conducted in 1979 and 1986, employs a stratified probability sampling design with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. In 1979, 11,397 interviews were conducted at 215 prisons with a selected sample of about 12,000 inmates. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted at 275 prisons from a sample of approximately 15,000 inmates. In 1979, the State prison population was an estimated 274,563. In 1986, the estimated prison population was 450,416. For each characteristic other than ethnicity and income, data were available for at least 99 percent of the inmates. Ethnicity data were available for 95 percent of the inmates in both 1979 and 1986. Income data were available for 50 percent of the inmates in 1979 and 89 percent of the inmates in 1986. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aThe median age was 26 in 1979 and 28 in 1986.

^bThe median number of years education was 11 in 1979 and 10 in 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986*, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3, Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.66

Current offense of State prison inmates

By criminal history, United States, 1986

Current offense	Criminal history of prison inmates ^a		
	First timers	Recidivists ^b	
		No prior violence	Prior violence
Violent offenses			
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder ^c	29.1	20.5	15.0
Negligent manslaughter	10.1	5.4	3.5
Kidnaping	2.8	3.1	3.5
Rape	7.6	7.8	7.8
Other sexual assault	10.8	8.1	6.6
Robbery	27.0	40.0	43.9
Assault	10.9	14.0	18.1
Other violent	1.7	1.2	1.5
Nonviolent offenses			
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Property offenses			
Burglary	25.8	38.6	35.8
Larceny/theft	9.8	13.6	14.1
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	3.2	3.8
Arson	3.1	1.3	1.8
Fraud	11.0	8.7	6.2
Stolen property	1.0	4.8	4.8
Other property offenses	0.9	1.0	1.5
Drug offenses			
Possession	6.6	6.4	6.3
Trafficking	26.1	10.1	9.5
Other drug	0.4	0.6	0.5
Public-order offenses			
Weapons offense	3.2	2.2	5.7
Other public-order ^d	7.1	8.2	8.8
Other offenses	4.4	1.1	1.1

Note: See Note, table 6.65.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^b Defined as having previously been sentenced to probation or incarceration as a juvenile or adult.^c Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.^d Includes offenses such as commercialized vice and probation and parole violations.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986*, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Table 6; p. 5, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.67

Characteristics of State prison inmates

By sex, United States, 1979 and 1986

Characteristic	Percent of prison inmates			
	1979		1986	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Race and ethnicity				
White non-Hispanic	36.6 %	39.0 %	39.6 %	39.5 %
Black non-Hispanic	53.2	48.5	46.1	45.3
Hispanic	7.6	10.0	11.7	12.6
Other race ^a	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
Age				
17 years or younger	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5
18 to 24 years	31.2	35.8	22.3	26.9
25 to 34 years	45.6	42.2	50.5	45.5
35 to 44 years	15.1	13.8	19.6	19.4
45 to 54 years	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.2
55 to 64 years	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9
65 years or older	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6
Marital status				
Married	21.4	22.4	20.1	20.4
Widowed	8.2	2.0	6.7	1.6
Divorced	18.9	16.8	20.5	18.0
Separated	15.0	6.3	11.0	5.8
Never married	36.4	52.5	41.7	54.3
Education^b				
8th grade or less	14.8	19.1	16.5	21.0
Some high school	46.3	48.3	40.4	40.8
High school graduate	28.5	22.5	28.4	27.4
Some college or more	12.4	10.2	14.8	10.8
Prearrest employment				
Employed	51.7	71.3	47.1	70.1
Full-time	43.0	61.3	37.1	58.4
Part-time	8.7	10.0	10.0	11.7
Not employed	48.3	28.7	52.9	30.0
Looking	14.7	13.9	22.0	17.8
Not looking	33.6	14.8	30.9	12.2

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities. The sample design is a stratified two-stage selection with the probability of selection proportional to the size of the correctional facility. In the first stage the sample is selected independently from two frames: the first for males only, and a second to allow an oversample of females. Within each frame, facilities are stratified by type (prison versus community corrections facility) and by census region. In the second stage, interviewers visit each selected facility and select a sample of inmates using predetermined sampling procedures. In 1979, 11,397 interviews were conducted at 215 prisons with a selected sample of about 12,000 inmates. In 1986, 13,711 interviews at 275 facilities were conducted from a sample of about 15,000 inmates. The estimated number of female inmates is 11,080 in 1979 and 19,812 in 1986. The estimated number of male inmates is 263,484 in 1979 and 430,604 in 1986. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^a Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.^b Based upon highest grade attended.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 6.68

Most serious offense of female State prison inmates

United States, 1979 and 1986

Most serious offense	Percent of female State prison inmates ^a	
	1979	1986
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	48.9	40.7
Murder ^b	15.5	13.0
Negligent manslaughter	9.8	6.8
Kidnaping	1.4	0.9
Rape	0.4	0.2
Other sexual assault	0.3	0.9
Robbery	13.6	10.6
Assault	7.6	7.1
Other violent	0.4	1.2
Property offenses	36.8	41.2
Burglary	5.3	5.9
Larceny/theft	11.2	14.7
Motor vehicle theft	0.5	0.5
Arson	1.2	1.2
Fraud	17.3	17.0
Stolen property	0.9	1.6
Other property	0.4	0.4
Drug offenses	10.5	12.0
Possession	2.7	4.0
Trafficking	7.1	7.3
Other drug/unspecified	0.7	0.7
Public-order offenses	2.9	5.1
Weapons	0.9	0.9
Other public-order	2.0	4.3
Other offenses	0.9	0.9

Note: See Note, table 6.67. Offense data were available for at least 99 percent of the inmates in 1979 and 1986.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 6.69

Criminal history of female offenders in correctional facilities

By number of times arrested, number of times incarcerated, and type of first arrest offense, United States, 1987^a

	Adults (N=1,880)	Juveniles (N=214)
Number of arrests		
1	26.3 %	18.3 %
2 to 4	35.0	30.8
5 to 9	20.4	27.7
10 to 19	11.1	15.3
20 to 29	4.5	4.9
30 or more	2.7	3.0
Number of times incarcerated		
1	45.8	30.2
2 to 4	39.8	35.7
5 to 9	8.8	21.1
10 to 19	3.1	10.5
20 to 29	1.3	1.5
30 or more	1.2	1.0
Offense at first arrest		
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	8.7	4.1
Robbery	4.3	4.6
Aggravated assault, kidnapping	3.2	7.1
Burglary, breaking and entering	3.0	3.6
Larceny, theft	19.2	25.0
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	4.1
Arson	0.3	2.0
Nonaggravated assaults	1.4	2.0
Forgery, counterfeiting	5.2	1.5
Fraud, worthless checks	7.4	0.5
Embezzlement	0.8	0.5
Stolen property	0.9	0.0
Weapons (carrying)	1.1	0.5
Prostitution, commercial vice	3.8	2.0
Sex offenses	0.7	1.5
Drug abuse violations	16.2	5.1
Offenses against family	0.6	0.5
Driving while intoxicated	3.6	0.5
Drunkenness	3.0	1.0
Disorderly conduct	3.9	3.1
Curfew, loitering (juveniles)	0.8	3.1
Runaway (juveniles)	2.9	20.5
Traffic violations	3.2	0.0
Multiple offenses	2.6	4.6
All other offenses	1.5	2.6

Note: These data are from a survey conducted by the American Correctional Association's Task Force on the Female Offender. In late 1987 the Task Force mailed surveys to over 400 correctional facilities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Each facility coordinator was asked to administer the questionnaire to a specified number of adult inmates or juvenile residents, using a random selection procedure specified in the instructions. Overall, the requested sample was 2,958 respondents. This represents approximately 6.9 percent of the approximately 43,000 female inmates in the United States.

Usable responses were received from a total of 2,094 inmates, or 70.8 percent of those requested. The number of adult respondents was 1,880 and the number of juvenile respondents was 214. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Information on number of arrests was not available for 162 adults and 12 juveniles; number of times incarcerated, 162 adults and 15 juveniles; and first arrest offense, 256 adults and 18 juveniles.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: American Correctional Association, *The Female Offender: What Does the Future Hold?* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1990), p. 66, Table 67; p. 67, Tables 69, 70. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.70

Sentence length and time served by female State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1986

(In months)

Most serious offense	Average maximum sentence of women admitted in 1986	Average time served by female inmates released in 1986
All offenses	66	16
Violent offenses	108	27
Murder ^a	200	42
Negligent manslaughter	107	27
Kidnaping	106	38
Sexual assault ^b	146	24
Robbery	91	26
Assault	67	19
Other violent	71	19
Property offenses	53	13
Burglary	57	14
Larceny/theft	52	13
Motor vehicle theft	34	10
Arson	86	16
Fraud	52	13
Stolen property	43	14
Other property	39	13
Drug offenses	54	14
Possession	57	11
Trafficking	57	17
Other or unspecified drug	47	12
Public-order offenses	47	12
Weapons	53	15
Other public-order	47	12
Other offenses	48	15

Note: See Note, table 6.67. There were 8,506 females admitted and 9,471 released in 40 jurisdictions in 1986. The maximum sentence data is for new court commitments, and the time served data is for first releases only.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bBased upon 74 new court commitments and 68 first releases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.71

Use of illegal drugs prior to incarceration by State prison inmates

By sex, United States, 1986

Illegal drug use before prison	Percent of State prison inmates	
	Female	Male
Any drug^a		
Ever used	71.9 %	79.9 %
Ever used on a regular basis ^b	56.5	62.6
Used in month before current offense	49.6	56.0
Used daily in month before current offense	39.2	42.7
Major drug^c		
Ever used	53.8	52.3
Ever used on a regular basis ^b	39.3	34.8
Used in month before current offense	32.2	27.8
Used daily in month before current offense	24.2	18.3
Under the influence of drugs at the time of current offense	33.7	35.4

Note: See Note, table 6.67. Drug use history was based on self-reports provided by the inmates. In the interview, inmates were asked a very detailed set of questions about each of 10 drugs. Drug use histories were developed by examining the responses to all 10 sets of questions. The drugs that were specifically asked about were heroin or methadone; amphetamines and barbiturates (alone or in combination); methaqualone (quaaludes); cocaine; LSD; PCP; and marijuana or hashish. Alcohol use was examined in a separate set of questions.

^aIncludes heroin, methadone, amphetamines, methaqualone, barbiturates, cocaine, PCP, LSD, and marijuana/hashish.

^bUsed once a week or more for at least a month.

^cMajor drugs include heroin, methadone, cocaine, PCP, and LSD.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.72

Female offenders in correctional facilities reporting prior alcohol and drug use

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1987^a

Type of drug	Adults (N=1,880)	Juveniles (N=214)
Alcohol		
Never	25.7 %	18.8 %
Once or twice a month	33.2	20.7
Once or twice a week	25.2	29.6
Daily	15.9	30.9
Marihuana		
Never	44.5	22.5
Once or twice a month	22.2	13.6
Once or twice a week	14.0	16.9
Daily	19.3	47.0
Heroin		
Never	69.8	87.8
Once or twice a month	5.5	4.7
Once or twice a week	3.5	1.9
Daily	21.2	4.6
Cocaine		
Never	50.8	53.0
Once or twice a month	16.8	18.9
Once or twice a week	10.4	9.9
Daily	22.0	18.3
Crack		
Never	85.5	76.1
Once or twice a month	4.3	10.3
Once or twice a week	3.4	6.1
Daily	6.8	7.5

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Respondents were asked: "How often did you use . . . ?" Information on alcohol use was not available for 20 adults and 1 juvenile; marihuana, 34 adults and 1 juvenile; heroin, 35 adults and 1 juvenile; cocaine, 38 adults and 1 juvenile; and crack, 38 adults and 1 juvenile.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: American Correctional Association, *The Female Offender: What Does the Future Hold?* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1990), pp. 59, 60; Tables 43-47. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.73

Female State prison inmates under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the current offense

By type of offense, United States, 1986

Most serious offense	Not under the influence	Under the influence			Both
		Total	Drugs only	Alcohol only	
All offenses	53.9 %	40.2 %	25.5 %	12.4 %	8.3 %
Violent offenses	53.3	46.7	16.7	20.0	10.0
Property offenses	55.7	44.2	30.2	7.0	7.0
Drug offenses	51.0	49.0	40.4	2.9	5.7
Public-order offenses	49.0	50.9	24.2	15.8	10.9
Other offenses	62.8	37.2	15.7	17.3	4.2

Note: See Notes, tables 6.67 and 6.71.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 5, Table 10.

Table 6.74

Relationship of violent female offenders to their victims

By offense and reported history of physical or sexual abuse, United States, 1986

Offense and victim-offender relationship	Percent of violent female State prison inmates		
	Total	Prior physical or sexual abuse	No prior physical or sexual abuse
All inmates	100.0 %	49.3 %	50.7 %
Relative or intimate			
Homicide	33.7	39.5	27.9
Robbery	25.2	31.8	18.7
Assault	1.0	0.8	1.1
Other ^a	3.6	3.0	4.2
Acquaintance			
Homicide	3.9	3.9	4.0
Robbery	30.2	29.3	31.2
Assault	13.5	13.3	13.7
Other ^a	6.0	4.3	7.6
Stranger			
Homicide	8.3	8.9	7.7
Robbery	2.5	2.9	2.1
Assault	36.1	31.2	40.9
Other ^a	10.9	10.6	11.2
Assault	19.1	14.8	23.3
Other ^a	4.7	4.7	4.7
Other ^a	1.4	1.1	1.7

Note: See Note, table 6.67. The set of questions about victims was asked of each inmate whose "controlling offense" was a violent crime. The controlling offense is defined as the offense with the longest sentence.

^aOther includes violent offenses such as sexual assault, kidnaping, child abuse, hit and run with injury, and extortion.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 6.75

Female offenders in correctional facilities reporting physical and sexual abuse

By prevalence of abuse, number of incidents, and age at first incident, United States, 1987^a

	Adults (N=1,880)	Juveniles (N=214)
Physical abuse		
Yes	53.0 %	61.8 %
No	47.0	38.2
Number of incidents^b		
1 or 2	17.7	17.4
3 to 10	33.3	35.6
11 or more	49.0	47.0
Age at first incident^b		
Under 5 years	5.3	15.1
5 to 9 years	15.4	30.2
10 to 14 years	15.6	45.2
15 to 19 years	33.8	7.9
20 to 24 years	18.3	1.6
25 to 29 years	5.3	NA
30 to 34 years	4.0	NA
35 to 39 years	1.4	NA
40 years and older	0.9	NA
Sexual abuse		
Yes	35.6	54.3
No	64.4	45.7
Number of incidents^c		
1 or 2	45.3	39.3
3 to 10	32.2	33.3
11 or more	22.5	27.4
Age at first incident^c		
Under 5 years	5.2	5.5
5 to 9 years	28.5	32.8
10 to 14 years	28.0	39.6
15 to 19 years	22.5	11.2
20 to 24 years	8.0	0.9
25 to 29 years	4.7	NA
30 years and older	3.1	NA

Note: See Note, table 6.69. The initial questions asked of respondents were: "Have you ever been the victim of physical abuse (e.g., being beaten, kicked, or tied up)?" and "Have you ever been the victim of sexual abuse?" Information on prevalence of physical abuse was not available for 27 adults and 10 juveniles; incidents of physical abuse, 30 adults and 6 juveniles; age at first incident of physical abuse, 51 adults and 11 juveniles; prevalence of sexual abuse, 63 adults and 4 juveniles; incidents of sexual abuse, 46 adults and 1 juvenile; and age at first incident of sexual abuse, 58 adults and 2 juveniles.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bPertains only to those respondents who reported physical abuse: 982 adults and 126 juveniles.

^cPertains only to those respondents who reported sexual abuse: 646 adults and 114 juveniles.

Source: American Correctional Association, *The Female Offender: What Does the Future Hold?* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1990), p. 56, Tables 31, 32; p. 57, Tables 37-39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.76

Female offenders in correctional facilities

By number of children and age at birth of first child, United States, 1987^a

Characteristic	Adults (N=1,880)	Juveniles (N=214)
Number of children		
None	20.9 %	84.0 %
1	24.8	12.7
2	22.6	2.3
3	15.5	0.5
4	8.4	0.0
5	4.2	0.5
6	1.5	0.0
7 or more	2.1	0.0
Age at birth of first child^b		
Under 12 years	0.3	2.8
12 years	0.4	2.8
13 years	2.0	11.4
14 years	3.8	11.4
15 years	7.6	20.1
16 years	14.3	28.7
17 years	14.3	11.4
18 years	14.1	5.7
19 years	12.5	5.7
20 years	8.1	NA
21 years	7.7	NA
22 to 24 years	8.7	NA
25 to 27 years	3.8	NA
28 years and older	2.5	NA

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Information on number of children was not available for 17 adults and 1 juvenile; and age at birth of first child, 28 adults and 1 juvenile.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bPertains only to those respondents who have children: 1,472 adults and 35 juveniles.

Source: American Correctional Association, *The Female Offender: What Does the Future Hold?* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1990), p. 47, Table 1; p. 48, Table 4; p. 50, Table 13; p. 51, Table 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.77

Violent offenders in State prisons

By sex, race, and most serious violent offense, United States, 1986^a

Most serious violent offense	State prison inmates serving a sentence for a violent offense							
	All	Male				Female ^b		
	Inmates	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Homicide	28.5	25.7	26.6	25.0	24.4	48.7	51.2	45.9
Murder	20.6	20.2	21.1	19.5	18.7	32.0	35.7	27.2
Manslaughter	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	16.7	15.5	18.7
Sexual assault	16.0	16.5	21.0	12.1	19.8	2.7	4.5	0.9
Forcible rape	7.7	8.0	7.6	8.2	9.1	0.6	0.9	0.0
Statutory rape	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
Sexual assault	5.5	5.6	8.3	3.0	7.4	0.9	1.4	0.5
Lewd act with child	2.4	2.4	4.3	0.7	2.9	1.0	1.8	0.4
Robbery	38.2	38.6	31.6	45.3	33.0	26.0	25.1	27.9
Armed robbery	34.3	34.7	28.7	40.4	31.1	22.0	22.4	22.5
Unarmed robbery	3.9	3.9	2.9	4.9	2.0	4.1	2.7	5.4
Assault	14.7	14.6	15.4	14.0	15.2	17.4	12.6	21.1
Aggravated assault	13.8	13.7	14.2	13.2	14.4	16.6	12.3	19.8
Simple assault	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8
Assault on police officer	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Other violence	4.5	4.5	5.5	3.5	7.6	5.1	6.6	4.1
Kidnaping	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.7	5.6	2.2	3.2	1.4
Extortion and intimidation	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
Child abuse	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.7	2.9	2.5
Other	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2

Note: These data are based on the 1986 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census with the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The sample design employed a stratified two-stage selection with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. The sample was selected independently from two frames, one for males only, and a second to allow an oversample of females. Within each frame, facilities were stratified by type (prison versus community corrections facility) and by census region. In the second stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and selected a sample of inmates using predetermined sampling procedures. The design called for 275 facilities and a sample of about 15,000. Of the total of 14,649 inmates selected for the survey, 13,711 were successfully interviewed. Estimates for the entire inmate population were developed from a weighting procedure based on the original probability of selection into the sample. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aExcluded are 147 cases for which race, sex, or offense was not reported.

^bThe category female inmates of "other" races has been excluded because of the small number of unweighted cases; however, "other" females are included in the total for all inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent State Prisoners and Their Victims*, Special Report NCJ-124133 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 6.78

Violent offenders in State prisons

By current offense and selected victim characteristics, United States, 1986

Victim characteristics	Current offense					
	All violent offenses	Homicide ^a	Rape/sexual assault	Robbery	Assault	Other
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Sex of victim(s)						
Male	53.0	70.4	11.0	55.6	68.2	39.4
Female	39.0	26.4	87.0	29.4	24.6	52.3
Both	8.1	3.2	2.0	14.9	7.2	8.4
Race of victim(s)						
White	64.6	59.6	73.6	66.7	55.3	70.9
Black	27.5	36.0	21.6	20.7	38.3	20.8
Other	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.7	2.8	1.9
Mixed	4.7	1.4	1.3	8.8	3.6	6.3
Age of victim(s)						
Minor	12.5	6.1	50.7	1.7	5.1	19.9
Adult	83.9	90.6	46.8	94.3	91.0	76.1
Both	3.6	3.3	2.5	4.0	3.9	4.0
Relationship of victim(s) to the inmate						
Close	17.2	23.7	34.4	2.6	23.0	18.1
Relative	10.3	15.3	24.6	0.4	9.7	11.0
Intimate	6.9	8.5	9.8	2.2	13.2	7.1
Known	24.0	33.5	30.0	12.0	32.5	21.4
Well known	10.2	16.5	14.9	3.2	11.1	10.7
Acquaintance ^b	13.8	17.0	15.2	8.7	21.3	10.7
Stranger	58.8	42.7	35.6	85.4	44.6	60.5

Note: See Note, table 6.77. The set of questions about victims was asked of each inmate whose "controlling offense" was a violent crime. The controlling offense is the most serious current offense, defined as the one with the longest sentence attached to it. Inmates were asked if there was one or more than one victim present and then were asked a series of questions tailored to the situation. The victim's sex, race, and age are reported as they were by the inmate. The categories "both" and "mixed" refer only to multiple victim crimes where the characteristics of the victims differed. In cases of multiple victims who all had the same characteristics, the victims were coded with single victims of the same type. The category of "males," for example, refers to one male alone or to a group of male victims. The category of "both" is reserved for more than one victim when all victims were not of the same sex. In the cases of victim relationship to the offender, the victim with the closest relation to the offender defined the relationship.

^aIncludes murder and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes acquaintances and persons known by sight only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent State Prisoners and Their Victims*, Special Report NCJ-124133 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 6.79

Violent offenders in State prisons

By sex and race of inmate, and selected victim characteristics, United States, 1986

Victim characteristics	Violent inmates						
	Male				Female ^a		
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Sex of victim(s)							
Male	52.7	49.9	55.2	52.6	61.4	63.3	60.4
Female	39.1	41.8	36.7	40.5	34.1	32.7	34.6
Both	8.2	8.4	8.1	6.8	4.5	4.0	4.9
Race of victim(s)							
White	64.8	89.4	43.1	59.6	57.1	91.7	26.5
Black	27.1	4.7	48.7	8.2	36.9	3.5	68.4
Other	3.3	2.4	2.4	26.8	3.3	2.7	2.0
Mixed	4.7	3.5	5.8	5.4	2.6	2.2	3.0
Age of victim(s)							
Minor	12.5	18.8	6.8	11.9	12.6	16.6	9.4
Adult	83.9	76.8	90.5	82.3	84.6	80.1	88.5
Both	3.6	4.5	2.6	5.8	2.8	3.3	2.1
Relationship of victim(s) to the offender							
Close	16.5	21.8	11.8	15.1	36.7	40.5	33.3
Relative	9.8	14.6	5.6	8.6	23.9	32.1	16.5
Intimate	6.7	7.2	6.3	6.6	12.8	8.3	16.8
Known	24.0	23.4	24.4	25.2	26.2	23.4	28.5
Well known	10.1	10.3	9.9	11.3	12.4	11.0	13.7
Acquaintance ^b	13.8	13.1	14.4	13.9	13.8	12.4	14.8
Stranger	59.5	54.7	63.8	59.6	37.1	36.1	38.2

Note: See Notes, tables 6.77 and 6.78.

^aFemale inmates of "other" races are not shown separately because of the small number of cases.

^bIncludes acquaintances and persons known by sight only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent State Prisoners and Their Victims*, Special Report NCJ-124133 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 4, Tables 5 and 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.80

Victim-offender relationship of violent offenders in State prisons

By sex, race, and offense, United States, 1986

Victims' relationship to offender	Violent Inmates						
	Male				Female ^a		
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Close	16.6	21.8	11.9	15.2	36.7	40.4	33.3
Homicide ^b	5.8	6.9	4.7	6.1	26.3	28.6	24.7
Sexual assault	5.9	9.5	2.7	5.3	1.8	3.5	0.0
Robbery	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Assault	3.0	3.4	2.8	1.9	4.1	3.9	4.0
Other	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.3	2.7	2.6	2.8
Known ^c	24.0	23.5	24.4	25.2	26.2	24.3	28.6
Homicide ^b	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.2	13.2	13.2	14.0
Sexual assault	5.2	6.0	4.2	8.1	1.0	1.2	0.8
Robbery	4.5	3.8	5.4	2.8	3.9	4.5	3.2
Assault	4.2	3.7	4.7	4.8	6.8	3.7	9.6
Other	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.0
Stranger	59.5	54.7	63.7	59.6	37.2	36.1	38.2
Homicide ^b	11.6	11.4	12.0	8.4	11.2	11.0	10.2
Sexual assault	6.1	6.2	5.9	7.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Robbery	32.6	26.5	38.3	29.3	19.7	19.1	21.4
Assault	6.0	6.9	5.0	8.3	4.3	3.9	4.7
Other	3.2	3.7	2.5	6.2	1.8	1.9	1.7

Note: See Notes, tables 6.77 and 6.78.

^aFemale violent inmates of races other than white or black are not shown separately because of the small number of cases. However, they are included in the total.^bIncludes murder and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.^cIncludes well known and acquaintance relationships.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Violent State Prisoners and Their Victims*, Special Report NCJ-124133 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 4, Table 6; p. 5, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.81

State prison inmates' involvement in prison rule violations

By demographic characteristics and drug-use history, United States, 1986

Characteristic	Percent of inmates charged with violating prison rules during current sentence	Percent of charged inmates found guilty	Characteristic	Percent of inmates charged with violating prison rules during current sentence	Percent of charged inmates found guilty
All inmates	52.7 %	94.0 %	Immediate family members served time		
<u>Sex</u>			No	49.3 %	93.6 %
Male	52.9	94.0	Yes	58.2	94.5
Female	47.0	93.2	<u>Region</u>		
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			Northeast	55.7	92.7
White (non-Hispanic)	51.2	93.8	Midwest	61.7	95.2
Black (non-Hispanic)	56.8	94.3	South	49.6	94.1
Hispanic ^a	46.9	93.1	West	46.8	93.3
Other race ^b	57.0	94.9	<u>Ever used drugs</u>		
<u>Age</u>			No	37.3	92.5
17 years or younger	44.3	(c)	Yes	56.6	94.2
18 to 24 years	60.2	95.0	<u>Ever used drugs regularly</u>		
25 to 34 years	55.1	94.3	No	43.0	92.4
35 to 44 years	46.0	92.6	Yes	58.5	94.7
45 years or older	29.2	89.5	<u>Used drugs in month before admission offense</u>		
<u>Marital status</u>			No	43.4	92.6
Married	41.2	91.9	Yes, less than once a week	58.2	92.7
Widowed	42.8	92.5	Yes, at least once a week	55.2	95.3
Divorced/separated	48.1	92.7	Yes, daily or almost daily	61.3	94.9
Never married	59.8	95.0	<u>Under drug influence at time of admission offense</u>		
<u>Education</u>			No	48.7	93.2
Less than 12 years	55.6	94.4	Yes	59.9	95.3
12 years or more	47.9	93.1	<u>Military service</u>		
Served in Vietnam	47.5	92.2	Served in Vietnam	47.5	92.2
Served elsewhere	48.4	93.5	Served elsewhere	48.4	93.5
Never served	53.8	94.2	Never served	53.8	94.2

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) through the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey is part of the National Prisoner Statistics Program, sponsored and designed by BJS and is carried out every 5 or 6 years. The data are derived from a nationally-representative sample of State prison inmates in 1986.

The sample design is a stratified two-stage selection with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. The sample is selected independently from two frames, one for males only and a second to allow an oversample of females. Within each frame, facilities are stratified by type (prison versus community corrections facility) and by census region. In the second stage, interviewers visit each chosen facility and select a sample of prisoners using predetermined sampling procedures. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted at 275 facilities from a sample of about 15,000.

Rule violators were inmates who were formally charged with or written up for breaking prison rules or regulations during their current admission. Being written up means receiving tickets or incident reports and having records of the incident placed in

administrative files. Prison rule-breaking involves a wide variety of misbehavior, ranging from minor infractions such as horseplay, failing to follow sanitary regulations, smoking where prohibited, and abusive language toward staff, to serious offenses such as use of contraband drugs and alcohol, possession of a weapon, offering a bribe, extortion, rioting, assault, and murder.

Up to 2.0 percent missing data are excluded from the categories of race/ethnicity, age, marital status, education, military service, and immediate family members who served time.

^aAny race.

^bAmerican Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^cToo few cases to obtain a statistically reliable estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison Rule Violators*, Special Report NCJ-120344 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1989), p. 2, Tables 2 and 3; p. 3, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.82

Punishment received for most recent infraction by State prison inmates found guilty of prison rule violations

By selected demographic and facility characteristics, United States, 1986

Punishment	Percent of rule violators who received punishment										
	Race, ethnicity ^a					Facility size ^b			Facility security level ^c		
	Sex		White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic ^d	Fewer than 500 inmates	500 to 999	1,000 or more	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
	Male	Female									
Solitary confinement or segregation	31.2 %	23.2 %	31.4 %	31.5 %	27.5 %	28.5 %	36.2 %	29.4 %	34.9 %	31.6 %	23.6 %
Loss of good time	25.3	19.8	25.4	23.8	29.4	28.5	23.4	23.9	24.2	22.9	29.6
Confinement to own cell or quarters	15.7	17.0	14.8	15.0	20.5	13.7	14.3	17.8	17.9	15.7	13.4
Loss of entertainment or recreational privileges	15.3	17.3	14.8	13.6	22.4	14.3	15.4	16.0	15.3	15.7	17.3
Loss of commissary or store privileges	13.2	9.4	11.7	12.5	19.3	9.0	13.4	15.2	18.3	9.5	12.6
Reprimand	9.4	8.8	10.7	9.5	7.3	9.9	9.8	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.5
Extra work	8.3	12.9	9.0	7.5	9.2	10.4	8.3	7.4	4.8	9.0	15.5
Loss of job assignment	7.1	4.6	7.1	5.9	11.2	6.4	5.5	8.2	6.8	7.8	6.4
Loss of visiting privileges	6.4	5.0	5.6	5.9	8.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.2	6.3	8.4
Higher custody level within facility	5.9	4.4	6.6	4.7	6.5	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.9	5.5	3.3
Transfer to another facility	5.7	2.7	5.3	5.2	8.2	6.7	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	7.0
No punishment or punishment suspended	6.8	5.9	7.9	5.9	5.7	7.3	7.5	6.0	5.7	7.1	8.3

Note: See Note, table 6.81. This table excludes approximately 3 percent of all inmates who received punishment in the form of fines, fees, or restitution requirements, or lost rights to participate in drug, alcohol, vocational, or educational programs; and 1 percent for whom type of punishment was not reported. Information concerning facility size and security level was based on the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, a complete enumeration of prisons and community-based correctional facilities (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities*, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987)).

^aRaces other than white or black were not included because there were too few cases for statistically valid estimates.

^bBased on average daily population.

^cExcludes inmates in specialized facilities not using the maximum/medium/minimum classification, including reception classification and diagnosis centers; medical treatment units; hospitals; youthful offender facilities; and work and prerelease centers.

^dAny race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison Rule Violators*, Special Report NCJ-120344 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1989), p. 7, Tables 13 and 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.83

Prison inmates serving life sentences

By selected characteristics, 1990

Jurisdiction	Number serving life sentence		Offense			Have a specific sentence of life without parole	Number sentenced to life without parole
	Male	Female	First degree murder	Second degree murder	Other		
Alabama	2,117 ^a	47 ^a	891 ^b	8 ^b	1,672 ^b	Yes	604
Alaska	119	5	96	14	14	No	X
Arizona	567	18	400 ^c	X	185	No	X
Arkansas	410	36	229	1	216	Yes	160
California	8,117	381	4,237	3,395	866	Yes	807
Colorado	405	8	291	2	120	No	X
Connecticut	125	2	105	7	15	Yes	4
Delaware	372	11 ^d	175	95	113	Yes	112
District of Columbia	474	0	226	100	148	No	X
Florida	4,132	136	2,075 ^e	11	1,624	No	864 ^f
Georgia	2,771	118	1,992	--	897	No	X
Hawaii	222	0	190	7 ^g	24	Yes	23
Illinois	447	13	370	0	90	Yes	446
Indiana	500 ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	X
Iowa	315	16	273	46	12	(l)	331
Kansas	459	19	351	2	125	No	X
Kentucky	468	11	267	--	212	Yes	9
Louisiana	2,009	64	572	840	661	Yes	2,073
Maine	38	0	37	0	1	Yes	22
Maryland	1,265	22	1,030	0	257	Yes	46
Massachusetts	802	16	353	415	50	Yes	353
Michigan	2,473	90	1,379	555	629	Yes	1,459
Minnesota	160	8	167	1	--	Yes	0
Mississippi	927	15	NA	NA	NA	Yes	118 ^j
Missouri	967	45	587	259	166	Yes	262
Montana	27	0	22	3	2	Yes	5
Nebraska	156	5	99	53	9	No ^k	105
Nevada	764	27	299	73	419	Yes	196
New Hampshire	23	1	24	--	--	Yes	24
New Jersey	1,079	33	(l)	NA	NA	No	X
New Mexico	136	4	(l)	--	--	No	X
New York	7,882	510	(m)	4,155	4,237	No	X
North Carolina	1,944	59	576	516	911	No	X
North Dakota	10	0	10	--	--	No	X
Ohio	2,479	136	1,294	1,273	48	No	X
Oklahoma	736	44	567	98	115	Yes	22
Oregon	434	16	54	383	13	Yes	1
Pennsylvania	1,876	88	1,450 ^h	514 ^h	NA	Yes	1,964
Rhode Island	76	1	55	5	17	Yes	10
South Carolina	1,144	60	921 ⁿ	NA	348	Yes	31
South Dakota	87	3	54	11	25	Yes	90
Tennessee	1,157	35	626	87	479	No	X
Texas	3,439	65	1,451 ^c	X	2,053	No	X
Utah	163	6	102	67	--	Yes	(o)
Vermont	10	0	6	4	0	Yes	0
Virginia	1,068	21	360	9	720	--	--
Washington	314	21	326	5	4	Yes	101
West Virginia	270	11	225	23	33	Yes	121
Wisconsin	389	19	404	0	4	No	X
Wyoming	91	0	46	16	29	(p)	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,274	36	795 ^q	30 ^r	385	Yes ^s	(t)

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in the Summer of 1990. Idaho did not provide information on life-term inmates. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aAs of Oct. 1, 1989.

^bAs of Sept. 29, 1989.

^cIncludes all homicides.

^dTwo without parole.

^eIncludes 1,426 capital felonies and 313 life felonies.

^fSentenced to life in prison.

^gInstituted in 1988.

^hEstimated.

ⁱAll life sentences.

^jIf sentenced to habitual offender status.

^kInmate may be sentenced to minimum life to maximum life and receive a commutation.

^lAll.

^mNew York statute held unconstitutional.

ⁿSome are serving more than one life sentence.

^oNone, legislation just passed.

^pCondition may result due to special court order or by Governor who commutes a death sentence.

^qMurder.

^rManslaughter.

^sHowever, parole was eliminated in 1984.

^tVery few remain under the old system.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, October 1990), pp. 9-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.84

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By number of inmates in treatment and program funding, 1990

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number in prison for drug offenses	Number in drug treatment program	Number on waiting list for drug treatment	Program offered in each facility?	Plans to expand treatment?	Departmental expenditures for treatment	
							1989	Budgeted for 1990
Alabama	14,000	2,000	580 ^a	1,400	Yes ^b	Yes	\$250,000	\$250,000
Alaska	2,800 ^c	270	240	Varies	Yes	Would like to look at a therapeutic milieu treatment program for long-term hard core substance abusers.	1,164,400	1,264,400 ^d
Arizona	13,553	1,388 ^e	5,000 to 6,000	No waiting list.	Yes	Plan to enhance drug-free prison program by identifying substance abuse and mitigating the flow of drugs in prison.	NA	NA
Arkansas	6,000 ^c	4,000 ^c	250 ^f	No waiting list.	Yes	Not at this time.	91,708	112,153
California	87,236	19,193	2,587	Possibly for the new R.J. Donovan Program.	No, California Rehabilitation Center in Norco, California.	Applying for federal funds to support other treatment and research evaluation efforts.	47,500,000	48,266,000 ^g
Colorado	6,500	600	1,000	NA	Yes	Add intensive treatment, expand services to women.	1,000,000	1,200,000
Connecticut	8,916	2,586 ^h	2,500	Depends on location.	Yes, plus Western substance abuse treatment unit.	Yes	6,610,000	9,100,000
Delaware	3,600	1,800 ^h	170	100	Yes	Yes	180,000 ⁱ	378,000
District of Columbia	9,863	3,817	4,580	Sometimes	Yes	Adding women and youth residential programs.	1,787,000 ^j	2,891,000
Florida	40,000	15,111	1,299 ^k	NA	No, treatment in 8 institutions and 10 community correctional centers, drug education in 12 institutions.	1990 to 1991 expansion recommendations to serve 21,711 inmates.	12,631,198 ^l	36,097,552 ^m
Georgia	21,018	3,539	3,301 ⁿ	Not presently but expect to occur.	No, 27 State prisons, 6 transitional centers, 5 court institutions.	New resource manual was developed; Prison Setting Therapeutic Communities being implemented in 2 institutions, and modified therapeutic community models in 8 halfway house facilities.	(o)	(p)
Hawaii	1,600	NA	150 ^c	No	Yes	Yes	1,500,000 ^q	1,500,000 ^q
Idaho	1,796	NA	NA	Not at this point.	In some institutions and Boot Camp facility.	In the process of adding Boot Camp program, North Idaho Correctional Institution at Cottonwood.	(r)	74,800 ^s
Illinois	26,000 ^c	3,864	1,200 ^c	100	Yes	Implement a concept of continuum of care within the Illinois Department of Corrections for the chemically dependent.	1,000,000	2,000,000 ^c
Indiana	13,000	3,000 ^c	2,000 ^c	100 ^t	Yes, plus 3 units based on State hospital grounds.	Substance abuse counselors in camps, work release and parole districts, Federal grant for substance abuse and staff for pre-release program; in all will double staff in 1990-91.	NA	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.84

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By number of inmates in treatment and program funding, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number in prison for drug offenses	Number in drug treatment program	Number on waiting list for drug treatment	Program offered in each facility?	Plans to expand treatment?	Departmental expenditures for treatment	
							1989	Budgeted for 1990
Iowa	4,128	968	770	NA	Yes	More after care, community resources, expand program in at least one institution, expand programs in Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime and intensive supervision with electronic monitoring.	\$2,733,272	\$3,961,123
Kansas	5,578	834	313	800	No, 7 different institutions.	Want to expand halfway house treatment capacity if Federal funds available.	1,688,469	2,274,146
Kentucky ^u	8,686	921 ^h	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana	15,000	10,500 ^h	1,000	NA	Yes	Yes	--	300,000
Maine	1,599	1,300 ^h	468 ^c	30 percent	Yes	Yes, however depends on financial resources.	913,758	874,558
Maryland	17,000	24,650 ^{h,v}	6,000	500	Yes, in major institutions.	Planning stages for tightening program, improving assessment, maybe a therapeutic community and maybe more focused treatment services to smaller, better-diagnosed population. Issue presents some conflict.	1,554,924 ^w	(x)
Massachusetts	8,000 ^c	6,000 ^h	129,324 ^y	Some programs have a waiting list.	Yes, including Southeastern Correctional Center/ Addiction Center.	Yes, however funding is a problem.	1,400,000	1,400,000
Michigan	30,000	NA	3,500	NA	Yes	Yes	1,000,000	1,000,000
Minnesota	3,200	248 ^z	580 ^{aa}	100	Yes	Provide more treatment beds, staff a classification system and a program evaluation component.	876,028	1,071,031
Mississippi	--	24 percent	675 ^{ab}	150	Yes	Yes	370,755	370,755
Missouri	14,806	1,565	25	NA	Yes	Improve the coordination and standardization of programs and program expansion around pilot programs in operation at 2 sites.	52,000	52,000
Montana	1,350	1,215 ^h	405 ^h	25 to 30	Yes	Contingent on State funding.	51,424	53,796
Nebraska	2,388	453	160	20	Yes	Hiring additional counselors, due to increase in population and in drug-related incarcerations.	75,000 ^h	75,000
Nevada	5,600	1,232 ^h	280 ^h	200	Yes	Analyzing system and proposing a substance abuse plan for the State.	(ac)	(ad)
New Hampshire	1,220	1,061 ^h	200 ^c	50 to 60	Yes	Open a therapeutic community treatment program on the grounds of the prison--July 1990.	(p)	(p)
New Jersey	20,092	5,000 ^h	1,299 ^{ae}	50	Yes, some level of treatment at all; Southern State Correctional Facility has a separate unit.	Yes	1,715,138	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.84

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By number of inmates in treatment and program funding, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number in prison for drug offenses	Number in drug treatment program	Number on waiting list for drug treatment	Program offered in each facility?	Plans to expand treatment?	Departmental expenditures for treatment	
							1989	Budgeted for 1990
New Mexico	3,120	2,028 ^h	2,028 ^h	No waiting list.	Yes	As funds permit.	1,000,000 ^c	1,000,000 ^c
New York	54,000 ^c	13,000 ^c	8,000 ^c	5,000	Yes, 61 of 62 facilities.	Yes	5,700,000	NA
North Carolina	17,670	2,212	NA	NA	Functioning program of some type in 80 of 90 facilities.	Expand treatment options for driving while intoxicated offenders, improve services for youthful offenders, increase drug testing and linking treatment and community supervision.	1,173,754 ^{af}	2,488,031
North Dakota	541	85	149	23	Yes	Not at present time due to lack of funding.	888,000	860,000
Ohio	31,000 ^c	25 percent	3,410 ^h	2,200	Yes	Mandatory drug treatment/education for inmates guilty of rules infraction; (intensive parole supervision) pilot project for parolees and probationers with substance abuse problems.	1,289,894 ^{c,af}	1,904,944 ^l
Oklahoma	10,003	1,060	312	NA	No, drug treatment at 3 facilities, alcohol treatment program at 1 facility.	Requesting funding for treatment programs at all facilities.	NA	NA
Oregon	5,959	957	639	700	In some institutions; others handled by State hospital system.	Expanding almost all programs.	996,000	1,816,670
Pennsylvania	21,400	NA	4,000 to 5,000 ^c	NA	Yes	Al-Anon, Parents Anonymous, Therapeutic Community, etc.	2,000,000	3,800,000
Rhode Island	2,613 ^{ag}	1,655 ^h	544	80	Yes	Current programs will be necessary for three new facilities, advance programming is being reviewed for possible incorporation into substance abuse program.	107,734	450,000
South Carolina	14,500	1,000 ^c	2,500 ^c	NA	Yes, including Pre-Release Center	Expand residential treatment units to other regions of State as funds and resources permit.	500,000 ^{ah}	500,000 ^{ah}
South Dakota	1,220	1,499 ^{h,ai}	60	170	Yes	Working on a plan to develop a therapeutic treatment model in one of the adult programs.	466,419 ^{aj}	466,419 ^{ak}
Tennessee	13,000 ^{al}	560	960 ^h	No waiting list.	Yes	Addition of several therapeutic community approaches.	(p)	(p)
Texas	43,191	6,412	10,000 ^c	2,300	Yes	Expansion of the substance abuse program in Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division.	995,648 ^{am}	2,668,766 ^{am}
Utah	2,451	219	--	100 ^c	Yes	--	220,000	357,000
Vermont	1,000 ^c	400 ^h	400 ^h	No waiting list.	Yes, Includes referrals to Manathon House.	Long-term in-house residential program at medium security facility for drug abusers	135,000	147,000

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.84

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By number of inmates in treatment and program funding, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number in prison for drug offenses	Number in drug treatment program	Number on waiting list for drug treatment	Program offered in each facility?	Plans to expand treatment?	Departmental expenditures for treatment	
							1989	Budgeted for 1990
Virginia	14,418	1,505	5,703	20 to 100 ^c	Yes, includes specialized programs located in 6 facilities.	Pending allocation of Federal/State funds to support expansion.	498,039 ^{an}	2,356,492 ^{an}
Washington	7,335	1,980 ^h	734 ^h	250	Some	Expansion scheduled to begin July 1, 1990 and will continue for at least 5 years.	893,000 ^q	1,400,000 ^q
West Virginia	1,675 ^{ao}	118	200	50 ^c	Yes	Seeking additional Federal grant funds to expand program and treatment services.	475,000	500,000
Wisconsin	6,500	NA	1,190	No waiting list.	Yes including Drug Abuse Correctional Center	Yes	3,000,000 ^c	4,500,000
Wyoming	975	780 ^h	195 ^h	NA	Yes	Studying need	(o)	--
Federal Bureau of Prisons	56,600 ^c	28,300 ^h	3,800	No waiting list.	Yes	Yes	2,250,000	6,000,000

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted between April and June of 1990. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^a 180 inpatients, 400 outpatients.

^b In 15 institutions.

^c Approximation.

^d Proposed.

^e Dangerous drugs.

^f Per month approximation.

^g \$766,000 of which is for demonstration in-prison, community program.

^h Estimated.

ⁱ Plus Federal funds.

^j Expended.

^k 849 in treatment, 450 in drug education.

^l 1989 to 1990.

^m Recommended for 1990 to 1991.

ⁿ Counseling activities.

^o Figures not itemized.

^p Not budgeted separately, included in other programs.

^q Fiscal year.

^r No funds budgeted.

^s Plus a Federal grant for fiscal year 1990 to 1991.

^t At some of the larger institutions.

^u Kentucky does not have drug treatment programs.

^v 13,600 are estimated to be abusers.

^w \$807,948 is from the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

^x Same as 1989 plus 4 percent salary increases.

^y Multiple attendance.

^z Possession or intent to sell, does not reflect other drug related charges.

^{aa} 444 inpatients, 136 outpatients.

^{ab} Capacity with open entry open exit.

^{ac} Not specifically budgeted.

^{ad} Pending.

^{ae} 162 inpatient, 1,137 in drug/alcohol awareness counseling.

^{af} Includes Federal and State funding.

^{ag} 2,069 sentenced, 544 awaiting trial.

^{ah} Federal funds.

^{ai} 353 direct charges, 1,146 as contributing factors.

^{aj} New program and all monies were not accessed.

^{ak} Juvenile, adult and parole.

^{al} Includes 5,000 felons in local jails.

^{am} Includes grants.

^{an} For grant supported or specialized programs.

^{ao} 1,553 adults, 122 juveniles.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, August 1990), pp. 8-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.85

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By selected characteristics, 1990

State	How do inmates qualify for drug treatment?	Is program voluntary?	Program participants housed in:		Inmates enter program:				Treatment may lead to:			Department provides follow-up care in community
			Separate housing unit	General population	Soon after entry	Close to release	Various times	Length of program	Early parole	Favorable parole consideration	No effect	
Alabama	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes	Y				Y	6 weeks, 8 weeks or 12 months.	(a)			(b)
Alaska	Court order, recommendation, inmate request, probation or, institutional request.	Yes		Y			Y	Varies from 3 to 12 months.	Y	Y		Yes
Arizona	Classification, court order or recommendation, volunteer.	Yes	(c)	Y			Y	Varies			Y	No
Arkansas	Classification	Yes ^d	Y				Y	30 days		Y		Yes
California	Court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y	Y			Indeterminate sentence.	Y			No
Colorado	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y			Y	10 to 12 weeks.	Y			Yes
Connecticut	Classification, court order or recommendation, self-referral.	Yes	(r)	Y			Y	Varies by location.		Y		Yes
Delaware	Classification	Yes	Y	Y			Y	9 to 12 months.		Y		Yes
District of Columbia	Classification	Yes	Y	Y			Y	2 day seminar, 30 to 60 days counseling or 12 months residential.		Y		Yes
Florida	Classification	Yes	Y				Y	8 weeks to 12 months depending on classification.				Yes
Georgia	Classification or volunteer.	Yes	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Y	30 days- 9 to 12 months.	Y	Y		Yes ^l
Hawaii	Caseworker referral, inmate request.	(j)	Y	Y		Y	Y	36 hours; 6 to 8 weeks; 9 to 15 months.		Y		Yes
Idaho	Classification, court order or recommendation, self-referral.	Yes		Y			Y	Varies		Y		Yes ^k
Illinois	Classification or self-referral.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	Varies			Y	Yes
Indiana	Classification, court recommendation, self or staff referral.	Yes	(c)	Y			Y	10 to 12 weeks.			Y	Yes ^l
Iowa	Classification	Yes and no	Y	Y	Y		Y	Varies, average is 5 months.		Y		Yes and no ^l
Kansas	Classification	Yes		Y			Y ^m	6 weeks (intensive treatment) 6 to 13 weeks (after care treatment).		Y		Yes

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.85

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By selected characteristics, 1990--Continued

State	How do inmates qualify for drug treatment?	Is program voluntary?	Program participants housed in:		Inmates enter program:			Length of program	Treatment may lead to:			Department provides follow-up care in community
			Separate housing unit	General population	Soon after entry	Close to release	Various times		Early parole	Favorable parole consideration	No effect	
Louisiana	Classification	Yes		Y			Y			Y		Yes
Maine	Classification, court order or recommendation, self-referrals, probation and parole.	Yes and no	Y ⁿ	Y	Y		Y	Continuous		Y ^o		Yes ^p
Maryland	Classification, court order or recommendation, addiction counselor assessment or recommendation.	Yes ^q		Y			Y	10 weeks to 6 months.		Y		Yes ^r
Massachusetts	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes	Y ^s	Y			Y	Varies	(t)	(t)	(t)	Yes ^u
Michigan	Classification	Yes		Y			Y	9 months			Y	Yes
Minnesota	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes	Y				Y	30 days to 9 months.			Y	Yes
Mississippi	Court order or recommendation, internal classification.	Yes	Y				Y	4 weeks to 120 days plus out-patient.		Y		Yes
Missouri	Referred and voluntary.	Yes		Y			Y	8 week (pilot program)		Y		Yes
Montana	Classification	Yes	Y	Y			Y	6 months ^v		Y		Yes
Nebraska	Inmate request.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	90 days minimum, open ended maximum.		Y		No
Nevada	Court order or recommendation, intake evaluation and referral.	Yes		Y			Y	Varies		Y		No
New Hampshire	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y	Y		Y	11 weeks		Y		Yes
New Jersey	Self referral, parole board referral.	Yes	(w)	(x)			Y	12 to 18 months. ^w	Y			Yes
New Mexico	Classification	Yes		Y	Y		Y	Individual case basis.	Y	Y		Yes
New York	Documented or self-reported history and willingness to participate.	Yes	Y ^s	Y			Y	200 hours or 6 months. ^y		Y		(l)
North Carolina	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes	(z)	(z)	Y			28 days for treatment, life long recovery program involvement.		Y		Yes
North Dakota	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y	Y			9 months		Y		No
Ohio	Classification, court order or recommendation, inmate request.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	3 to 12 months.		Y		Yes

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.85

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By selected characteristics, 1990--Continued

State	How do inmates qualify for drug treatment?	Is program voluntary?	Program participants housed in:		Inmates enter program:			Length of program	Treatment may lead to:			Department provides follow-up care in community
			Separate housing unit	General population	Soon after entry	Close to release	Various times		Early parole	Favorable parole consideration	No effect	
Oklahoma	Referrals to treatment alternatives for drinking drivers.	Yes	Y	Y		Y		8 weeks to indefinite.	Y			Yes
Oregon	Classification, court order or recommendation, inmate request.	Yes	(aa)	(aa)		Y ^{ab}	Y	1 to 18 months.		Y		Yes
Pennsylvania	Classification	(ac)	Y	Y			Y	Varies		Y		Yes
Rhode Island	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y			Y	8 to 14 weeks on-going.		Y		Yes
South Carolina	Classification, self-referral, parole board, social work services, etc.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	60 days (residential), variable (out-patient).		Y		Yes ^{ad}
South Dakota	Diagnostic and statistical manual (edition 3, revised) assessment by the chemical dependency staff.	Yes		Y			Y	4 to 12 weeks.		Y		Yes
Tennessee	Classification	Yes		Y			Y	1 year plus after-care.			Y	No
Texas	Voluntary	Yes		Y			Y	6 to 12 months, longer if inmate desires.		Y		Yes
Utah	Classification	Yes ^{ae}		Y			Y ^{af}	Open		Y		Yes
Vermont	Classification	Yes	Y	Y	Y			3 to 24 months.	Y			Yes
Virginia	Classification, inmate application.	Yes	Y ^{ag}	Y			Y	12 weeks to 18 months.		Y		Yes ^{ah}
Washington	Classification, self-referral, assessment.	Yes		Y			Y	5 to 8 weeks.			Y	No
West Virginia	Classification, court order or recommendation, referral from parole board, magistrate, or Department of Corrections employees.	Yes		Y			Y	8 weeks in-house education/counseling and/or 28 day treatment.	Y	Y		No
Wisconsin	Classification	Yes	Y ^s	Y			Y	8 weeks to 9 months.	Y	Y		Yes
Wyoming	Voluntary and planned.	Yes		Y			Y	Continuous, 10 week education program.		Y		No
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Classification, court ordered or recommendation, volunteer and have substance abuse histories.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	9 to 12 months.			Y	Yes

See notes on next page.

Table 6.85

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By selected characteristics, 1990--Continued

Note: See Note, table 6.84. The State of Kentucky offers no drug treatment programs.

- ^aNo formal promise.
- ^bVery little.
- ^cSeparate institution.
- ^dExcept for special acts.
- ^eAt one institution.
- ^fAt 24 institutions.
- ^gVolunteer.
- ^hSelected.
- ⁱWhile under parole supervision.
- ^jDepends on program.
- ^kWith new program.
- ^lInadequate resources.
- ^mAt present within six months of parole eligibility.
- ⁿMaine Youth Center.
- ^oProbation.
- ^pMaine Youth Center part of the program.
- ^qWith some coercion.
- ^rParole and probation orders to community based services.
- ^sOr separate institution.

- ^tParole is a separate State agency.
- ^uFor some programs.
- ^vAverage.
- ^wIn-patient.
- ^xOut-patient.
- ^yApproximation.
- ^zSubstance abuse services are operated separate from other institutional/facility programs and are linked with a correctional continuum.
- ^{aa}Both separate housing and general population, however, intensive programs are either in a separate unit or separate institution.
- ^{ab}Intensive programs.
- ^{ac}Prescriptive programming at assessment guides treatment expectations.
- ^{ad}Residential.
- ^{ae}Board of pardons may require.
- ^{af}Priority to offenders within three years of parole.
- ^{ag}Three specialized programs.
- ^{ah}Probation and parole referral only.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, August 1990), pp. 15-19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.86

Shock incarceration programs

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1990

Jurisdiction	Length of program	Program start date	Gender eligibility	Program capacity	Number who have completed program	Assignment made		Participation voluntary
						As alternative to prison	From prison	
Alabama	3 months ^a	4/7/88	Males	128	547	Y		No
Arizona	4 months	10/88	Males	150	281	Y		Yes
Arkansas	105 days	4/90	Males	60	16		Y	Yes
Colorado	3 months	3/91	Both	100	--		Y	Yes
Connecticut	6 months	1/91	Males	100	--	Y		Yes
Florida	3 months	10/87	Males	100	429		Y	Yes
Georgia	3 months	11/83	Males	250	4,180	Y		Yes
Idaho	4 months ^b	1974	Males	160	3,745	Y		Yes
Illinois	4 months	10/15/91	Both	200	9	Y		Yes
Kansas	6 months	2/91	Both	104	--	Y	Y	Yes
Louisiana	90 to 180 days	2/87	Both	120	470	Y		Yes
Maryland	6 months	8/6/90	Males ^d	288	NA		Y	Yes
Michigan	3 months	3/88	Males	120	754	Y		Yes
Mississippi	90 to 120 days	4/85	Both	262	1,736	Y		No ^e
Nevada	--	2/91	Males	--	--	Y		No
New Hampshire	120 days	3/5/90	Both	96	13	Y	Y	Yes
New York	6 months	9/87	Both	1,500 ^f	1,158 ^g		Y	Yes
North Carolina	90 to 120 days	10/30/89	Males	90	158		Y	Yes
Oklahoma	3 months	1984	Males	150	NA	Y		No

See notes at end of table.

Program Includes				Requirements for participation
Drug/ alcohol treatment	Education	Counseling/ therapy	Work	
Y		Y	Y	No age limits, 1st degree crimes and enticing a child for immoral purposes are exempted, sentence of 15 years or less, class 1 physical condition, and ability to follow directions.
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 25 years of age, Class 2-6 non-violent offenses, specific requirements for physical and mental conditions.
Y	Y	Y	Y	No age requirements, non-violent crimes, sentence of 10 years or less, 1st time offender, physical and mental health condition must be approved.
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 35 years of age, not serving and have not served time for a violent offense, free of physical and mental defects.
Y	Y	Y	Y	16 to 21 years of age, non-violent, no class "A" felonies, sentenced to 1-3 years (approximately), no prior sentence or incarceration, physical and mental health must be approved.
Y		Y	Y	24 years and under in age, non-violent, no sex crimes, sentences 10 years or less, 1st offense, no serious medical or mental health problems.
			Y	17 to 25 years of age, no misdemeanors, sentenced to at least 1 year, good physical and mental condition.
Y	Y	Y	Y	Must be tried as an adult, felonies except murder 1, sentenced to a minimum of 1 year, no prior prison time, ambulatory physical condition and not currently psychotic.
Y	Y	Y	Y	17 to 29 years of age, light-weight offenses including drug, robbery, theft, burglary, sentenced to 5 years or less, 1st offense, good physical and mental condition.
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 25 years of age, primarily property and drug offenses, generally no prior incarcerations, must be physically capable to participate.
(c)	Y	Y	Y	39 years of age or younger, 1st and 2nd offenders sentenced to 7 years or less, parole eligible, good physical and mental health.
Y	Y	Y	Y	Under 25 years of age, non-violent crimes, sentenced to 5 years or less, first adult incarceration, good physical and mental condition.
Y	Y	Y	Y	17 to 25 years of age, excluding rape, murder, armed robbery and arson crimes, no limit on number of offenses, capable of completing the program.
Y	Y	Y	Y	No prior adult felony confinement, white collar, property, drug and crimes of aggression that do not involve a deadly weapon and result in a life sentence, 5.2 years average length of sentence, 1 1/4 average per cumulative total offenses, cannot be retarded or have a severe mental disorder.
Y	Y		Y	Minimum of 18 years, non-violent, no prior offenses.
Y		Y	Y	18 to 30 years of age, not incarcerated for prior offenses, no crimes of violence and/or assault, must pass complete physical exam.
Y	Y	Y	Y	16 to 29 years of age, non-violent crimes, time to parole 36 months or less, 1st incarceration, good physical and mental health.
Y	Y	Y	Y	17 to 25 years of age, sentenced up to 10 years, good physical and mental health.
Y	Y		Y	18 to 24 years of age, non-violent crimes, no prior incarcerations, physically and mentally able.

Table 6.86

Shock incarceration programs

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Length of program	Program start date	Gender eligibility	Program capacity	Number who have completed program	Assignment made		Participation voluntary
						As alternative to prison	From prison	
Pennsylvania	6 months	1991	Males	150 to 200	--	Y		No
South Carolina	90 days	(h)	Both	216 ⁱ	1,091 ^j	Y	Y	Yes
Tennessee	3 months	12/89	Males	120	75		Y	No
Texas	Up to 3 months	1/89	Males	400	1,010	Y		No
Virginia	3 months ^m	1/91	Males	100	--	--	--	Yes
Wisconsin	6 months	1/1/91	Males	60	NA		Y	Yes
Wyoming	3 months	2/90	Males	20	36		Y	Yes
Federal Bureau of Prisons	(n)	1/91	Males	192	--	Y		Yes

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in November 1990. States not appearing in the table either had no shock incarceration programs at the time of the survey, had legislatively authorized programs but no funding, or had program proposals under review. Shock incarceration programs involve abbreviated prison stays in military style boot camps for eligible inmates. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

ⁱ 1,350 males, 150 females.

^g As of November 1989.

^h June 25, 1986, shock probation; June 25, 1990, changed to shock incarceration; January 1991, second unit started.

^j 192 males, 24 females.

^k 984 males, 107 females.

^l Education.

^m Life skills.

ⁿ Followed by supervised probation.

^o Six months intensive, 1 to 5 months community.

^a With extensions up to 180 days.

^b With option of additional 60 days.

^c Education and awareness.

^d Female program to start within 2 years.

^e Sentence imposed by court, inmate must sign agreement to participate.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, January 1991), pp. 9-12. Reprinted by permission.

Program includes				
Drug/ alcohol treatment	Education	Counseling/ therapy	Work	Requirements for participation
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 35 years of age, 1 time offense, non-violent or substance abuse crimes.
(k)	Y	Y	Y	Less than 26 years of age, non-violent offenses, sentenced not to exceed 8 years, must be physically able to participate.
Y	Y	Y	Y	30 years of age or less, non-violent crimes, sentence of 6 years (longer for most drug offenders), no prior incarcerations, no disabling disabilities, no major health problems, must understand/comprehend basic instructions, no serious mental problems.
Y	(l)	Y	Y	17 to 25 years of age, sentence of less than 10 years, no prior offenses, no physical or mental conditions which would preclude strenuous exercise.
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 24 years of age at time of the crime, non-violent felonies, 1st adult offense, no pending charges of conflicting offenses.
Y	Y	Y	Y	24 years of age, physically and mentally fit.
Y	Y	Y	Y	19 to 25 years of age, 1st incarceration.
Y	Y	Y	Y	Adults, willing to participate, qualify for minimum status.

Table 6.87

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By State, 1988

State	Total population of system	Incarcerated sex offenders		Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Special parole provisions for sex offenders
		Number	Percent of total population			
Alabama	12,500	1,100	8.8 %	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, Sexual Addictions Anonymous group, 26-bed in-patient program provides peer support.	None, however treatment recommendations are often a factor in parole decisions.
Alaska	2,325	605	26.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No
Arizona	11,795 ^b	1,654	14.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling. Psychiatric treatment available if medically indicated.	Yes, maximum supervision for the first six months (weekly contacts with parole officer).
Arkansas	5,358	70 ^c	13.0	Yes ^d	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No set provisions for sex offenders. Special provisions left to discretion of Parole Board.
California	74,012	6,948 ^e	9.3	No	Group counseling, also 50-bed facility in Atascadero State Hospital where some sex offenders, 2 years before parole date, are treated and counseled.	Yes, they have to register.
Colorado	4,849 ^f	954	19.7	No	Group counseling, have used Depo-provera a few times.	Yes, Parole/Community Services Risk Assessment Program, sex offender treatment, no contact with minors for child molesters, other special conditions dependent on case. Four parole officers are assigned to a special sex offender's supervision program in Denver area.
Connecticut	7,477	554 ^g	7.4	No	Individual counseling, group counseling. Mental Health Units provide medical treatment/therapy deemed necessary for individual cases.	Yes, in certain cases. Mental health evaluation and treatment is stipulated by Parole Board.
Delaware	1,549	275	17.8	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, informal inmate support groups resulting from group participation.	Yes, continued group participation after parole to street.
District of Columbia	8,851 ^b	338 ^h	3.8	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, psychotropic medication if needed.	No
Florida	34,868	3,918 ⁱ	11.2	No	Individual counseling, inmate support groups.	No, each parole has own set of negotiations, no general rules concerning sex offenders.
Georgia	18,234 ^j	2,042	11.2	No	Individual counseling, group counseling.	Some are given the requirement to participate in a support group provided by a community agency as a condition of parole.
Hawaii	1,353 ^k	270 ^l	20.0	No	Group counseling.	Yes, if appropriate are required to seek out-patient treatment.
Idaho	1,520	276	18.2	No	Individual counseling, group counseling (including education), inmate support groups.	Yes, must have a psychological or psychiatric evaluation prior to parole.
Illinois	20,892 ^b	2,452 ^b	11.7	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes, often requested to enter counseling programs upon release.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.87

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Total population of system	Incarcerated sex offenders		Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Special parole provisions for sex offenders
		Number	Percent of total population			
Indiana	11,255	852	7.6 %	No	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No
Iowa	3,271 ^m	488 ⁿ	15.0	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No
Kansas	5,992	1,300	21.7	No	Group counseling year long therapy. Also started experimental intensive program in Fall 1988 at 3 facilities. Is contracted program, 20 hours a week for 6 months.	No
Kentucky	5,569 ⁿ	854	15.3	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes, must successfully complete mandated treatment prior to parole and participation in aftercare treatment.
Louisiana	15,252 ^o	1,437	9.4	No ^p	Individual counseling.	Yes, treatment in mental health facilities, counseling, etc. if deemed necessary.
Maine	1,322	441 ^l	33.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, proposed penile plethysmograph diagnosis.	No
Massachusetts	6,265	896	14.3	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No
Minnesota	2,651 ^q	498	18.8	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes, residential placement.
Mississippi	7,077	600	8.5	No	Individual counseling.	Yes, favorable psychiatric report.
Missouri	12,029	1,416 ^l	11.8	Yes ^a	Group counseling as part of Missouri Sexual Offender Program. A group educational phase is also included.	Yes. "Persistent Sexual Offenders" must serve 30 years before reaching parole eligibility by State law. Parole Board also requires "dangerous" or "persistent" offenders to serve full sentence without parole.
Montana	1,249	206	16.5	Yes ^a	Three phase program includes 13 weeks education and information; 35 weeks confrontational group process; formulation of discharge and aftercare plans. Program includes in-patient therapy, individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Generally require completion of the program prior to parole consideration.
Nebraska	2,089 ^r	231 ^s	11.0	Yes ^a	Individual counseling (minimal, usually crisis intervention), group counseling, inmate support groups, medical treatment (usually limited to anti-anxiety and related disorders).	No, however most are required by the Board of Parole to attend Mental Health Counseling. State Statute provides that second offense 1st degree sexual assault offenders serve not less than 25 years and are ineligible for parole.
Nevada	4,666 ^t	629 ^t	13.5	No	None	Yes, must pass psychological panel before eligible for release.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.87

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Total population of system	Incarcerated sex offenders Number	Percent of total population	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Special parole provisions for sex offenders
New Hampshire	1,009	209	20.7 %	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, Depo-provera and psychiatric medicine.	If courts or Department of Corrections treatment people identify an individual offender as in need of ongoing treatment, that treatment is included in the parole contract.
New Jersey	12,464 ^l	466	3.7	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, daily doctor/nurse clinics, consultant clinics, psychiatric evaluations, emergency care, routine testing and x-rays, patient education.	Yes. Parole process does not rely on an automatic parole eligibility date, but on a four-step procedure including staff interviews, Special Classification Review Board recommendations and State Parole Board confirmations. Aftercare program includes weekly follow-up counseling for parolees and their families until discharge.
New Mexico	2,672	220	8.2	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, special program which includes initial interview, physiological assessment and retaining.	--
New York	42,429 ^b	2,608 ^u	6.1	No	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No
North Carolina	17,487 ^v	1,921 ^v	11.0	No	Individual counseling. A formal treatment program has been proposed to the legislature, but no funding has been received.	No
North Dakota	525	100	19.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, psychiatric medication and intensive inmate family treatment in the prison.	Yes. Sometimes required to return periodically for follow-up treatment and/or civilian counseling.
Ohio	22,076	2,787 ^w	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	10,245	1,200	11.7	No	None	No
Oregon	6,490 ^x	1,080 ^y	16.6	No	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No
Pennsylvania	17,441 ^b	2,421	13.9	Yes ^a	Individual and group counseling, inmate support groups. Treatment services have been expanding for several years, are provided by both department and outside (private) vendors. Groups are operating in 10 of 11 male institutions; the remaining institution is new and will implement program.	Special conditions for individual inmates may be made by Parole Board.
Rhode Island	1,811 ^b	167 ^l	9.2	Yes ^z	Individual counseling, group counseling, educational services.	No
South Carolina	11,784 ^{aa}	1,476	12.5	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes, not specifically; however, criminal sexual conduct is classified as a violent offense. Must serve at least one-third rather than one-fourth of sentence.
South Dakota	997 ^{ab}	177	17.8	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, psychiatric treatment.	No

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.87

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Total population of system	Incarcerated sex offenders		Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Special parole provisions for sex offenders
		Number	Percent of total population			
Tennessee	7,681 ^b	1,476	19.2 %	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, unofficial inmate support groups, medical treatment within department or contracted in- or outpatient.	Yes, must go through sex offender treatment program before being paroled.
Texas	39,664	4,677	11.8	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes. Unit psychologist may recommend aftercare counseling.
Utah	2,032	467	23.0	Yes ^d	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes. Longer terms of parole, required therapy on parole.
Vermont	750	161	21.5	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, Cognitive-Behavioral Offender Treatment Program.	No
Virginia	12,000 ^l	1,440 ^l	12.0	No ^{ac}	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No. Frequently the Parole Board will make mental health treatment a special condition of parole in sex offender cases.
Washington	6,844	1,506	22.0	Yes ^{ad}	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups. Medical treatment is general, not specific to sex offenses.	No
West Virginia	1,556	269 ^{aa}	17.4	Yes ^d	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes. Paroled sex offenders must seek counseling. In incest cases, the parolee cannot live with the victim.
Wisconsin	6,035	1,117	18.5	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No, only if ordered by court or paroling authority.
Wyoming	900	300 ^l	33.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Maryland, Michigan, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not respond to the survey. The survey did not specify which offenses were to be included as sex offenses, therefore each State used its own definition of "sex offenders". Total population figures were reported by each State. However, the survey specified no time frame for reporting population figures. As a result, population figures may differ from those presented elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aFor treatment purposes.

^bAs of September 1988.

^cSome incarcerated for more than one crime, at least one was a sex offense.

^dIf need arises, may be housed separately for treatment or security purposes.

^eThose with principle sex offense.

^fFacilities on grounds.

^gExcludes prostitution offenses.

^hThird-quarter of fiscal year 1988.

ⁱAs of 6-30-87.

^jInmate profile 9-7-88.

^kMales only.

^lApproximation.

^mIncludes 2,984 in institutions, as of 10-25-88.

ⁿInstitutionalized.

^o8-28-88.

^pExcept in protective cases.

^q7-1-88.

^r143 women, 1,946 men, as of 9-20-88.

^s1 woman, 230 men.

^tIn house as of 9-15-88.

^uSentenced for sex offenses.

^vAs of 6-30-88.

^w1986 data.

^xBook population, 4,668 in cells, balance outcount.

^yBook population, unknown in cells.

^zSecurity reasons.

^{aa}Institutionalized population as of 9-23-88, total jurisdiction 14,051.

^{ab}945 males, 52 females.

^{ac}Modified therapeutic community in development stages. When implemented, sex offenders will be housed separately.

^{ad}Those offenders in residential treatment.

^{ae}Computer count.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., January-February 1989) pp. 9-19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.88

AIDS cases among State prison inmates

By region, United States, 1985 and 1989^a

Region	State prison systems			
	1985		1989	
	AIDS cases	Percent	AIDS cases	Percent
Total	433	100 %	3,456	100 %
New England ^b	16	4	239	7
Mid-Atlantic ^c	327	75	2,115	61
East North Central ^d	6	1	118	3
West North Central ^e	0	X	24	0.7
South Atlantic ^f	49	11	433	12
East South Central ^g	1	0.2	45	1
West South Central ^h	12	3	205	6
Mountain ⁱ	2	0.5	57	2
Pacific ^j	20	5	220	6

Note: These data were obtained from annual surveys of correctional facilities in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These surveys were conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice in October or November of each year beginning in 1985. Inconsistencies in correctional record keeping indicate that the numbers should be considered minimum estimates of the actual number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bMaine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

^cNew York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

^dOhio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

^eMinnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

^fDelaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

^gKentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

^hArkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

ⁱMontana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada.

^jWashington, Oregon, California, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Source: Saira Moini and Theodore M. Hammett, *1989 Update: AIDS in Correctional Facilities*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.89

Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions

Fiscal years 1950-88^a

Fiscal year ^b	Population beginning of year	Received (transfers excluded)						Discharged (transfers excluded)					
		From courts	Violators returned		Study and observation	Escaped prisoners returned	Other ^c	Transferred from other institutions	Sentence expired	Mandatorily released ^d	Paroled	Died	Study and observation
			Parole	Mandatory release									
1950	17,463	14,403	710	789	X	122	0	3,442	5,616	5,744	3,493	37	X
1951	17,930	14,676	662	787	X	127	0	3,472	5,598	6,000	3,717	52	X
1952	18,417	14,823	577	547	X	134	0	4,010	9,655	2,005	3,687	42	X
1953	18,557	16,166	576	410	X	181	0	4,666	9,287	2,230	4,204	60	X
1954	19,733	17,448	657	349	X	169	0	5,004	10,272	2,413	4,243	55	X
1955	20,877	16,699	620	332	X	157	0	4,501	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	X
1956	21,606	13,971	678	364	X	113	0	4,736	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	X
1957	20,956	14,112	666	363	X	146	0	5,128	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	X
1958	21,182	13,907	732	510	X	140	0	5,766	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	X
1959	21,899	14,324	782	517	98	179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	160
1960	22,838	14,210	852	555	229	196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372
1961	23,974	14,185	965	594	361	226	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	533
1962	24,925	13,624	1,041	597	468	324	0	7,254	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	699
1963	24,613	13,536	1,071	615	459	419	0	7,811	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	721
1964	24,248	13,220	1,031	579	429	379	0	7,518	6,283	3,783	5,590	68	196
1965	22,974	12,982	1,180	648	442	239	0	7,230	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	886
1966	22,346	12,370	1,174	595	386	256	0	7,617	5,962	3,388	5,575	57	792
1967	21,040	11,691	1,264	497	397	416	0	7,804	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	673
1968	19,185	11,653	1,408	490	396	423	0	7,858	4,490	2,739	5,151	44	667
1969	20,170	11,162	1,366	475	425	374	0	8,168	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	629
1970	20,208	11,060	1,234	399	476	493	0	9,342	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	729
1971	20,686	12,633	1,028	415	492	547	17,405	10,720	5,184	2,649	4,757	56	577
1972	20,820	13,622	1,021	326	530	565	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,802	65	636
1973	21,280	15,430	787	194	508	644	23,571	11,929	5,416	2,204	4,999	51	503
1974	23,336	15,181	774	189	1,890	561	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	1,915
1975	23,691	16,628	994	182	1,938	795	51,935	12,228	6,002	1,910	6,142	55	1,908
1976	23,566	18,835	1,378	213	1,811	795	65,140	14,073	6,864	1,535	4,504	68	1,933
1977	27,033	18,315	1,683	206	1,395	889	80,994	16,662	7,251	1,803	3,105	77	1,422
1978	29,877	16,759	1,198	236	1,147	927	75,202	16,737	7,122	2,236	3,411	59	1,194
1979	24,479	15,462	1,150	250	851	888	65,141	13,879	6,785	1,817	3,416	66	931
1980	24,661	15,376	1,561	214	703	826	65,422	13,008	6,811	1,521	3,946	46	720
1981	24,162	15,746	2,216	186	766	681	68,309	11,576	6,372	1,153	3,114	56	745
1982	26,195	18,795	2,051	195	772	465	74,024	10,941	7,554	1,205	3,018	47	798
1983	28,183	18,996	2,483	241	799	396	75,764	11,821	8,203	1,187	3,097	55	772
1984	30,214	18,541	2,250	243	803	556	72,880	11,086	8,017	1,413	2,946	79	783
1985	32,317	19,881	2,002	245	659	553	75,192	11,694	7,332	1,496	2,805	80	718
1986	36,042	24,901	2,137	221	648	428	86,812	13,307	7,516	1,738	2,727	82	683
1987	41,512	24,479	2,229	118	499	303	88,746	13,710	6,506	2,076	3,818	98	607
1988	44,285	23,650	2,562	190	480	269	87,523	16,283	5,214	2,292	3,710	133	537

Note: The Federal Bureau of Prisons 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 Bureau of Prisons for the housing of Federal offenders. Approximately 10 percent of the total Federal prison population was housed in contract facilities at the end of fiscal year 1988. For a definition of "mandatory release," see Note, table 6.3.

^aData prior to 1974 reflect sentenced prisoners only.

^bBeginning in fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.

^c"Other" includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.

^dBeginning in 1958, the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986* (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), p. 16; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Escaped	Other ^c	Transferred to institutions	Population end of year
138	460	3,511	17,930
152	427	3,291	18,417
160	267	4,135	18,557
223	182	4,637	19,733
185	150	5,165	20,677
170	125	4,630	21,606
134	117	4,769	20,956
155	138	5,225	21,182
76	102	5,682	18,992
201	0	6,137	22,838
197	0	8,068	23,974
242	0	9,974	24,925
346	0	7,219	24,613
490	0	7,809	24,248
383	0	7,522	22,974
229	0	7,155	22,346
343	0	7,587	21,040
527	0	7,796	19,822
480	0	8,272	20,170
406	0	9,460	20,208
640	0	10,224	20,686
652	17,561	11,670	20,820
648	20,733	13,131	21,280
711	23,960	14,063	22,436
725	33,184	14,657	23,691
655	51,510	16,643	23,566
592	65,700	17,582	27,033
661	80,701	22,280	29,877
659	75,645	24,278	27,479
593	65,457	21,374	24,661
607	64,564	19,414	24,162
410	68,948	16,649	26,195
263	76,114	16,306	28,133
344	76,550	18,211	30,214
279	72,317	18,422	32,317
256	74,623	19,191	36,042
223	86,659	23,356	41,512
188	89,775	24,848	44,285
127	90,265	28,724	44,295

Table 6.00

Characteristics of Federal prison inmates

United States, fiscal year 1990

	Inmates confined in:					
	Total		Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	67,432	100.0 %	60,751	100.0 %	6,681	100.0 %
Sex						
Male	62,175	92.2	56,334	92.7	5,841	87.4
Female	5,257	7.8	4,417	7.3	840	12.6
Race						
White	44,595	66.1	39,463	65.0	5,132	76.8
Black	21,146	31.4	19,841	32.7	1,305	19.5
Other ^b	1,691	2.5	1,447	2.4	244	3.7
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	17,861	26.5	15,664	25.8	2,197	32.9
Non-Hispanic	49,571	73.5	45,087	74.2	4,484	67.1
Age						
Less than 18 years	52	0.1	3	(c)	49	0.7
18 to 25 years	9,010	13.4	7,798	12.8	1,212	18.1
26 to 30 years	12,219	18.1	10,936	18.0	1,283	19.2
31 to 35 years	13,552	20.1	12,315	20.3	1,237	18.5
36 to 40 years	11,761	17.4	10,759	17.7	1,002	15.0
41 to 45 years	8,998	13.3	8,158	13.4	840	12.6
46 to 50 years	5,408	8.0	4,912	8.1	496	7.4
51 to 55 years	3,136	4.7	2,869	4.7	267	4.0
56 to 60 years	1,816	2.7	1,659	2.7	157	2.3
61 to 65 years	958	1.4	855	1.4	103	1.5
66 years and older	522	0.8	487	0.8	35	0.5
Region						
Northeast	11,251	16.7	10,643	17.5	608	9.1
North Central	12,000	17.8	11,065	18.2	935	14.0
Southeast	16,294	24.2	15,094	24.8	1,200	18.0
South Central	12,546	18.6	10,186	16.8	2,360	35.3
West	12,730	18.9	11,515	19.0	1,215	18.2
In transit	2,071	3.1	2,071	3.4	NA	NA
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	49,119	72.8	44,432	73.1	4,687	70.2
Non-citizen	16,080	23.8	14,253	23.4	1,845	27.6
Unavailable	2,233	3.3	2,084	3.4	149	2.2

^a A facility run by an entity other than the Bureau of Prisons in which Bureau prisoners are placed under contract, e.g., Community Corrections Centers.

^b Includes Asians and Native Americans.

^c Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: Table adapted from tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Table 6.91

Federal prison inmates^a

By security level of facility, sex, and race, United States, fiscal year 1990

	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	49,313	100.0 %	29,766	100.0 %	14,573	100.0 %	1,207	100.0 %	2,163	100.0 %	1,537	100.0 %	67	100.0 %
Security level ^c														
Security level 1	20,817	42.2	13,762	46.2	4,429	30.4	3,357	27.9	1,358	62.8	894	58.2	37	55.2
Security level 2	7,295	14.8	4,340	14.6	2,126	14.6	193	16.0	357	16.5	274	17.8	5	7.5
Security level 3	8,360	17.0	4,863	16.3	2,744	18.8	218	18.1	277	12.8	243	15.8	15	22.4
Security level 4	9,894	20.1	5,253	17.6	4,004	27.5	358	29.7	149	6.9	120	7.8	10	14.9
Security level 5	2,291	4.6	1,125	3.8	1,057	7.3	86	7.1	17	0.8	6	0.4	0	X
Security level 6	581	1.2	363	1.2	203	1.4	15	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unassigned	75	0.2	60	0.2	10	0.1	0	X	5	0.2	0	X	0	X

^aIncludes Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to inmates who have been sentenced and assigned to a facility.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^cThe higher the security level the higher the amount of physical security provided at the institution (1 is low; 6 is high).

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

Table 6.92

Type of commitment offense among Federal prison inmates^a

By sex and race, United States, fiscal year 1990

Offense	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug	25,799	54.1 %	16,216	56.3 %	6,899	49.4 %	301	25.8 %	1,406	65.9 %	951	63.4 %	28	38.8 %
Robbery	6,382	13.4	3,399	11.8	2,756	19.7	49	4.2	106	5.0	69	4.6	3	4.5
Property	3,495	7.3	2,181	7.6	962	6.9	82	7.0	127	6.0	139	9.3	4	6.0
Extortion, fraud, bribery	3,517	7.4	2,338	8.1	719	5.1	33	2.8	237	11.1	185	12.3	5	7.5
Violent ^c	2,798	5.9	1,028	3.6	1,167	8.3	467	40.1	47	2.2	64	4.3	25	37.3
Firearms, explosives, arson	2,797	5.9	1,717	6.0	969	6.9	45	3.9	47	2.2	17	1.1	2	3.0
White collar	722	1.5	499	1.7	97	0.7	10	0.9	76	3.6	40	2.7	0	X
Immigration	399	0.8	336	1.2	40	0.3	2	0.2	18	0.8	3	0.2	0	X
Court, corrections ^d	471	1.0	311	1.1	87	0.6	8	0.7	44	2.1	19	1.3	2	3.0
Sex offenses	367	0.8	135	0.5	74	0.5	154	13.2	3	0.1	1	0.1	0	X
National security	61	0.1	45	0.2	11	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.2	0	X	0	X
Continuing criminal enterprise	510	1.1	394	1.4	103	0.7	4	0.3	6	0.3	3	0.2	0	X
Other	329	0.7	204	0.7	94	0.7	10	0.9	11	0.5	10	0.7	0	X

^aIncludes Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to inmates who have been sentenced and assigned to a facility.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^cIncludes crimes such as homicide and kidnaping.

^dIncludes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing and bringing contraband into a prison, or perjury.

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

Table 6.93

Type of commitment offense among Federal prison inmates^a

By offense and jurisdiction, United States, fiscal year 1990

Offense	Federal offenses		Military court		District of Columbia		State, reservation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	43,672	100.0 %	164	100.0 %	1,569	100.0 %	2,242	100.0 %
Drugs	25,311	58.0	27	16.5	398	25.4	63	2.8
Robbery	5,924	13.6	1	0.6	293	18.7	164	7.3
Property	3,061	7.0	5	3.0	211	13.4	218	9.7
Extortion, fraud, bribery	3,485	8.0	5	3.0	15	1.0	12	0.5
Violent ^b	804	1.8	84	51.2	548	34.9	1,362	60.7
Firearms, explosives, arson	2,710	6.2	2	1.2	33	2.1	52	2.3
White collar	721	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.0
Immigration	399	0.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Court, corrections ^c	461	1.1	NA	NA	4	0.3	6	0.3
Sex offenses	35	0.1	36	22.0	24	1.5	272	12.1
National security	59	0.1	2	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Continuing criminal enterprise	510	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	192	0.4	2	1.2	43	2.7	92	4.1

^aIncludes Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to inmates who have been sentenced and assigned to a facility.

^bIncludes crimes such as homicide and kidnaping.

^cIncludes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing and bringing contraband into a prison, or perjury.

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

Table 6.94

Estimated number of drug and/or alcohol treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate

By jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Jurisdiction	Drug and/or alcohol treatment units	Clients in treatment	Budgeted capacity	Utilization rate
Total	7,642	718,966	903,250	79.6 %
Alabama	33	3,170	3,547	89.4
Alaska	47	2,489	3,449	72.2
Arizona	148	9,557	12,489	76.5
Arkansas	38	3,411	4,184	81.5
California	1,180	115,750	144,589	80.1
Colorado	247	17,502	28,537	61.3
Connecticut	134	10,990	13,587	80.9
Delaware	26	2,096	2,342	89.5
District of Columbia	39	4,057	5,044	80.4
Florida	242	26,949	27,466	98.1
Georgia	42	7,883	8,689	90.7
Guam	1	19	20	95.0
Hawaii	26	1,721	2,151	80.0
Idaho	25	3,150	4,415	71.3
Illinois	312	28,465	37,062	76.8
Indiana	205	14,323	18,486	77.5
Iowa	59	5,503	6,650	82.8
Kansas	128	5,261	9,477	55.5
Kentucky	142	8,144	10,879	74.9
Louisiana	90	9,550	10,673	89.5
Maine	39	3,289	5,776	56.9
Maryland	181	18,718	20,772	90.1
Massachusetts	198	17,432	20,057	86.9
Michigan	333	32,214	48,332	66.7
Minnesota	166	4,399	7,252	60.7
Mississippi	60	6,172	10,086	61.2
Missouri	111	9,105	13,073	69.6
Montana	35	1,833	2,500	73.3
Nebraska	125	6,568	7,613	86.3
Nevada	30	990	1,611	61.5
New Hampshire	34	1,767	2,241	78.8
New Jersey	269	20,825	23,195	89.8
New Mexico	46	3,222	4,144	77.8
New York	733	116,478	130,358	89.4
North Carolina	98	13,676	12,582	108.7
North Dakota	30	2,048	3,005	68.2
Ohio	332	27,926	36,398	76.7
Oklahoma	72	6,355	9,669	65.7
Oregon	141	14,728	17,490	84.2
Pennsylvania	291	21,749	32,336	67.3
Puerto Rico	138	12,588	13,275	94.8
Rhode Island	71	5,854	8,280	70.7
South Carolina	53	14,340	15,452	92.8
South Dakota	25	1,024	1,900	53.9
Tennessee	60	5,421	5,789	93.6
Texas	261	14,833	24,149	61.4
Utah	41	5,035	5,128	98.2
Vermont	21	1,653	1,883	87.8
Virgin Islands	1	64	74	86.5
Virginia	97	13,171	17,379	75.8
Washington	135	18,988	25,012	75.9
West Virginia	21	1,971	2,350	83.9
Wisconsin	191	12,218	17,586	69.5
Wyoming	39	2,322	2,767	83.9

Note: These data are from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 30, 1989. The 1989 NDATUS was a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The NDATUS is a national survey which is designed to measure the location, scope, and characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Both public and privately funded programs are included.

A total of 7,759 treatment units responded to the survey reporting a total of 734,955 clients in treatment. However, this table excludes treatment units which did not report budgeted capacity for alcohol or drug abuse clients. The total number of units in this table is not equal to the sum of units in tables 6.96 and 6.102 because combined units are counted only once. Readers should note that utilization rates may be affected by problems that some units experience in determining a budgeted capacity level for outpatient treatment. (Source, p. 13.) For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 16.

Table 6.95

Estimated number of clients in drug and/or alcohol treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Jurisdiction	Total	Age group								Unknown
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	
Total	734,955	69,412	45,406	87,926	225,352	160,932	59,856	22,335	7,134	56,602
Alabama	3,322	113	171	280	985	602	193	73	22	883
Alaska	2,489	163	209	506	842	432	177	130	30	0
Arizona	9,557	706	466	1,078	3,182	2,408	868	301	100	448
Arkansas	3,411	261	222	554	1,175	620	320	135	50	74
California	116,432	7,253	7,500	15,952	39,371	28,200	10,484	3,735	1,057	2,880
Colorado	18,964	1,089	1,082	2,373	6,272	4,166	1,683	488	143	1,668
Connecticut	12,951	269	1,282	749	2,782	2,113	566	241	229	4,120
Delaware	2,175	71	129	282	833	499	173	71	20	97
District of Columbia	4,212	74	99	336	1,321	986	389	107	18	882
Florida	28,703	1,717	1,694	3,682	8,409	7,572	2,199	840	287	2,303
Georgia	8,694	296	279	636	2,281	1,371	537	212	73	3,009
Guam	19	1	2	7	8	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	1,721	293	102	267	530	326	79	23	3	98
Idaho	3,150	398	393	630	892	414	158	70	16	169
Illinois	29,266	2,577	2,145	2,971	9,379	3,667	2,552	875	289	1,811
Indiana	14,323	990	1,184	2,207	3,952	3,245	1,230	560	164	791
Iowa	5,521	530	405	631	1,508	741	280	115	42	1,269
Kansas	5,261	508	536	1,036	1,720	996	320	100	38	7
Kentucky	8,144	828	614	1,113	2,654	1,463	625	243	60	544
Louisiana	9,550	721	594	1,241	3,470	2,046	832	331	122	193
Maine	3,696	199	259	412	931	1,281	336	90	42	146
Maryland	18,796	1,257	1,159	2,305	6,451	4,349	1,697	675	154	749
Massachusetts	18,654	846	1,053	2,334	5,741	3,838	1,214	468	168	2,992
Michigan	32,214	2,000	1,893	3,441	10,099	7,287	2,716	1,016	474	3,288
Minnesota	4,399	457	312	607	1,349	766	421	242	105	140
Mississippi	6,416	151	455	1,086	1,944	972	408	168	70	1,132
Missouri	9,105	494	546	1,387	3,220	2,223	665	241	38	291
Montana	1,833	208	166	284	572	387	109	43	25	39
Nebraska	6,568	693	908	1,303	1,732	1,094	449	253	75	61
Nevada	1,206	106	66	142	450	329	92	15	6	0
New Hampshire	1,767	151	126	201	398	293	167	68	40	323
New Jersey	20,825	1,378	1,162	2,833	6,078	4,518	1,887	554	195	2,220
New Mexico	3,773	454	270	412	1,185	779	288	85	35	265
New York	117,417	25,531	4,664	9,585	32,961	27,245	9,191	3,142	739	4,359
North Carolina	14,743	889	1,478	1,879	4,243	2,628	1,217	534	208	1,667
North Dakota	2,048	184	129	182	563	339	135	92	40	384
Ohio	27,926	2,849	2,125	3,492	7,325	5,451	1,933	620	209	3,922
Oklahoma	6,355	675	465	882	2,117	1,252	568	219	83	94
Oregon	15,242	1,422	808	1,630	4,257	2,828	1,215	561	136	2,385
Pennsylvania	23,363	1,746	1,547	3,243	7,424	5,597	1,872	663	147	1,124
Puerto Rico	12,932	1,040	351	1,102	3,427	2,477	1,237	448	171	2,679
Rhode Island	5,864	263	254	731	1,807	1,235	465	152	58	899
South Carolina	14,340	898	940	1,808	5,086	3,250	1,424	642	229	63
South Dakota	1,082	73	51	92	182	159	66	22	12	425
Tennessee	5,421	382	321	666	2,019	1,256	494	201	60	22
Texas	14,833	966	897	1,828	5,029	3,583	1,228	338	85	879
Utah	5,035	621	359	520	1,773	1,057	400	145	62	98
Vermont	1,653	195	125	251	532	315	148	61	22	4
Virgin Islands	64	0	1	7	34	13	5	3	1	0
Virginia	13,509	903	1,066	2,092	4,483	2,705	1,060	479	216	505
Washington	18,988	2,247	1,195	2,279	5,546	3,907	1,781	937	263	833
West Virginia	1,971	171	144	286	655	400	197	88	27	3
Wisconsin	13,330	863	718	1,800	3,528	1,840	901	360	156	3,164
Wyoming	2,322	242	285	293	645	412	164	60	20	201

Note: See Note, table 6.94. The total number of units reporting client age data was 7,697. Data from units that did not report clients by age were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 20.

Table 6.96

Estimated number of clients in drug and/or alcohol treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Total	734,955	494,095	207,510	33,350
Alabama	3,322	1,814	990	518
Alaska	2,489	1,765	716	8
Arizona	9,557	6,241	3,159	157
Arkansas	3,411	2,777	565	69
California	116,432	82,566	33,166	700
Colorado	18,964	13,438	4,155	1,371
Connecticut	12,351	7,578	3,345	1,428
Delaware	2,175	1,575	503	97
District of Columbia	4,212	3,179	970	63
Florida	28,703	19,221	8,352	1,130
Georgia	8,694	4,307	1,495	2,892
Guam	38	10	9	19
Hawaii	1,721	1,216	378	127
Idaho	3,150	2,121	1,029	0
Illinois	29,266	19,317	7,636	2,313
Indiana	14,323	10,050	3,580	693
Iowa	5,521	3,737	1,198	586
Kansas	5,261	3,901	1,360	0
Kentucky	8,144	6,128	2,010	6
Louisiana	9,550	6,642	2,626	282
Maine	3,696	2,448	1,084	164
Maryland	18,796	14,252	4,279	265
Massachusetts	18,654	11,515	5,342	1,797
Michigan	32,214	20,597	9,761	1,856
Minnesota	4,399	3,217	1,036	146
Mississippi	6,416	4,238	1,413	765
Missouri	9,105	6,649	2,374	82
Montana	1,833	1,177	615	41
Nebraska	6,568	4,350	2,164	54
Nevada	1,206	802	404	0
New Hampshire	1,767	965	491	311
New Jersey	20,825	13,574	5,724	1,527
New Mexico	3,773	2,252	1,314	207
New York	117,417	70,212	42,068	5,137
North Carolina	14,743	9,455	3,721	1,567
North Dakota	2,048	1,348	489	211
Ohio	27,926	18,818	7,739	1,369
Oklahoma	6,355	4,186	2,126	43
Oregon	15,242	10,961	4,272	9
Pennsylvania	23,363	15,762	6,899	702
Puerto Rico	12,932	11,717	1,215	0
Rhode Island	5,864	3,373	1,922	569
South Carolina	14,340	11,353	2,948	39
South Dakota	1,082	781	152	149
Tennessee	5,421	3,984	1,433	4
Texas	14,833	10,678	3,536	619
Utah	5,035	3,526	1,446	63
Vermont	1,653	1,103	547	3
Virgin Islands	64	59	5	0
Virginia	13,509	9,248	3,900	361
Washington	18,988	12,833	5,083	1,072
West Virginia	1,971	1,503	465	3
Wisconsin	13,330	8,026	3,659	1,645
Wyoming	2,322	1,550	642	130

Note: See Note, table 6.94. The total number of units reporting sex of client was 7,697. Data from units that did not report clients by sex were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 21.

Table 6.97

Estimated number of clients in drug and/or alcohol treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Jurisdiction	Race, ethnicity					
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
		non-Hispanic	non-Hispanic			
Total	734,955	424,513	139,702	93,759	20,685	56,296
Alabama	3,322	1,739	721	2	7	853
Alaska	2,489	1,235	69	44	1,137	4
Arizona	9,557	5,345	478	1,684	1,536	514
Arkansas	3,411	2,226	1,056	33	27	69
California	116,432	61,707	17,260	30,977	4,645	1,843
Colorado	18,964	10,587	1,207	4,673	348	2,149
Connecticut	12,351	5,972	1,503	746	54	4,076
Delaware	2,175	910	375	23	8	859
District of Columbia	4,212	602	3,437	83	26	64
Florida	28,703	18,065	5,700	2,126	431	2,381
Georgia	8,694	3,673	1,947	19	15	3,040
Guam	19	8	0	0	11	0
Hawaii	1,721	727	111	70	721	92
Idaho	3,150	2,029	22	331	49	719
Illinois	29,266	18,166	7,212	2,210	146	1,532
Indiana	14,323	11,654	1,612	183	55	819
Iowa	5,521	3,757	192	69	102	1,401
Kansas	5,261	3,977	705	379	190	10
Kentucky	8,144	7,059	642	11	12	420
Louisiana	9,550	5,321	3,758	118	151	202
Maine	3,696	3,429	14	5	81	167
Maryland	18,796	11,222	6,520	337	220	497
Massachusetts	18,654	13,242	1,559	1,132	462	2,259
Michigan	32,214	21,199	7,356	755	714	2,189
Minnesota	4,399	3,453	269	57	358	262
Mississippi	6,416	2,777	2,489	6	12	1,132
Missouri	9,105	6,018	1,961	109	44	973
Montana	1,833	1,310	11	34	436	42
Nebraska	6,569	5,374	460	230	432	72
Nevada	1,206	898	99	46	126	37
New Hampshire	1,767	1,295	21	12	9	430
New Jersey	20,825	10,509	6,167	2,011	179	1,959
New Mexico	3,773	989	78	1,490	1,040	176
New York	117,417	50,052	30,883	23,057	1,306	12,119
North Carolina	14,743	8,157	4,547	68	400	1,571
North Dakota	2,048	1,649	8	14	264	113
Ohio	27,926	18,338	6,525	528	121	2,414
Oklahoma	6,355	3,890	833	168	1,278	186
Oregon	15,242	11,709	504	639	999	1,331
Pennsylvania	23,363	15,754	5,604	732	84	1,189
Puerto Rico	12,932	3	766	12,163	0	0
Rhode Island	5,864	4,116	457	244	76	971
South Carolina	14,340	9,709	4,407	38	114	72
South Dakota	1,082	452	1	5	179	445
Tennessee	5,421	4,444	882	8	11	76
Texas	14,833	7,424	2,521	4,010	118	760
Utah	5,035	4,044	124	454	251	162
Vermont	1,653	1,627	16	7	3	0
Virgin Islands	64	6	55	3	0	0
Virginia	13,509	8,765	3,787	184	83	690
Washington	18,988	14,830	1,271	735	1,181	971
West Virginia	1,971	1,839	123	0	4	5
Wisconsin	13,330	9,326	1,358	496	298	1,852
Wyoming	2,322	1,905	19	140	131	127

Note: See Note, table 6.94. The total number of units reporting race and ethnicity data was 7,697. Data from units that did not report clients by race and ethnicity were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 22.

Table 6.98

Estimated number of drug abuse treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate

By jurisdiction as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Treatment units	Clients in treatment	Budgeted capacity	Utilization rate
Total	6,170	344,529	433,647	79.4 %
Alabama	31	1,674	1,938	86.4
Alaska	27	521	970	53.7
Arizona	115	4,291	5,699	75.3
Arkansas	36	1,444	1,903	75.9
California	749	50,055	63,770	78.5
Colorado	155	5,979	10,447	57.2
Connecticut	105	6,782	8,046	84.3
Delaware	20	731	886	82.5
District of Columbia	33	3,015	3,685	81.8
Florida	228	13,953	15,230	91.6
Georgia	38	5,025	5,502	91.3
Guam	1	1	10	10.0
Hawaii	25	903	1,139	79.3
Idaho	25	1,247	2,001	62.3
Illinois	265	11,877	16,550	71.8
Indiana	200	4,844	7,005	69.2
Iowa	57	1,295	1,867	69.4
Kansas	126	1,994	4,249	46.9
Kentucky	139	2,389	3,602	66.3
Louisiana	89	5,125	5,570	92.0
Maine	37	1,139	2,676	42.6
Maryland	140	8,534	9,950	85.8
Massachusetts	183	8,343	9,634	86.6
Michigan	318	14,114	22,256	63.4
Minnesota	143	1,558	2,980	52.3
Mississippi	58	1,869	4,119	45.4
Missouri	107	4,207	6,085	69.1
Montana	33	612	965	63.4
Nebraska	119	1,666	2,366	70.4
Nevada	28	519	719	72.2
New Hampshire	31	670	896	74.8
New Jersey	171	11,385	11,351	100.3
New Mexico	25	923	1,200	76.9
New York	369	78,576	82,708	95.0
North Carolina	79	5,472	5,846	93.6
North Dakota	30	508	1,005	50.5
Ohio	315	13,902	18,214	76.3
Oklahoma	70	2,832	4,239	66.8
Oregon	99	5,263	5,986	87.9
Pennsylvania	282	11,553	16,840	68.6
Puerto Rico	123	8,627	8,481	101.7
Rhode Island	51	2,410	3,309	72.8
South Carolina	51	3,672	4,472	82.1
South Dakota	23	126	581	21.7
Tennessee	59	2,411	2,610	92.4
Texas	246	10,236	14,771	69.3
Utah	39	1,875	2,222	84.4
Vermont	21	742	854	86.9
Virgin Islands	1	37	37	100.0
Virginia	93	5,411	7,515	72.0
Washington	119	7,026	10,356	67.8
West Virginia	21	312	509	61.3
Wisconsin	184	4,204	6,810	61.7
Wyoming	38	650	1,016	64.0

Note: See Note, table 6.94. A total of 6,287 drug abuse only and combined drug abuse and alcoholism units serving 351,430 drug abuse clients on Sept. 30, 1989 responded to the survey. However, this table excludes treatment units which did not report budgeted capacity for drug abuse clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 33.

Table 6.99

Estimated number of clients in drug abuse treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Age groups								Unknown
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	
Total	351,430	47,432	21,384	40,335	109,172	76,601	20,925	5,790	1,444	28,347
Alabama	1,713	77	98	147	560	298	60	18	3	452
Alaska	521	39	54	124	174	85	28	13	4	0
Arizona	4,291	403	215	453	1,507	1,128	274	64	20	227
Arkansas	1,444	172	123	286	579	210	45	17	6	6
California	50,391	4,019	3,755	6,780	17,228	11,732	3,669	1,106	290	1,812
Colorado	6,243	599	379	471	1,828	1,300	400	72	26	1,168
Connecticut	6,861	171	252	469	1,815	1,448	266	60	14	2,366
Delaware	731	37	56	99	263	176	30	7	1	62
District of Columbia	3,144	67	67	212	953	732	256	65	7	785
Florida	15,194	1,125	911	2,165	4,723	3,898	759	217	68	1,328
Georgia	5,490	244	171	379	1,211	508	98	29	11	2,839
Guam	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	903	153	42	97	266	203	35	7	2	98
Idaho	1,247	167	196	217	366	176	74	37	10	4
Illinois	12,029	1,216	771	1,219	3,699	2,919	953	291	43	918
Indiana	4,844	402	437	736	1,387	1,145	420	180	39	98
Iowa	1,298	174	164	218	489	172	42	16	2	21
Kansas	1,994	204	171	355	747	431	67	13	5	1
Kentucky	2,389	378	235	343	812	318	95	41	10	157
Louisiana	5,125	407	299	688	1,931	1,114	413	134	37	102
Maine	1,246	105	99	153	342	423	66	11	8	39
Maryland	8,577	766	516	1,009	3,120	2,046	559	149	11	401
Massachusetts	8,953	45	1,538	1,182	2,937	1,966	497	164	53	1,165
Michigan	14,114	948	759	1,483	4,709	3,522	939	266	73	1,415
Minnesota	1,558	227	147	217	477	250	106	48	23	63
Mississippi	1,930	62	150	386	694	256	50	26	12	294
Missouri	4,207	262	275	720	1,566	920	239	82	8	135
Montana	612	89	59	111	215	116	15	5	2	0
Nebraska	1,666	223	174	286	514	343	79	26	7	14
Nevada	734	52	27	90	272	240	43	6	4	0
New Hampshire	670	107	59	100	189	117	53	22	17	6
New Jersey	11,395	633	653	1,820	3,665	2,837	1,017	155	30	575
New Mexico	1,103	248	83	110	295	221	72	21	9	44
New York	79,515	24,414	3,012	5,411	21,466	18,299	4,474	1,062	186	1,191
North Carolina	5,601	442	804	816	1,751	814	262	87	35	590
North Dakota	508	47	20	29	79	36	10	13	5	269
Ohio	13,902	1,702	1,113	1,894	3,382	2,556	674	170	39	2,372
Oklahoma	2,832	321	241	423	990	496	198	73	24	66
Oregon	5,700	611	424	567	1,466	869	288	75	33	1,367
Pennsylvania	12,383	751	776	1,709	4,180	3,209	793	259	52	654
Puerto Rico	8,769	1,038	333	897	2,473	1,111	267	2	0	2,648
Rhode Island	2,420	157	108	314	890	547	124	7	3	270
South Carolina	3,672	312	317	558	1,461	718	201	62	42	1
South Dakota	127	22	7	20	29	16	5	1	2	25
Tennessee	2,411	232	177	298	992	486	147	53	11	15
Texas	10,236	661	646	1,330	3,808	2,519	635	153	34	450
Utah	1,875	355	112	196	690	367	50	24	11	30
Vermont	742	114	59	114	228	136	57	23	10	1
Virgin Islands	37	0	1	5	22	8	1	0	0	0
Virginia	5,411	461	461	1,017	1,997	927	225	77	15	231
Washington	7,026	1,046	394	818	2,079	1,438	516	201	58	476
West Virginia	312	69	33	44	104	38	18	5	1	0
Wisconsin	4,693	364	321	639	1,362	649	194	65	27	1,072
Wyoming	650	86	90	111	189	112	27	10	1	24

Note: See Notes, tables 6.94 and 6.98. The total number of units reporting client age data was 6,132. Data from units that did not report clients by age were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 38.

Table 6.100

Estimated number of clients in drug abuse treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Total	351,430	219,551	114,252	17,627
Alabama	1,713	1,025	601	87
Alaska	521	375	146	0
Arizona	4,291	2,695	1,570	26
Arkansas	1,444	1,164	280	0
California	50,391	32,015	18,007	369
Colorado	6,243	3,623	1,470	1,150
Connecticut	6,861	3,817	1,860	1,184
Delaware	731	455	214	62
District of Columbia	3,144	2,321	823	0
Florida	15,194	9,696	4,775	723
Georgia	5,490	1,869	814	2,807
Guam	1	0	1	0
Hawaii	903	572	241	90
Idaho	1,247	810	437	0
Illinois	12,029	7,412	3,631	986
Indiana	4,844	3,493	1,330	21
Iowa	1,298	898	372	28
Kansas	1,994	1,454	540	0
Kentucky	2,389	1,696	692	1
Louisiana	5,125	3,389	1,527	209
Maine	1,246	809	406	31
Maryland	8,577	5,999	2,534	44
Massachusetts	8,953	5,558	2,819	576
Michigan	14,114	8,623	4,524	967
Minnesota	1,558	1,117	378	63
Mississippi	1,930	1,106	571	253
Missouri	4,207	2,948	1,224	35
Montana	612	407	204	1
Nebraska	1,666	1,137	521	8
Nevada	734	468	266	0
New Hampshire	670	441	224	5
New Jersey	11,385	7,286	3,690	409
New Mexico	1,103	640	419	44
New York	79,515	43,408	31,787	4,320
North Carolina	5,601	3,661	1,461	479
North Dakota	508	369	79	60
Ohio	13,902	9,082	4,268	552
Oklahoma	2,832	1,814	994	24
Oregon	5,700	3,756	1,940	4
Pennsylvania	12,383	8,291	3,675	417
Puerto Rico	8,769	7,731	1,038	0
Rhode Island	2,420	1,362	800	258
South Carolina	3,672	2,587	1,046	39
South Dakota	127	69	33	25
Tennessee	2,411	1,718	692	1
Texas	10,235	7,342	2,584	310
Utah	1,875	1,162	685	28
Vermont	742	482	260	0
Virgin Islands	37	35	2	0
Virginia	5,411	3,453	1,772	186
Washington	7,026	4,541	2,296	189
West Virginia	312	220	92	0
Wisconsin	4,693	2,740	1,407	546
Wyoming	650	410	230	10

Note: See Notes, tables 6.94 and 6.98. The total number of units reporting sex of client was 6,132. Data from units that did not report clients by sex were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 39.

Table 6.101

Estimated number of clients in drug abuse treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity				
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
		non-Hispanic	non-Hispanic			
Total	351,430	172,275	84,895	56,105	7,131	31,024
Alabama	1,713	932	358	1	4	418
Alaska	521	320	44	15	41	1
Arizona	4,291	2,683	294	946	212	156
Arkansas	1,444	882	533	15	14	0
California	50,391	24,417	8,849	14,288	1,728	1,109
Colorado	6,243	3,135	531	1,282	65	1,230
Connecticut	6,861	2,974	1,000	473	23	2,391
Delaware	731	407	245	11	6	62
District of Columbia	3,144	369	2,746	18	11	0
Florida	15,194	8,705	3,747	1,203	190	1,349
Georgia	5,490	1,621	1,000	5	5	2,859
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	903	291	30	29	461	92
Idaho	1,247	771	3	148	20	305
Illinois	12,029	5,985	4,316	905	72	751
Indiana	4,844	3,871	754	86	23	110
Iowa	1,298	1,057	113	32	41	55
Kansas	1,994	1,419	380	129	63	3
Kentucky	2,389	2,033	339	5	8	4
Louisiana	5,125	2,794	2,098	68	62	103
Maine	1,246	1,169	5	0	29	43
Maryland	8,577	4,438	3,858	74	33	174
Massachusetts	8,953	6,152	999	661	290	851
Michigan	14,114	7,589	4,712	336	369	1,108
Minnesota	1,558	1,185	170	21	72	110
Mississippi	1,930	745	887	2	2	294
Missouri	4,207	2,759	1,204	46	26	172
Montana	612	489	4	13	106	0
Nebraska	1,666	1,305	192	71	88	10
Nevada	734	554	57	33	59	31
New Hampshire	670	606	13	9	4	38
New Jersey	11,385	5,200	4,092	1,456	75	562
New Mexico	1,103	360	47	489	163	44
New York	79,515	24,918	22,945	19,589	802	11,261
North Carolina	5,601	2,933	1,969	19	199	481
North Dakota	508	407	5	4	70	22
Ohio	13,902	7,987	4,483	265	69	1,098
Oklahoma	2,832	1,693	416	78	500	145
Oregon	5,700	4,093	209	203	146	1,049
Pennsylvania	12,383	7,384	3,974	524	61	440
Puerto Rico	8,769	0	2	8,767	0	0
Rhode Island	2,420	730	251	73	21	345
South Carolina	3,672	2,134	1,452	15	35	36
South Dakota	127	76	0	1	24	26
Tennessee	2,411	1,909	469	4	3	26
Texas	10,236	5,034	1,883	2,963	74	282
Utah	1,875	1,575	50	143	39	68
Vermont	742	723	11	6	2	0
Virgin Islands	37	2	33	2	0	0
Virginia	5,411	3,260	1,754	46	37	314
Washington	7,026	5,294	587	297	438	410
West Virginia	312	281	30	0	1	0
Wisconsin	4,693	3,068	742	191	112	580
Wyoming	650	556	10	45	33	6

Note: See Notes, tables 6.94 and 6.98. The total number of units reporting race and ethnicity data was 6,132. Data from units that did not report clients by race and ethnicity were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 40.

Table 6.102

Estimated number of alcohol abuse treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate

By jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Treatment units	Clients in treatment	Budgeted capacity	Utilization rate
Total	6,374	374,437	469,603	79.7 %
Alabama	31	1,496	1,609	93.0
Alaska	43	1,968	2,479	79.4
Arizona	125	5,266	6,790	77.6
Arkansas	35	1,967	2,281	86.2
California	903	65,695	80,819	81.3
Colorado	231	11,523	18,090	63.7
Connecticut	96	4,208	5,541	75.9
Delaware	21	1,365	1,456	93.8
District of Columbia	20	1,042	1,359	76.7
Florida	200	12,996	12,236	106.2
Georgia	36	2,858	3,187	89.7
Guam	1	18	10	180.0
Hawaii	23	818	1,012	80.8
Idaho	25	1,903	2,414	78.8
Illinois	267	16,588	20,512	80.9
Indiana	202	9,479	11,481	82.6
Iowa	59	4,208	4,783	88.0
Kansas	126	3,267	5,228	62.5
Kentucky	141	5,755	7,277	79.1
Louisiana	87	4,425	5,103	86.7
Maine	36	2,150	3,100	69.4
Maryland	129	10,184	10,822	94.1
Massachusetts	185	9,089	10,423	87.2
Michigan	292	8,100	26,076	30.4
Minnesota	161	2,841	4,272	66.5
Mississippi	59	4,303	5,967	72.1
Missouri	106	4,898	6,988	70.1
Montana	34	1,221	1,535	79.5
Nebraska	124	4,902	5,247	93.4
Nevada	28	471	892	52.8
New Hampshire	31	1,097	1,345	81.6
New Jersey	221	9,440	11,844	79.7
New Mexico	41	2,299	2,944	78.1
New York	429	37,902	47,650	79.5
North Carolina	84	8,204	6,736	121.8
North Dakota	30	1,540	2,000	77.0
Ohio	300	14,024	18,184	77.1
Oklahoma	71	3,523	5,430	64.9
Oregon	123	9,465	11,504	82.3
Pennsylvania	258	10,196	15,496	65.8
Puerto Rico	30	3,961	4,794	82.6
Rhode Island	60	3,444	4,971	69.3
South Carolina	52	10,668	10,980	97.2
South Dakota	25	898	1,319	68.1
Tennessee	59	3,010	3,179	94.7
Texas	214	4,597	9,378	49.0
Utah	38	3,160	2,906	108.7
Vermont	21	911	1,029	88.5
Virgin Islands	1	27	37	73.0
Virginia	89	7,760	9,864	78.7
Washington	123	11,962	14,656	81.6
West Virginia	21	1,659	1,841	90.1
Wisconsin	189	8,014	10,776	74.4
Wyoming	38	1,672	1,751	92.5

Note: See Note, table 6.94. A total of 6,493 alcoholism only and combined alcoholism and drug abuse units serving 383,525 alcoholism clients on Sept. 30, 1989 responded to the survey. However, this table excludes treatment units which did not report budgeted capacity for alcoholism clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 50.

Table 6.103

Estimated number of clients in alcohol abuse treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Age groups								Unknown
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	
Total	383,525	21,980	24,022	47,591	116,180	84,331	38,931	16,545	5,690	28,255
Alabama	1,609	36	73	133	425	304	133	55	19	431
Alaska	1,968	124	155	382	668	347	149	117	26	0
Arizona	5,266	303	251	625	1,675	1,280	594	237	80	221
Arkansas	1,967	89	99	268	596	410	275	118	44	68
California	66,041	3,234	3,745	9,172	22,143	16,468	6,815	2,629	767	1,068
Colorado	12,721	490	703	1,902	4,444	2,866	1,283	416	117	500
Connecticut	5,490	98	1,030	280	967	665	300	181	215	1,754
Delaware	1,444	34	73	183	570	323	143	64	19	35
District of Columbia	1,068	7	32	124	368	254	133	42	11	97
Florida	3,509	592	783	1,517	3,686	3,674	1,440	623	219	975
Georgia	3,204	52	108	257	1,070	863	439	183	62	170
Guam	18	1	2	7	7	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	818	140	60	170	264	123	44	16	1	0
Idaho	1,903	231	197	413	526	238	94	33	6	165
Illinois	17,237	1,361	1,374	1,752	5,680	3,748	1,599	584	246	893
Indiana	9,479	588	747	1,471	2,565	2,100	810	380	125	693
Iowa	4,223	356	241	413	1,019	569	238	99	40	1,248
Kansas	3,267	304	365	681	973	565	253	87	33	6
Kentucky	5,755	450	379	770	1,842	1,145	530	202	50	387
Louisiana	4,425	314	295	553	1,539	932	419	197	85	91
Maine	2,450	94	160	259	589	858	270	79	34	107
Maryland	10,219	491	643	1,296	3,331	2,303	1,138	526	143	348
Massachusetts	9,701	395	515	1,152	2,804	1,872	717	304	115	1,827
Michigan	18,100	1,052	1,134	1,958	5,390	3,765	1,777	750	401	1,873
Minnesota	2,841	230	165	390	872	516	315	194	82	77
Mississippi	4,486	89	305	700	1,250	716	388	142	58	838
Missouri	4,898	232	271	667	1,654	1,303	426	159	30	156
Montana	1,221	119	107	173	357	271	94	38	23	39
Nebraska	4,902	470	734	1,017	1,218	751	370	227	68	47
Nevada	472	54	39	52	178	89	49	9	2	0
New Hampshire	1,097	44	67	101	209	176	114	46	23	317
New Jersey	9,440	745	509	1,013	2,413	1,681	870	399	165	1,645
New Mexico	2,670	206	187	302	890	558	216	64	26	221
New York	37,902	1,117	1,652	4,174	11,495	8,946	4,717	2,080	553	3,168
North Carolina	9,142	447	674	1,063	2,492	1,814	955	447	173	1,077
North Dakota	1,540	137	109	153	484	303	125	79	35	115
Ohio	14,024	1,147	1,012	1,598	3,943	2,895	1,259	450	170	1,550
Oklahoma	3,523	354	224	459	1,127	756	370	146	59	28
Oregon	9,542	811	384	1,063	2,791	1,959	927	486	103	1,018
Pennsylvania	10,980	995	771	1,534	3,244	2,388	1,079	404	95	470
Puerto Rico	4,163	2	18	205	954	1,366	970	446	171	31
Rhode Island	3,444	106	146	417	917	688	341	145	55	629
South Carolina	10,668	586	623	1,250	3,625	2,532	1,223	580	187	62
South Dakota	955	51	44	72	153	143	61	21	10	400
Tennessee	3,010	150	144	368	1,027	770	347	148	49	7
Texas	4,597	305	251	498	1,221	1,064	593	185	51	429
Utah	3,160	266	247	324	1,083	690	310	121	51	68
Vermont	911	81	66	137	304	179	91	38	12	3
Virgin Islands	27	0	0	2	12	5	4	3	1	0
Virginia	8,098	442	605	1,075	2,486	1,778	835	402	201	274
Washington	11,962	1,201	801	1,461	3,467	2,469	1,265	736	205	357
West Virginia	1,659	102	111	242	551	362	179	83	26	3
Wisconsin	8,637	499	397	1,161	2,166	1,191	707	295	129	2,092
Wyoming	1,672	156	195	182	456	300	137	50	19	177

Note: See Notes, tables 6.94 and 6.102. The total number of units reporting client age data was 6,379. Data from units that did not report clients by age were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 55.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Table 6.104

Estimated number of clients in alcohol abuse treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Total	383,525	274,544	93,258	15,723
Alabama	1,609	789	389	431
Alaska	1,968	1,390	570	8
Arizona	5,266	3,546	1,589	131
Arkansas	1,967	1,613	285	69
California	66,041	50,551	15,159	331
Colorado	12,721	9,815	2,685	221
Connecticut	5,490	3,761	1,485	244
Delaware	1,444	1,120	289	35
District of Columbia	1,068	858	147	63
Florida	13,509	9,525	3,577	407
Georgia	3,204	2,438	681	85
Guam	18	10	8	0
Hawaii	818	644	137	37
Idaho	1,903	1,311	592	0
Illinois	17,237	11,905	4,005	1,327
Indiana	9,479	6,557	2,250	672
Iowa	4,223	2,839	826	558
Kansas	3,267	2,447	820	0
Kentucky	5,755	4,432	1,318	5
Louisiana	4,425	3,253	1,099	73
Maine	2,450	1,639	678	133
Maryland	10,219	8,253	1,745	221
Massachusetts	9,701	5,957	2,523	1,221
Michigan	18,100	11,974	5,237	889
Minnesota	2,841	2,100	658	83
Mississippi	4,486	3,132	842	512
Missouri	4,898	3,701	1,150	47
Montana	1,221	770	411	40
Nebraska	4,902	3,213	1,643	46
Nevada	472	334	138	0
New Hampshire	1,097	524	267	306
New Jersey	9,440	6,288	2,034	1,118
New Mexico	2,670	1,612	895	163
New York	37,902	26,804	10,281	817
North Carolina	9,142	5,794	2,260	1,088
North Dakota	1,540	979	410	151
Ohio	14,024	9,736	3,471	817
Oklahoma	3,523	2,372	1,132	19
Oregon	9,542	7,205	2,332	5
Pennsylvania	10,980	7,471	3,224	285
Puerto Rico	4,163	3,986	177	0
Rhode Island	3,444	2,011	1,122	311
South Carolina	10,668	8,766	1,902	0
South Dakota	955	712	119	124
Tennessee	3,010	2,266	741	3
Texas	4,597	3,336	952	309
Utah	3,160	2,364	761	35
Vermont	911	621	287	3
Virgin Islands	27	24	3	0
Virginia	8,098	5,795	2,128	175
Washington	11,962	8,292	2,787	883
West Virginia	1,659	1,283	373	3
Wisconsin	8,637	5,286	2,252	1,099
Wyoming	1,672	1,140	412	120

Note: See Notes, tables 6.94 and 6.102. The total number of units reporting sex of client was 6,397. Data from units that did not report clients by sex were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 56.

Table 6.105

Estimated number of clients in alcohol abuse treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity				Unknown
		White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other	
Total	383,525	252,238	54,807	37,654	13,554	25,272
Alabama	1,609	807	363	1	3	435
Alaska	1,968	915	25	29	996	3
Arizona	5,266	2,662	184	738	1,324	358
Arkansas	1,967	1,344	523	18	13	69
California	66,041	37,290	8,411	16,689	2,917	734
Colorado	12,721	7,452	676	3,393	283	919
Connecticut	5,490	2,998	503	273	31	1,685
Delaware	1,444	503	130	12	27	97
District of Columbia	1,068	233	691	65	15	64
Florida	13,509	9,360	1,953	923	241	1,032
Georgia	3,204	2,052	947	14	10	181
Guam	18	7	0	0	11	0
Hawaii	818	436	81	41	260	0
Idaho	1,903	1,258	19	183	29	414
Illinois	17,237	12,181	2,896	1,305	74	781
Indiana	9,479	7,783	858	97	32	709
Iowa	4,223	2,700	79	37	61	1,346
Kansas	3,267	2,558	325	250	127	7
Kentucky	5,755	5,026	303	6	4	416
Louisiana	4,425	2,527	1,660	50	89	99
Maine	2,450	2,260	9	5	52	124
Maryland	10,219	6,784	2,662	263	187	323
Massachusetts	9,701	7,090	560	471	172	1,408
Michigan	18,100	13,610	2,644	420	345	1,081
Minnesota	2,841	2,268	99	36	286	152
Mississippi	4,486	2,032	1,602	4	10	838
Missouri	4,898	3,259	757	63	18	801
Montana	1,221	821	7	21	330	42
Nebraska	4,902	4,069	268	159	344	62
Nevada	472	344	42	13	67	6
New Hampshire	1,097	689	8	3	5	392
New Jersey	9,440	5,309	2,075	555	104	1,397
New Mexico	2,670	629	31	1,001	877	132
New York	37,902	25,134	7,938	3,468	504	858
North Carolina	9,142	5,224	2,578	49	201	1,090
North Dakota	1,540	1,242	3	10	194	91
Ohio	14,024	10,351	2,042	263	52	1,316
Oklahoma	3,523	2,197	417	90	778	41
Oregon	9,542	7,616	295	496	853	282
Pennsylvania	10,980	8,370	1,630	208	23	749
Puerto Rico	4,163	3	764	3,396	0	0
Rhode Island	3,444	2,386	206	171	55	626
South Carolina	10,668	7,575	2,955	23	79	36
South Dakota	955	376	1	4	155	419
Tennessee	3,010	2,535	413	4	8	50
Texas	4,597	2,390	638	1,047	44	478
Utah	3,160	2,469	74	311	212	94
Vermont	911	904	5	1	1	0
Virgin Islands	27	4	22	1	0	0
Virginia	8,098	5,505	2,033	138	46	376
Washington	11,962	9,536	684	438	743	561
West Virginia	1,659	1,558	93	0	3	5
Wisconsin	8,637	6,258	616	305	186	1,272
Wyoming	1,672	1,349	9	95	98	121

Note: See Notes, tables 6.94 and 6.102. The total number of units reporting race and ethnicity data was 6,379. Data from units that did not report clients by race and ethnicity were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 57.

Table 6.106

Estimated number of treatment units providing services

By type of treatment unit and type of service, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Services provided	Total treatment units ^a	Alcohol treatment units	Drug treatment units	Combined treatment units	Alcohol and combined treatment units	Drug and combined treatment units
Units reporting services ^b	7,741	1,468	1,261	5,012	6,480	6,273
Outreach	3,705	601	555	2,549	3,150	3,104
Aftercare follow-up	5,514	857	630	4,027	4,884	4,657
Child care	276	37	41	198	235	239
Transportation	1,317	272	160	885	1,157	1,045
Early intervention	3,418	532	436	2,450	2,982	2,886
Self help group	4,523	903	508	3,112	4,015	3,620
Physical exam	2,917	392	581	1,944	2,336	2,525
Research	589	76	123	390	466	513
Treat intravenous drug users	3,794	180	856	2,758	2,938	3,614
Driving while intoxicated/ alcohol safety action program	2,656	582	85	1,989	2,571	2,074
Employee assistance program	2,305	271	163	1,871	2,142	2,034
Individual therapy/counseling	7,368	1,324	1,224	4,820	6,144	6,044
Group therapy/counseling	7,238	1,339	1,134	4,765	6,104	5,899
Family therapy/counseling	6,241	945	982	4,314	5,259	5,296
Teen suicide prevention	838	61	120	657	718	777
Crisis intervention	4,030	589	609	2,832	3,421	3,441
Aversive techniques	218	24	25	169	193	194

Note: See Note, table 6.94. These data exclude 18 treatment units that did not report type of services provided. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 21.

^aTotal is the unduplicated sum of alcohol only, drug only and combined units.

^bTotal number of units reporting does not equal the sum of number of units reporting services provided because units may report multiple services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 26.

Table 6.107

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers

By location, 1990

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Station, Long Beach, California	34	27
Naval Station, San Diego, California	120	121
Naval Station, Treasure Island, California	80	41
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	18	16
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	45	46
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	35	26
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	109	60
Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois	60	47
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	185	110
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	60	31
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	85	63
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	40	33
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	53	30
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	234	207
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	30	25
Naval Station, Guam	23	10
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	45	14
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	45	15
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	19	2
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	4
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	20	12
Naval Air Station, Miramar, San Diego, California ^a	200	200
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina ^a	200	183

Note: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. 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.

^aConsolidated brig.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1991 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991), pp. 496-498. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.108

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers

By location, 1990

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	301	302
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	354	267
Marine Corps Education and Development Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	64
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	38	16
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	192	80

Note: See Note, table 6.107. 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.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1991 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991), p. 500. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.109

Number of escapes from correctional facilities and number of inmates returned

By type of facility and jurisdiction, 1985-88

Jurisdiction	1985				1986				1987			
	Total	Escapes		Number of escaped inmates returned	Total	Escapes		Number of escaped inmates returned	Total	Escapes		Number of escaped inmates returned
		Medium and maximum security	Minimum security and community-based			Medium and maximum security	Minimum security and community-based			Medium and maximum security	Minimum security and community-based	
Alabama	189 ^a	37	152	124	286 ^b	104	181	135	190	37	157	203
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	4	2
Arizona	65	25	40	56	50	11	39	53	40	8	32	37
Arkansas	16	4	12	14	16	4	12	14	14	2	12	11
California	998	17	981	850 ^c	957	10	947	802 ^d	824	11	813	706 ^e
Colorado	219	11	208	222 ^g	204	14	190	215	238	11	228	168
Connecticut	153 ^h	NA	NA	93	142 ⁱ	NA	NA	83	210	9	201	203
Delaware	199	20	179	177	190	19	171	154	139	1	138	157
District of Columbia	95	1	94	5 ^j	133	2	131	4 ^j	16	0	16	NA
Florida	875	196	679	689	1,127	184	943	931	1,372	144	2,849 ^k	1,166
Georgia	156	NA	39 ^l	122	131	NA	48 ^l	103	121	54	67	109
Hawaii	17	3	14	9	17	5	12	10	45	13	32	37
Idaho	24	4	20	16	24	3	21	14	9	2	7	8
Illinois	80	4	76	98	90	1	89	98	125	3	122	115
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	43	--	47
Iowa	147	3	144	131	122	0	122	154	167	1	166	156
Kansas	46	9	37	44	41	4	37	39	37	2	35	30
Kentucky	85	12 ^m	73	52	91	9	82	46	70	1	69	48
Louisiana	55	13	42	49 ⁿ	34	7	27	27 ⁿ	42	30	12	16
Maine	22	6	16	19	23	8	13	22	10	5	5	11
Maryland	88	3	85	97	96	2	94	111	113	1	114	116
Massachusetts	284	5	279	279	306	6	300	305	241	12	229	257
Michigan	1,488	9	1,479	NA	1,059	17	1,042	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	22	0	22	20	23	2	21	19	65	0	65	64
Mississippi	99	NA	NA	47	59	NA	NA	20	84 ^o	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	340	18	322	279	395	23	372	364	347	15	332	347
Montana	33	4	29	30	33	6	27	26	29	2	27	24
Nebraska	29	0	29	23 ^q	25	1	24	22	39	0	39	34 ^r
Nevada	33	8	25	31	28	4	24	25	43	3	40	37
New Hampshire	9	0	9	9	13	0	13	13	9	0	9	11
New Jersey	37	10	27	34	40	6	34	35	118	0	118	71
New Mexico	33	11	22	26	34	11	23	40	42	8	34	42
New York	17	9	8	17	19	13	6	18	12	3	298	12
North Carolina	432	2	430	452	464	1	463	462	495	1	494	495
North Dakota	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	48	NA
Ohio	37	23	14	36	24	15	9	24	22	10	8	19
Oklahoma	391	29	362	336	516	35	481	455	327	15	310	477
Oregon	790	0	790	723	790	0	790	667	1,284	2	1,262	1,012 ^s
Pennsylvania	75	14	61	54	76	12	64	51	77	9	68	62 ^s
Rhode Island	35	4	31	32	49	2	47	46	56	0	59	37
South Carolina	197	8	189	171	163	1	162	139	158	8	154	127
South Dakota	5	0	5	3	6	0	6	7	14	6	8	13
Tennessee	162	26	136	NA	136	12	124	NA	177	10	167	154
Texas	15	15	0	14	37	36	1	37	44	11	47	25
Utah	76	6	70	77	64	6	58	68	57	5	52	52
Vermont	20	0	20	NA	39	5	34	NA	27	10	17	25 ^g
Virginia	54 ^t	NA	NA	--	39 ^u	NA	NA	--	34	20	25	33
Washington	300	15	285	298	297	15	282	275	403	5	324	398
West Virginia	52	8	44	51	52	6	46	55	66	6	60	66
Wisconsin ^w	175	9 ^v	166 ^v	54	181	13 ^v	168 ^v	74	83	3	80	71
Wyoming ^w	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9 ^x	1	8	5
Guam	10	10	0	10	4	4	0	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	86	39	47	87	216	102	114	159	NA	NA	NA	NA
Federal Bureau of Prisons	238	14	224	NA	285	12	273	NA	189	34	155	NA

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Categories may not add to total because community custody escapes, walkaways, and late returns are not calculated in the total escape category. Number of escaped inmates returned may include returned escapes from previous years. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aFiscal year 1985.
^bFiscal year 1986.
^cAs of Jan. 1, 1986.
^dAs of Jan. 1, 1987.
^eAs of Jan. 31, 1988.

^fAs of Jan. 31, 1989.

^gEstimated.

^h33 facility escapes, 120 community custody escapes, security-level breakdown unavailable.

ⁱ9 facility escapes, 123 community custody escapes, security-level breakdown unavailable.

^jPerimeter escapes only.

^kAlso housed in closed facilities.

^lEscapes from community-based facilities only.

^mIncludes one escape from an all-level female institution.

ⁿApprehended.

^oIncludes State inmate escapes from county jails.

^pEscapes from Department of Corrections only.

^qReturned or apprehended. Includes suicide while on escape status.

^rReturned or in custody.

1988			
Escapes			
Total	Type of facility		Number of escaped inmates returned
	Medium and maximum security	Minimum security and community-based	
192	18	174	168
1	1	4	0
28	2	26	30
20	5	15	19
1,069	3	1,073	921 ^f
236	3	233	200
467	35	432	336
98	1	97	84
22	7	15	20
1,686	166	2,791 ^k	1,533
130	64	67	113
47	12	35	34
4	4	0	2
54	1	63	72
67	51	3	46
214	1	213	213
78	2	76	66
87	8	79	80
30	20	11	25
6	4	2	7
80	6	77	103
176	4	172	177
144	4	140	--
57	0	67	55
44 ^p	5	40	51
310	12	298	319
31	0	31	26
32	1	31	23 ^r
35	3	32	36
8	1	7	7
122	1	122	129
24	4	20	21
5	1	340	5
477	4	487	487
3	0	58	3
25	18	22	32
297	2	295	297
1,633	0	1,633	1,146
66	10	56	52 ^s
39	0	30	48
127	12	115	113
8	4	4	8
160	12	148	127
27	4	35	25
27	2	25	34
34	0	20	30 ^g
35	14	32	35
266	5	210	304
60	8	52	60
74	5	69	60
10 ^y	0	10	7
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
162	16	146	NA

^sReturned and captured.

^f29 facility escapes, 25 community-custody escapes, security-level breakdown unavailable.

^u12 facility escapes, 27 community-custody escapes, security-level breakdown unavailable.

^vReported.

^w2 escapes from penitentiary, approximately 10 walkaways each year from honor farm, and all escapees returned for 1985 and 1986.

^xFiscal year 1987.

^yFiscal year 1988.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium*, March 1988, pp. 10-14 and May 1989, pp. 9-19 (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc.). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.110

Electronic monitoring of offenders

By State, Feb. 14, 1988

State	Number
Total	2,277
Alabama	-
Alaska	-
Arizona	19
Arkansas	-
California	188
Colorado	69
Connecticut	41
Delaware	(a)
Florida	667
Georgia	19
Hawaii	7
Idaho	-
Illinois	35
Indiana	137
Iowa	-
Kansas	(b)
Kentucky	15
Louisiana	-
Maine	-
Maryland	39
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	461
Minnesota	(b)
Mississippi	-
Missouri	52
Montana	4
Nebraska	27
Nevada	30
New Hampshire	-
New Jersey	16
New Mexico	(c)
New York	54
North Carolina	26
North Dakota	-
Ohio	21
Oklahoma	-
Oregon	129
Pennsylvania	16
Rhode Island	-
South Carolina	-
South Dakota	-
Tennessee	73
Texas	52
Utah	21
Vermont	-
Virginia	7
Washington	10
West Virginia	-
Wisconsin	27
Wyoming	-

Note: These data were compiled by the National Institute of Justice as part of a program designed to track the development of electronic monitors. The National Institute of Justice maintains a voluntary list of manufacturers of electronic monitoring equipment. These manufacturers voluntarily identified the programs using their equipment. Based on this information, each program director was contacted and asked for information on each offender being monitored on Feb. 14, 1988, the program history, and any other available program information. - indicates no offenders known to be electronically monitored in the State.

^aKnown to have program, but no response received, therefore number unknown.

^bNo offenders being monitored on Feb. 14, 1988.

^cProgram just started, no participants.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, "The Use of Electronic Monitoring by Criminal Justice Agencies, 1988," Discussion Paper, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1988. (Mimeographed.) P. 6. Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 6.111

Electronic monitoring of offenders

By offense, United States, 1987 and 1988

Offense	1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	823	100.0 %	2,274	100.0 %
Major traffic offenses	275	33.4	583	25.6
Drug offenses	111	13.5	347	15.3
Offenses against the person	46	5.6	220	9.7
Property offenses	150	18.2	456	20.1
Sex offenses	23	2.8	91	4.0
Weapons offenses	10	1.2	29	1.3
Fraud offenses	27	3.3	86	3.8
Multiple offenses	84	10.2	138	6.1
Other offenses	97	11.8	324	14.2

Note: See Note, table 6.110.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, "The Use of Electronic Monitoring by Criminal Justice Agencies, 1988," Discussion Paper, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1988. (Mimeographed.) P. 11. Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 6.112

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal Jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1989

Region and Jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	302,327	142,564	16,196	111,286	32,281	62,107	58,136	714	3,257
Federal institutions, total	13,136	7,982	87	5,067	0	4,864	4,623	1	240
State institutions, total	289,191	134,582	16,109	106,219	32,281	57,243	53,513	713	3,017
Northeast	38,928	28,960	788	2,631	6,549	5,648	5,446	5	197
Connecticut ^a	6,417	77	NA	X	6,340	1,018	961	2	55
Maine	447	2	437	0	8	283	283	0	0
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	1,706	1,706	NA	X	0	1,235	1,183	0	52
New Hampshire	277	277	NA	X	0	137	85	0	52
New Jersey	5,816	5,615	X	X	201	1,038	1,038	0	0
New York	18,229	16,098	X	2,631	0	997	997	0	0
Pennsylvania	4,905	4,905	X	X	0	755	715	3	37
Rhode Island ^a	412	225	187	X	0	16	15	0	1
Vermont ^a	219	55	164	X	0	169	169	0	0
Midwest	45,284	22,542	5,254	15,098	2,390	10,506	10,287	10	209
Illinois ^{b,d}	9,802	42	X	9,760	0	841	807	9	25
Indiana ^b	4,121	8	1,114	2,260	739	161	1	1	159
Iowa ^b	2,128	1,327	163	X	638	271	267	NA	4
Kansas	3,490	2,355	732	X	403	85	85	0	0
Michigan ^b	7,363	7,363	X	X	0	579	579	0	0
Minnesota	1,912	37	X	1,433	442	144	137	NA	7
Missouri	5,710	5,036	674	X	0	526	526	NA	NA
Nebraska	647	647	X	X	0	406	403	0	3
North Dakota	257	144	100	X	13	88	88	0	0
Ohio ^d	6,846	4,415	2,431	X	0	7,063	7,052	0	11
South Dakota	378	338	40	X	0	190	190	0	0
Wisconsin	2,630	830	0	1,645	155	152	152	0	0
South	115,545	70,879	9,100	13,797	21,769	33,403	30,265	679	2,459
Alabama	3,872	2,602	1,216	X	54	1,385	1,385	0	0
Arkansas	2,525	2,154	X	X	371	619	608	0	11
Delaware ^a	613	165	NA	448	0	209	136	1	72
District of Columbia ^{a,b,d}	1,127	870	NA	257	0	874	874	0	0
Florida ^b	19,463	348	3,978	X	15,137	19,378	19,033	4	341
Georgia ^b	11,519	6,385	33	X	5,101	1,383	1,361	20	2
Kentucky	2,131	1,700	431	X	NA	989	989	0	NA
Louisiana	4,865	915	2	3,948	0	745	422	3	320
Maryland	4,793	2,825	X	1,965	3	683	140	0	543
Mississippi	2,148	1,538	605	X	5	875	841	1	33
North Carolina ^b	14,363	14,336	27	NA	0	576	521	0	55
Oklahoma ^d	2,654	1,195	546	X	913	2,679	1,432	617	630
South Carolina	3,133	1,725	1,223	0	185	1,433	1,377	1	55
Tennessee ^{c,d}	2,919	2,836	83	NA	0	854	853	1	0
Texas ^b	32,550	26,684	822	5,044	0	128	128	0	0
Virginia	6,234	4,099	X	2,135	0	490	62	31	397
West Virginia ^b	636	502	134	X	0	103	103	0	0
West	89,434	12,201	967	74,693	1,573	7,686	7,515	19	152
Alaska ^a	591	101	303	187	0	396	395	0	1
Arizona ^b	3,634	1,536	6	607	1,485	1,124	1,063	0	61
California ^b	73,574	NA	X	73,574	0	1,394	1,394	0	NA
Colorado ^d	1,640	1,581	59	X	0	300	300	0	0
Hawaii ^{a,c}	336	323	13	X	0	10	10	0	0
Idaho	716	252	464	X	0	201	174	0	27
Montana	459	368	91	X	0	86	84	2	0
Nevada	1,472	1,472	X	X	0	1,293	1,293	0	0
New Mexico	1,134	1,046	X	X	88	725	725	0	0
Oregon	3,864	3,864	X	0	0	41	37	0	4
Utah	838	838	0	0	0	79	20	0	59
Washington	966	641	X	325	0	1,907	1,903	4	0
Wyoming ^b	210	179	31	0	0	130	117	13	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.57. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^cNumbers for release categories are estimated.

^dCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates, jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 5.13.

Table 6.113

First releases from prisons in 36 States

By offense, race, ethnicity, and time served in prison, United States, 1985

(In months)

Most serious offense	Race ^a								
	White			Black			Hispanic ^b		
	Percent of first releases	Time served in prison		Percent of first releases	Time served in prison		Percent of first releases	Time served in prison	
	Median	Mean		Median	Mean		Median	Mean	
All offenses	100.0 %	13	20.0	100.0 %	14	21.9	100.0 %	14	19.1
Violent offenses	29.7	22	30.1	36.2	25	33.2	38.8	21	26.7
Homicide ^c	3.8	32	44.8	4.5	38	50.3	4.7	32	39.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.4	42	57.5	2.0	42	56.7	3.0	35	46.9
Murder	0.6	77	86.0	0.8	81	89.9	0.7	76	90.7
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.8	33	34.9	1.2	31	34.6	2.2	32	32.0
Negligent manslaughter	1.6	20	26.4	1.5	25	31.2	1.3	19	22.8
Unspecified homicide	0.9	47	58.3	1.0	54	66.5	0.4	45	45.7
Kidnaping	0.7	27	35.6	0.6	28	37.3	1.0	22	25.5
Rape	2.5	33	39.4	2.4	39	44.6	2.7	37	39.2
Other sexual assault	4.4	19	25.3	1.8	21	29.0	3.1	17	22.3
Robbery	10.6	25	31.1	18.3	26	32.7	15.8	21	25.4
Assault	6.7	16	20.9	7.8	16	22.7	10.3	17	21.3
Other violent	1.0	14	18.4	0.7	18	21.2	1.1	17	20.5
Property offenses	47.1	12	16.7	43.8	12	16.8	31.6	11	14.6
Burglary	23.9	13	18.6	19.2	15	19.6	21.5	12	15.9
Larceny-theft	10.1	10	14.4	13.8	10	14.1	5.7	9	11.2
Motor vehicle theft	2.1	10	14.9	1.8	9	13.0	1.6	10	12.0
Arson	1.2	15	20.6	0.7	17	23.7	0.5	12	18.2
Fraud	6.5	10	14.0	4.7	10	14.8	1.7	10	12.3
Stolen property	2.3	11	15.2	2.8	11	15.0	0.4	11	12.5
Other property	1.0	10	14.7	0.9	10	14.0	0.3	12	13.3
Drug offenses	12.8	12	14.6	11.2	10	13.3	21.6	12	14.6
Possession	1.8	9	11.9	2.4	8	11.3	3.0	9	10.6
Trafficking	6.3	13	15.9	4.7	12	15.3	14.3	15	16.8
Other drug	4.8	11	13.8	4.0	7	12.3	4.3	8	10.3
Public-order offenses	8.2	8	12.4	7.3	7	10.9	4.9	11	13.5
Weapons	1.4	12	15.8	2.2	10	15.8	1.7	12	14.5
Other public-order	6.8	8	11.7	5.1	5	8.8	3.1	11	13.0
Other offenses	2.2	10	13.5	1.5	11	15.9	3.2	9	10.3

Note: See Note, table 6.62. The 36 States and the District of Columbia reported a total of 163,718 releases, which accounted for three-fourths of the releases from State prisons during 1985. Of the releases, 80,357 were first releases, being released from prison for the first time on their current sentence. Excluded from first releases are persons leaving prison in 1985 who had previously been conditionally released from prison for the same offense and then were returned to prison for violating the conditions of that release. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainer. Data on offense distribution and time served in prison are based on all first releases with a sentence of more than a year for whom the most serious offense, race or ethnicity, and time served were reported. These data were estimated based on 38,884 white releases, 29,817 black releases, and 6,553 Hispanic releases.

The median is the amount of time served that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all amounts fall. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

^aRace includes persons of Hispanic origin.

^bHispanic releases include persons of all races.

^cHomicide includes all deaths where the offender intentionally killed someone without legal justification or accidentally killed someone through reckless or grossly negligent conduct.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 25.

Table 6.114

First releases from prisons in 36 States

By offense, sentence length, minimum time to be served, and time served in prison, United States, 1985

(In months)

Most serious offense	Maximum sentence length ^b		Minimum time to be served ^c		Time served in prison		Percent of maximum sentence length ^a	
	Median ^d	Mean ^e	Median ^d	Mean ^e	Median ^d	Mean ^e	Estimated minimum time to be served	Actual time served
All offenses	60	82.9	17	32.4	15	21.5	39 %	26 %
Violent offenses	84	114.9	26	42.9	24	31.7	37	28
Homicide ^f	180	168.9	45	61.8	38	44.3	37	26
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	240	213.3	72	93.3	53	56.5	44	26
Murder	240	271.2	120	137.1	82	77.6	51	29
Nonnegligent manslaughter	120	165.2	48	56.9	34	38.9	34	23
Negligent manslaughter	84	113.4	24	39.2	22	28.1	35	25
Unspecified homicide	240	197.7	48	52.0	52	54.2	26	27
Kidnaping	84	145.7	30	73.2	22	28.1	50	19
Rape	96	124.2	30	46.0	33	41.3	37	33
Other sexual assault	60	93.9	22	32.8	20	27.6	35	29
Robbery	84	122.6	36	43.0	27	32.9	35	37
Assault	60	80.3	20	34.6	17	23.0	43	25
Other violent	48	66.7	12	34.5	17	20.9	52	31
Property offenses	48	70.8	14	30.2	13	17.4	43	25
Burglary	60	82.2	18	32.0	16	19.9	39	24
Larceny-theft	36	64.3	12	34.2	10	14.9	53	23
Motor vehicle theft	36	55.4	9	26.0	10	14.6	47	26
Arson	60	93.0	15	31.6	17	22.8	34	24
Fraud	36	58.8	12	24.1	11	15.1	41	26
Stolen property	36	48.0	12	14.1	12	15.4	29	32
Other property	36	50.9	12	28.4	11	16.1	56	32
Drug offenses	48	62.8	12	21.6	11	14.5	34	23
Possession	36	63.4	8	30.7	9	12.6	48	20
Trafficking	60	69.5	10	22.1	11	15.6	32	22
Other drug	24	55.5	13	17.2	11	14.3	31	26
Public-order offenses	24	47.1	8	18.7	8	12.7	40	27
Weapons	36	67.9	14	27.0	12	16.2	40	24
Other public-order	24	38.5	6	15.3	7	11.3	40	29
Other offenses	60	89.2	18	20.8	13	18.5	23	21

Note: See Notes, tables 6.62 and 6.113. These data were estimated based on 37,086 releases. Data on sentence length are based on all first releases with a sentence of more than a year for whom the most serious offense and sentence length were reported. Data on time served in prison are based on all first releases for whom the most serious offense and time served were reported. The median marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all sentence lengths fall. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

^aThe percent of maximum sentence length is calculated by dividing the mean minimum time to be served and the mean time served by the mean maximum sentence length.

^bSentence length refers to the maximum sentence that an offender may be required to serve for the most serious offense.

^cMinimum time to be served is the jurisdiction's estimate of the shortest time that each admitted prisoner must serve before becoming eligible for release.

^dIncludes sentences of "life without parole," "life plus additional years," "life," and "death."

^eExcludes sentences of "life without parole," "life plus additional years," "life," and "death."

^fHomicide includes all deaths where the offender intentionally killed someone without legal justification or accidentally killed someone through reckless or grossly negligent conduct.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 27.

Table 6.115

Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1989

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Jan. 1, 1989	Movement during 1989		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1989	Percent change in parole population 1988-89
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	407,596	305,596	256,395	456,797	12.1 %
Federal	20,451	10,910	9,949	21,412	4.7
State, total	387,145	294,686	246,446	435,385	12.5
Northeast	104,680	56,807	5,0940	110,547	5.6
Connecticut	371	101	150	322	-13.2
Massachusetts	4,333	5,124	4,769	4,688	8.2
New Hampshire	461	259	243	477	3.5
New Jersey	18,463	11,202	9,603	20,062	8.7
New York	33,962	18,841	16,118	36,685	8.0
Pennsylvania	46,466	20,802	19,566	47,702	2.7
Rhode Island	442	345	396	391	-11.5
Vermont	182	133	95	220	20.9
Midwest	51,062	40,437	35,578	55,921	9.5
Illinois ^a	14,369	12,096	11,915	14,550	1.3
Indiana	3,411	1,305	1,260	3,456	1.3
Iowa	1,945	1,392	1,437	1,900	-2.3
Kansas	3,497	3,137	1,841	4,793	37.1
Michigan	7,677	7,549	5,336	9,890	28.8
Minnesota	1,639	1,912	1,852	1,699	3.7
Missouri	7,207	4,228	3,797	7,638	6.0
Nebraska	447	679	636	490	9.6
North Dakota	134	198	193	139	3.7
Ohio	5,991	4,851	4,378	6,464	7.9
South Dakota ^a	617	435	542	510	-17.3
Wisconsin	4,128	2,655	2,391	4,392	6.4
South	156,696	99,397	71,122	183,971	17.4
Alabama ^a	4,701	2,516	1,401	5,756	22.4
Arkansas	3,840	2,061	2,401	3,500	-8.9
Delaware ^a	1,093	424	504	1,013	-7.3
District of Columbia	3,949	2,995	2,029	4,915	24.5
Florida	2,562	918	1,162	2,318	-9.5
Georgia	11,308	15,386	9,257	17,437	54.2
Kentucky ^a	3,443	1,759	2,069	3,133	-9.0
Louisiana ^a	7,387	5,493	3,703	9,177	24.2
Maryland	9,225	5,862	5,225	9,862	6.9
Mississippi	3,177	1,641	1,469	3,349	5.4
North Carolina	6,191	8,242	6,874	7,559	22.1
Oklahoma ^a	1,455	1,195	657	1,993	37.0
South Carolina	3,626	1,039	1,035	3,630	0.1
Tennessee	9,529	4,876	3,705	10,700	12.3
Texas ^a	77,827	36,287	22,820	91,294	17.3
Virginia	6,576	7,184	6,368	7,392	12.4
West Virginia ^a	807	219	383	943	16.9
West	74,707	99,045	88,806	84,946	13.7
Alaska	489	555	511	533	9.0
Arizona	1,669	3,622	3,243	2,048	22.7
California	49,364	84,111	75,967	57,508	16.5
Colorado	1,743	1,571	1,515	1,799	3.2
Hawaii	1,108	625	446	1,287	16.2
Idaho	247	227	236	238	-3.6
Montana	671	370	289	752	12.1
Nevada	2,100	1,375	1,058	2,417	15.1
New Mexico ^a	1,230	1,038	1,117	1,151	-6.4
Oregon	3,790	3,864	1,860	5,794	52.9
Utah	1,218	848	789	1,277	4.8
Washington ^a	10,745	643	1,556	9,832	-8.5
Wyoming ^a	333	196	219	310	-6.9

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Maine eliminated parole in 1976; the number on parole is now negligible. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125833 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1990), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.116

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1979-89

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1979	138
1980	136
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147
1984	155
1985	158
1986	184
1987	201
1988	224
1989	248

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of adult residents. Rates for 1979 and 1980 presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK were based on the number of inhabitants and thus are not comparable to the data presented here. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; *1983*, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2; *1984*, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; *1985*, Bulletin NCJ-103683, p. 3; *1986*, Bulletin NCJ-108012, p. 3; *1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113948, p.3; *1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119970, p. 3; and *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125833, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.117

Sentence 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, 1989

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	122,156	54,123	27,812	1,658	23,318	1,335	68,033	17,403	1,081	46,036	3,513	
Federal institutions, total	1,611	1,383	1,279	104	0	0	228	218	10	0	0	
State institutions, total	120,545	52,740	26,533	1,554	23,318	1,335	67,805	17,185	1,071	46,036	3,513	
Northeast	15,091	11,097	1,337	40	9,321	399	3,994	103	7	3,595	289	
Connecticut ^a	3,249	109	1	0	100	8	3,140	84	6	2,797	253	
Maine	206	3	0	0	3	0	203	0	0	196	7	
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	1,099	1,099	NA	NA	1,078	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
New Hampshire	129	129	NA	NA	124	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
New Jersey	2,386	2,223	287	2	1,857	77	163	NA	NA	145	18	
New York	5,326	4,879	NA	NA	4,646	233	447	NA	NA	437	10	
Pennsylvania	2,520	2,520	1,001	35	1,433	51	0	0	0	0	0	
Rhode Island ^a	152	111	44	2	63	2	41	19	1	20	1	
Vermont ^a	24	24	4	1	17	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Midwest	14,871	9,298	3,526	178	5,263	331	5,573	2,112	81	3,206	174	
Illinois ^{b,d}	3,693	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,693	1,548	46	2,034	65	
Indiana ^b	346	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	346	321	25	NA	NA	
Iowa ^d	811	633	126	8	470	29	178	25	1	141	11	
Kansas	1,004	707	159	10	516	22	297	82	5	194	16	
Michigan ^b	2,622	2,622	1,054	54	1,429	85	0	0	0	0	0	
Minnesota	561	561	167	9	361	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Missouri	2,316	2,316	1,203	70	953	90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Nebraska	219	219	NA	0	196	23	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	57	22	NA	0	21	1	35	0	0	31	4	
Ohio ^d	2,418	1,896	768	24	1,065	39	522	NA	NA	451	71	
South Dakota	102	99	5	0	87	6	3	3	0	0	0	
Wisconsin	722	223	43	3	165	12	499	133	4	355	7	
South	33,265	27,119	20,319	1,248	5,246	306	6,146	4,537	275	1,261	73	
Alabama	1,385	1,385	141	16	1,155	73	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Arkansas	923	824	176	7	602	39	99	25	3	67	4	
Delaware ^a	81	29	27	2	0	0	52	42	10	NA	NA	
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	1,861	1,543	1,032	74	437	NA	318	248	NA	70	NA	
Florida ^b	900	464	120	3	322	19	436	163	18	231	24	
Georgia ^b	3,318	3,318	2,692	118	475	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Kentucky	1,244	1,159	157	12	928	62	85	14	1	62	8	
Louisiana	980	401	113	5	271	12	579	224	8	338	9	
Maryland ^c	813	810	700	15	93	2	3	0	0	3	0	
Mississippi	278	274	177	6	86	5	4	1	1	1	1	
North Carolina ^b	2,126	2,126	1,978	148	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Oklahoma ^d	98	98	13	2	80	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
South Carolina	1,632	790	140	4	502	44	842	327	17	471	27	
Tennessee ^{c,d}	1,639	1,639	1,546	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Texas ^b	14,974	11,354	10,655	699	NA	NA	3,620	3,407	213	NA	NA	
Virginia	971	863	652	44	154	13	108	86	4	18	0	
West Virginia ^b	42	42	NA	0	41	1	NA	NA	0	0	0	
West	57,318	5,226	1,351	88	3,488	299	52,092	10,433	708	37,974	2,977	
Alaska ^a	115	115	5	0	104	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Arizona ^b	793	441	44	0	329	68	352	13	4	314	21	
California ^b	51,340	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51,340	10,341	699	37,378	2,922	
Colorado ^d	519	519	139	9	356	15	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii ^{a,c}	195	160	22	0	129	9	35	19	1	10	5	
Idaho	269	124	10	0	111	3	145	36	3	93	13	
Montana	265	80	10	3	61	6	185	24	1	144	169	
Nevada	509	509	107	1	358	43	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	524	489	NA	NA	453	36	35	0	0	35	0	
Oregon	1,753	1,753	808	68	809	68	0	0	0	0	0	
Utah	596	596	130	5	427	34	0	0	0	0	0	
Washington	401	401	67	2	321	11	0	0	0	0	0	
Wyoming ^d	39	39	9	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.57. Admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,

Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^cNumbers for admission categories are estimated.

^dCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 5.16.

Table 6.118

Entries to parole supervision from prisons in 36 States

By offense, sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1985

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race			Hispanic
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^A	
Number of entries	57,062	53,266	3,791	31,553	22,765	738	6,431
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	34.9	35.6	24.3	31.1	40.1	32.2	38.5
Homicide ^b	4.4	4.3	6.7	4.0	4.9	6.2	4.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.9	1.9	2.8	1.6	2.3	2.2	3.0
Murder	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.7
Nonnegligent manslaughter	1.1	1.1	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.4	2.3
Negligent manslaughter	1.6	1.5	2.9	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.4
Unspecified homicide	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.4
Kidnaping	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0
Rape	2.7	2.8	0.2	2.6	2.8	3.5	2.7
Other sexual assault	3.3	3.6	0.4	4.3	2.0	2.8	3.1
Robbery	15.5	15.9	10.1	11.7	21.0	10.4	15.8
Assault	7.2	7.4	5.5	6.7	7.8	7.6	10.2
Other violent	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.1
Property offenses	45.2	44.7	51.6	47.2	43.2	47.0	31.9
Burglary	23.1	24.1	8.8	25.0	20.7	23.4	21.9
Larceny-theft	10.8	10.2	19.2	9.7	12.7	9.6	5.8
Motor vehicle theft	1.9	2.0	0.6	2.1	1.6	3.8	1.5
Arson	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.5
Fraud	5.5	4.5	19.5	6.4	4.5	6.5	1.7
Stolen property	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.6	0.3
Other property	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.3
Drug offenses	11.8	11.5	16.0	12.7	9.9	7.7	21.5
Possession	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	0.9	3.0
Trafficking	6.5	6.4	8.7	6.9	5.5	3.3	14.1
Other drug	3.2	3.1	5.2	3.9	2.1	3.3	4.4
Public-order offenses	6.1	6.2	5.5	6.7	5.2	11.9	4.7
Weapons	1.7	1.8	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.7
Other public-order	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.4	3.1	10.3	3.0
Other offenses	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	3.3

Note: See Note, table 6.62. Data on offense distribution were reported for 99 percent of the 57,611 State parole entries who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

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

^bHomicide includes all deaths where the offender intentionally killed someone without legal justification or accidentally killed someone through reckless or grossly negligent conduct.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 30.

Table 6.119

Parole discharges in 36 States

By method of parole discharge, sex, and race, United States, 1985

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Number of discharges	54,866	51,682	3,184	26,423	25,134	316
All methods	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Successful completion	69.8	69.0	82.2	75.4	65.7	70.9
Absconder	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6
Return to prison ^a	25.1	25.7	13.9	19.6	29.3	21.3
Death	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.9
Other	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.8

Note: See Note, table 6.62. Data were reported for 96.6 percent of the 56,813 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole." For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes those returned to prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 33, Table 4-2.

Table 6.120

Successful parole discharges in 36 States

By offense, sex, and race, United States, 1985

Most serious offense	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Number of discharges	37,792	35,222	2,570	19,686	16,301	222
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	37.3	37.9	28.8	31.5	43.4	36.9
Homicide ^a	5.9	5.6	11.2	5.2	6.8	6.4
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.4	2.3	4.5	2.0	3.0	2.3
Murder	1.2	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.6	0.9
Nonnegligent manslaughter	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.4
Negligent manslaughter	2.5	2.3	4.9	2.2	2.6	3.2
Unspecified homicide	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.9
Kidnaping	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9
Rape	2.0	2.1	0.1	2.0	1.9	1.4
Other sexual assault	3.0	3.1	0.5	4.0	1.8	1.8
Robbery	17.5	18.1	8.9	11.8	23.5	14.0
Assault	7.4	7.5	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.5
Other violent	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.2
Property offenses	41.3	40.8	48.5	45.6	37.9	36.5
Burglary	20.8	22.0	5.7	24.1	17.4	17.6
Larceny-theft	9.9	9.1	21.1	9.3	11.5	5.9
Motor vehicle theft	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.6	0.9	1.8
Arson	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5
Fraud	5.3	4.3	18.3	6.2	4.5	9.0
Stolen property	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.9
Other property	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.9
Drug offenses	12.0	11.8	14.6	13.4	9.8	6.3
Possession	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.4	2.3
Trafficking	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	5.1	3.2
Other drug	3.2	3.1	4.5	4.1	2.3	0.9
Public-order offenses	7.1	7.3	5.6	7.2	6.8	18.9
Weapons	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.7	3.2	3.6
Other public-order	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.5	3.6	15.3
Other offenses	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.4

Note: See Note, table 6.62. Data on offense distribution were reported for 98.7 percent of the 38,277 successful State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

^aHomicide includes all deaths where the offender intentionally killed someone without legal justification or accidentally killed someone through reckless or grossly negligent conduct.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 35.

Table 6.121

Unsuccessful parole discharges in 36 States

By offense, sex, and race, United States, 1985

Most serious offense	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Number of discharges	15,391	14,862	529	5,947	8,057	83
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	41.8	42.3	28.4	31.5	48.0	42.2
Homicide ^a	4.8	4.7	6.9	3.4	5.4	9.6
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.3	2.4
Murder	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.9	2.4
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0
Negligent manslaughter	2.3	2.3	4.2	1.6	2.4	6.0
Unspecified homicide	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2
Kidnaping	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Rape	2.4	2.4	0.2	2.3	2.6	1.2
Other sexual assault	1.8	1.9	0.2	2.5	1.5	3.6
Robbery	26.3	26.8	14.7	16.3	32.1	15.7
Assault	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.6	5.4	9.6
Other violent	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	2.4
Property offenses	45.2	45.0	52.7	55.5	40.9	47.0
Burglary	26.1	26.8	5.7	32.3	22.6	20.5
Larceny-theft	9.6	9.0	26.7	9.5	10.9	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	1.4	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.2	4.8
Arson	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.2
Fraud	4.3	3.8	17.6	6.8	3.1	8.4
Stolen property	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.2	1.8	2.4
Other property	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.2
Drug offenses	7.1	6.9	12.3	6.7	5.8	3.6
Possession	2.0	1.9	3.6	1.6	1.9	1.2
Trafficking	4.3	4.1	7.9	3.9	3.3	0.0
Other drug	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.5	2.4
Public-order offenses	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	7.2
Weapons	2.0	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.2	2.4
Other public-order	2.7	2.7	4.0	4.2	2.0	4.8
Other offenses	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.0

Note: See Note, table 6.62. Data on offense distribution were reported for 98.7 percent of the 15,548 unsuccessful State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

^aHomicide includes all deaths where the offender intentionally killed someone without legal justification or accidentally killed someone through reckless or grossly negligent conduct.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 39.

Table 6.122

Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission

By region, fiscal years 1977-89

	Total		Northeast		Southeast		North Central		South Central		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977	3,746	44.1 %	664	43.9 %	1,106	55.1 %	864	41.7 %	593	41.9 %	519	35.2 %
1978	5,260	54.3	861	50.7	1,322	55.7	1,330	59.9	683	45.9	1,064	55.7
1979	6,427	65.8	1,113	60.3	1,727	71.4	1,564	71.3	939	59.8	1,084	62.3
1980	6,722	69.7	1,149	63.8	1,988	74.1	1,354	72.0	977	67.2	1,254	68.7
1981	5,436	64.8	1,072	64.0	1,608	68.3	1,066	65.9	939	65.9	751	57.0
1982	5,283	64.0	1,063	67.3	1,401	82.7	1,130	65.9	983	63.3	706	59.8
1983	6,214	64.0	1,125	64.3	1,663	64.3	1,237	63.2	1,426	66.2	763	60.4
1984	6,073	63.4	1,414	67.7	1,461	63.5	1,133	59.3	1,331	63.8	734	61.2
1985	5,667	59.0	1,223	61.8	1,380	60.2	1,078	53.6	1,280	61.5	706	56.7
1986	6,788	60.5	1,576	61.7	1,746	66.1	1,196	54.3	1,598	64.3	672	50.6
1987	7,561	62.9	1,487	59.7	1,982	69.6	1,383	58.3	1,925	66.8	784	54.4
1988	7,773	62.4	1,653	63.2	2,079	71.9	1,337	55.3	1,793	64.6	911	52.0
1989	7,718	65.8	1,990	71.5	2,126	72.3	1,251	58.9	1,565	66.4	786	51.3

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 (whose number entering the Federal system had declined over the years) may not be the same as for narcotics dealers (whose number has risen). Second, the measure may be affected by changes in sentencing practices" (Source, *October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989*, p. 9). 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 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978*, p. 18, Tables 11-A and 11-B; *October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, p. 21, Tables 11-A and 11-B (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 3, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 9; and *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.123

Federal parole discharges

By method of parole discharge, sex, and race, United States, 1985

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a
Number of discharges	7,619	6,971	648	4,929	2,431	173
All methods	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Successful completion	78.2	77.8	82.7	84.2	66.4	78.0
Return to prison ^b	20.1	20.4	16.0	14.2	31.8	19.7
Death	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.3

Note: See Note, table 6.62. Data were reported for all Federal parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

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

^bIncludes those returned to prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 44, Table 4-14.

Table 6.124

Successful Federal parole discharges

By offense, sex, and race, United States, 1985

Most serious offense	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other
Number of discharges	5,961	5,425	536	4,150	1,614	135
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	15.2	15.6	10.6	11.6	22.1	40.7
Negligent manslaughter	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	8.9
Kidnaping	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.5
Rape	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	8.1
Robbery	10.9	11.3	7.1	8.0	19.1	4.4
Assault	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.5	15.6
Other violent	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2
Property offenses	34.3	32.8	49.6	31.8	41.1	28.1
Burglary	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.7	5.2
Larceny-theft	10.5	9.9	16.4	7.8	16.5	15.6
Motor vehicle theft	2.6	2.8	0.7	3.2	1.4	0.7
Arson	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Fraud	19.9	18.8	30.8	19.9	21.2	5.9
Other property	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7
Drug offenses	37.6	38.2	31.2	42.7	26.5	14.8
Possession	2.3	2.5	1.1	2.7	1.4	0.0
Trafficking	34.7	35.2	29.3	39.5	24.3	14.8
Other drug	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.0
Public-order offenses	12.5	12.9	8.2	13.4	9.9	16.3
Weapons	6.3	6.7	2.1	6.2	7.0	2.2
Other public-order	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.3	2.9	14.1
Other offenses	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0

Note: See Note, table 6.62. Data on offense distribution were reported for 100 percent of the 5,961 successful Federal parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. Offense categories not shown had fewer than 10 cases. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 46.

Table 6.125

Unsuccessful Federal parole discharges

By offense, sex, and race, United States, 1985

Most serious offense	Total	Sex		Race		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a
Number of discharges	1,529	1,425	104	698	774	34
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	32.8	34.5	9.6	26.8	38.4	38.2
Kidnaping	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0
Rape	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	11.8
Robbery	28.2	29.5	9.6	23.1	34.4	2.9
Assault	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	2.1	23.5
Other violent	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0
Property offenses	34.1	32.6	53.8	32.2	35.0	41.2
Burglary	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.3	4.1	8.8
Larceny-theft	13.5	12.8	24.0	10.9	14.9	29.4
Motor vehicle theft	3.5	3.6	1.9	5.9	1.7	0.0
Fraud	14.0	13.1	26.0	13.9	14.3	2.9
Other property	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Drug offenses	23.5	23.5	23.1	29.7	18.9	2.9
Possession	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0
Trafficking	21.2	21.3	20.2	28.8	15.1	2.9
Other drug	1.7	1.6	2.9	0.1	3.2	0.0
Public-order offenses	9.2	9.0	11.5	10.9	7.2	17.6
Weapons	4.4	4.7	1.0	5.2	3.9	2.9
Other public-order	4.7	4.3	10.6	5.7	3.4	14.7
Other offenses	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.0

Note: See Note, table 6.62. Data on offense distribution were reported for 100 percent of the 1,529 unsuccessful Federal parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. Offense categories not shown had fewer than 10 cases. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 20.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 50.

Table 6.126

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1989

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Illness or natural cause		Suicide		Accidental self injury		Execution ^a	Caused by another		Unspecified cause	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	1,575	69	1,122	56	111	2	25	1	16	66	1	235	9
Federal institutions, total	118	6	99	6	10	0	3	0	0	5	0	1	0
State institutions, total	1,457	63	1,023	50	101	2	22	1	16	61	1	234	9
Northeast	422	15	342	12	23	0	4	0	0	14	0	39	3
Connecticut ^b	13	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	13	1
Maine	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^c	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	6	1
New Hampshire	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	92	2	87	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
New York	235	8	196	7	10	0	0	0	0	9	0	20	1
Pennsylvania	59	3	46	3	7	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Vermont ^b	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Midwest	214	6	150	3	26	0	4	0	1	11	0	22	3
Illinois ^c	40	1	26	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	0
Indiana ^c	7	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa ^c	8	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
Kansas	9	1	6	1	2	0	0	0	X	1	0	0	0
Michigan ^c	65	3	46	0	7	0	0	0	X	6	0	6	3
Minnesota	7	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	X	0	0	0	0
Missouri	12	0	14	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	6	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Ohio	45	0	37	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	9	0
South	583	27	360	22	24	1	8	1	13	28	1	150	2
Alabama	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	29	2
Arkansas	14	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Delaware ^b	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^{b,c}	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	20	0
Florida ^c	102	2	88	2	4	0	6	0	2	2	0	0	0
Georgia ^c	43	4	31	4	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	7	0
Kentucky	14	0	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	45	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0
Maryland	26	1	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Mississippi	20	2	15	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
North Carolina ^c	29	1	25	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	33	1	23	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0
South Carolina	32	1	28	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	27	2	22	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Texas ^c	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	61	0
Virginia	71	9	39	9	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	27	0
West Virginia ^c	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	X	3	1	0	0
West	238	15	171	13	28	1	6	0	2	8	0	23	1
Alaska ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Arizona ^c	25	1	17	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0
California ^c	135	13	107	12	19	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0
Colorado	15	1	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	1
Hawaii ^b	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Montana	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	18	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
New Mexico	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	7	0
Oregon	11	0	7	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	12	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming ^c	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^aNo female died by execution during 1989.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 5.17.

Table 6.127

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race or ethnicity and jurisdiction, on Apr. 24, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total	Race or ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States	2,457	1,243	966	170	45	15	18
Federal civil	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. military	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
Alabama	109	57 ^{a,b,c}	51 ^{d,e}	0	0	1	0
Arizona	96	65 ^{c,f}	12 ^g	16	3	0	0
Arkansas	35	20	13 ^c	1	1 ^c	0	0
California	299	136 ^{d,h}	100	38	11	5	9
Colorado	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	7	2	5	0	0	0	0
Florida	295	162 ^{b,d,g}	104 ^f	26	2	1	0
Georgia	113	59 ^{b,f}	54	0	0	0	0
Idaho	21	20	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	136	41	66 ^{c,f}	8	0	0	1
Indiana	53	32 ^{c,f}	19 ^{f,g}	1	0	0	1
Kentucky	27	22 ^f	5 ⁱ	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	34	15	17 ^e	1	0	0	1
Maryland	16	2	14	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	52	21 ^{c,i}	30 ^{d,j}	1	0	0	0
Missouri	73	39 ^{f,i}	33 ^{c,i}	0	1	0	0
Montana	6	4	0	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	12	8 ^c	3	0	1	0	0
Nevada	60	37	17 ^f	6	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	13	4	8	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
North Carolina	99	51 ^{e,j}	42	1	5	0	0
Ohio	99	41	53	3	2	0	0
Oklahoma	122	80 ^{a,c,e}	27 ^f	2	9 ^c	1	3
Oregon	20	15	2	2	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	132	45	78 ^{b,c,f}	5	0	1	3
South Carolina	43	22 ^f	21	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	85	57 ^f	25 ^c	0	2	1	0
Texas	335	149 ^{a,e,g}	122 ^{c,f,k}	55 ⁱ	5	4	0
Utah	11	7 ^c	3	1	0	0	0
Virginia	45	23	22	0	0	0	0
Washington	9	7	1	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Apr. 24, 1991, 36 jurisdictions, the Federal government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws, and 34 jurisdictions and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 24, 1991, an estimated 1,091 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on grounds other than constitutional. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and May 30, 1990, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional.

^aIncludes three females.

^bIncludes three people who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

^cIncludes one person sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^dIncludes two females.

^eIncludes two people who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

^fIncludes one female.

^gIncludes two people sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^hIncludes three people sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

ⁱIncludes one person who was a juvenile at the time of the offense.

^jIncludes five females.

^kIncludes four people who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.128

Prisoners under sentence of death

By region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1988 and 1989

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1988	Changes during 1989			Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1989
		Received under sentence of death	Removed from death row (excluding executions) ^a	Executed	
National ^b	2,117	251	102	16	2,250
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
State	2,117	250	102	16	2,250
Northeast	124	17	9	0	132
Connecticut	1	1	0	0	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	21	1	4	0	18
Pennsylvania	102	15	5	0	112
Midwest	337	25	17	1	345
Illinois	115	9	9	0	115
Indiana	51	1	4	0	48
Missouri	69	5	1	1	72
Nebraska	13	0	1	0	12
Ohio	89	11	2	0	98
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
South	1,246	145	68	13	1,310
Alabama	96	20	6	4	106
Arkansas	27	6	0	0	33
Delaware	7	0	0	0	7
Florida	287	37	33	2	289
Georgia	91	9	9	1	90
Kentucky	32	1	4	0	29
Louisiana	39	0	4	0	35
Maryland	14	2	0	0	16
Mississippi	47	3	5	1	44
North Carolina	79	9	0	0	88
Oklahoma	99	11	1	0	109
South Carolina	35	7	0	0	42
Tennessee	70	6	1	0	75
Texas	284	29	5	4	304
Virginia	39	5	0	1	43
West	410	63	8	2	463
Arizona	78	8	2	0	84
California	228	30	4	0	254
Colorado	3	0	0	0	3
Idaho	15	3	0	0	18
Montana	7	1	0	0	8
Nevada	45	10	1	2	52
New Mexico	2	0	1	0	1
Oregon	15	8	0	0	23
Utah	8	3	0	0	11
Washington	7	0	0	0	7
Wyoming	2	0	0	0	2

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1988 and 35 States and the Federal government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1989. The Attorney General's office in Vermont has concluded that, although they have not been found unconstitutional, existing Vermont death penalty statutes do not conform to Constitutional requirements and the State has been removed from the listing of jurisdictions authorizing the death penalty. Some figures shown for year-end 1988 have been revised from previous presentations.

^aIncludes five deaths due to natural causes (1 each in New Jersey, Illinois, Georgia, Kentucky, and California) and 1 death due to suicide (Georgia).

^bExcludes five males held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-124545 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990), p. 6.

Table 6.129

Prisoners under sentence of death

By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1989

Total number	2,250
Sex	
Male	98.9 %
Female	1.1
Race	
White	58.2
Black	40.1
Other ^a	1.6
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	6.9
Non-Hispanic	93.1
Age^b	
Less than 20 years	0.3
20 to 24 years	8.5
25 to 29 years	21.6
30 to 34 years	26.4
35 to 39 years	17.5
40 to 54 years	23.2
55 years and older	2.5
Education	
Grade 7 or less	9.2
Grade 8	9.0
Grades 9 to 11	37.2
Grade 12	35.0
College	9.7
Marital status	
Married	29.1
Divorced or separated	23.2
Widowed	2.1
Never married	45.6
Prior felony conviction history^c	
Prior felony convictions	69.3
No prior felony convictions	30.7
Legal status at time of capital offense^d	
Charges pending	6.7
Probation	7.3
Parole	21.0
Prison escapee	1.8
Prison inmate	3.0
Other status ^e	1.3
None	58.8

Note: See Note, table 6.128. Thirty-six States had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1989. Education data were not reported for 263 prisoners. Data on marital status were not reported for 152 prisoners.

^aConsists of 23 American Indians and 14 Asians.

^bThe youngest person under sentence of death was a white inmate in North Carolina born in July 1971. The oldest was a white inmate in Arizona born in September 1915.

^cNot reported for 149 prisoners.

^dNot reported for 299 prisoners.

^eIncludes 12 persons on furlough or work release, 4 persons on mandatory conditional release, 3 persons while out on bail, 2 persons residing in halfway houses, 1 person while confined in a local jail, 1 person while under house arrest, 1 for whom charges were pending from the U.S. Army, 1 while assigned to road gang work, and 1 on an accelerated release program.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-124545 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990), p. 7, Table 5; p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.130

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1989

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total ^a	White	Black
United States	251	133	114
Federal	-	-	-
State	251	133	114
Northwest	17	4	13
Connecticut	1	1	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	1	1	-
Pennsylvania	15	2	13
Vermont	-	-	-
Midwest	26	8	18
Illinois	9	3	6
Indiana	1	1	-
Missouri	5	2	3
Nebraska	-	-	-
Ohio	11	2	9
South Dakota	-	-	-
South	145	74	68
Alabama	20	9	11
Arkansas	6	4	2
Delaware	-	-	-
Florida	37	19	18
Georgia	9	4	5
Kentucky	1	1	-
Louisiana	-	-	-
Maryland	2	-	2
Mississippi	3	1	2
North Carolina	9	5	4
Oklahoma	11	7	3
South Carolina	7	3	4
Tennessee	6	3	2
Texas	29	15	14
Virginia	5	3	1
West	63	47	15
Arizona	8	7	-
California	30	19	11
Colorado	-	-	-
Idaho	3	3	-
Montana	1	1	-
Nevada	10	7	3
New Mexico	-	-	-
Oregon	8	7	1
Utah	3	3	-
Washington	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.129. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes two American Indians (one sentenced in Oklahoma and one in Arizona) and two Asians (one sentenced in Tennessee and one in Virginia), as well as whites and blacks.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 7.11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.131

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1989

(- represents zero)

	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	Not under sentence				Under sentence			
									No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other ^a	Not reported
United States, total	251	5	59	69	54	25	34	5	133	18	16	37	1	7	2	37
Northeast	17	1	3	1	4	2	6	0	6	2	2	4	0	0	1	2
Midwest	26	0	7	8	2	6	2	1	19	0	0	4	0	1	0	2
South	145	4	35	47	28	12	16	3	72	12	8	20	1	4	1	27
West	63	0	14	13	20	5	10	1	36	4	6	9	0	2	0	6

Note: See Note, table 6.129. No prisoners sentenced to death were received from courts under Federal jurisdiction. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^a"Other" includes mandatory conditional release, bail, temporary leaves, work release or furlough, and jail.

Table 6.132

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-89

(- represents zero)

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution ^a	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	167	57	-	244
1975	322	78	-	488
1976	249	317	-	420
1977	159	155	1	423
1978	209	150	-	482
1979	172	59	2	593
1980	198	100	-	691
1981	245	79	1	856
1982	264	68	2	1,050
1983	259	111	5	1,209
1984	280	63	21	1,405
1985	273	84	18	1,591
1986	297	73	18	1,781
1987	299	90	25	1,984
1988	296	128	11	2,124
1989	251	102	16	2,250

Note: See Note, table 6.129. Figures for 1974-81 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment 1981*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982. 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. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^aDispositions of death sentences other than by execution included dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), Table 6; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 7.2; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 7.2; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 7.2; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.133

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, region, and jurisdiction, United States, 1989

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	White dispositions				Black dispositions					
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/88	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/89	Under sentence of death on 12/31/88	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/89
United States	1,235	133	50	8	1,310	848	114	51	8	903
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	1,235	133	50	8	1,310	848	114	51	8	903
Northeast	53	4	6	-	51	70	13	3	-	80
Connecticut	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	9	1	3	-	7	12	-	1	-	11
Pennsylvania	43	2	3	-	42	58	13	2	-	69
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	167	8	8	1	166	168	18	9	-	177
Illinois	45	3	4	-	44	70	6	5	-	71
Indiana	31	1	2	-	30	20	0	2	-	18
Missouri	40	2	-	1	41	29	3	1	-	31
Nebraska	9	-	1	-	8	3	0	-	-	3
Ohio	42	2	1	-	43	46	9	1	-	54
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	725	74	32	5	762	501	68	36	8	525
Alabama	45	9	2	-	52	50	11	4	4	53
Arkansas	19	4	-	-	23	8	2	-	-	10
Delaware	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	5
Florida	190	19	16	2	191	97	18	17	-	98
Georgia	47	4	5	-	46	44	5	4	1	44
Kentucky	24	1	3	-	22	8	-	1	-	7
Louisiana	16	-	-	-	16	23	-	4	-	19
Maryland	3	-	-	-	3	11	2	-	-	13
Mississippi	20	1	2	-	19	27	2	3	1	25
North Carolina	36	5	-	-	41	38	4	-	-	42
Oklahoma	70	7	1	-	76	21	3	-	-	24
South Carolina	17	3	-	-	20	18	4	-	-	22
Tennessee	45	3	-	-	48	24	2	1	-	25
Texas	173	15	3	3	182	106	14	2	1	117
Virginia	18	3	-	-	21	21	1	-	1	21
West	290	47	4	2	331	109	15	3	-	121
Arizona	71	7	2	-	76	6	-	-	-	6
California	136	19	1	-	154	86	11	3	-	94
Colorado	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	15	3	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	4	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
Nevada	35	7	1	2	39	10	3	-	-	13
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	13	7	-	-	20	2	1	-	-	3
Utah	5	3	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	3
Washington	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
Wyoming	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.129. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^cDispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgement, commutations, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

^aTwenty-three American Indians and 14 Asians were under a death sentence at yearend; 2 American Indians and 2 Asians were received from court, and an American Indian prisoner had a death sentence removed.

^bHispanics may be of any race. This category does not figure into the total of all prisoners under sentence of death presented in tables 6.128, 6.129, and 6.132.

^cAn American Indian prisoner in New Mexico had his death sentence overturned by an appellate court and was awaiting resentencing.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Tables 7.2 and 7.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Other dispositions ^a				Hispanic dispositions ^b					
Under sentence of death on 12/31/88	Received from court	Other than execution ^{c,d}	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/89	Under sentence of death on 12/31/88	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/89
34	4	1	-	37	143	21	6	2	156
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	4	1	-	37	143	21	6	2	156
1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	2	16	-	2	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	3	-	-	23	71	10	4	2	75
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	24	3	3	1	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
8	1	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	5	40	7	1	1	45
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
11	1	1	-	11	53	11	-	-	64
1	1	-	-	2	13	4	-	-	17
6	-	-	-	6	29	6	-	-	35
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.134

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1989

(- represents zero)

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Other status
United States	118	41	22	25	22	8
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	118	41	22	25	22	8
Northeast	9	3	1	2	2	1
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	4	-	1	-	2	1
Pennsylvania	5	3	-	2	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	18	9	2	1	5	1
Illinois	9	3	1	1	4	-
Indiana	4	2	-	-	1	1
Missouri	2	1	1	-	-	-
Nebraska	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ohio	2	2	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	81	25	16	22	12	6
Alabama	10	4	4	2	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	35	9	2	13	10	1
Georgia	10	1	3	-	1	5
Kentucky	4	1	1	2	-	-
Louisiana	4	2	-	2	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	6	3	1	1	1	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1	1	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	1	1	-	-	-	-
Texas	9	3	4	2	-	-
Virginia	1	-	1	-	-	-
West	10	4	3	-	3	-
Arizona	2	2	-	-	-	-
California	4	1	1	-	2	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3	1	2	-	-	-
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	1	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.129. This table identifies the 1989 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, or who have been found not guilty. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 7.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.135

Prisoners removed from death row

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1989

(- represents zero)

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	Execution	Death other than execution ^a	Commutation ^b	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^c	Capital sentence and conviction vacated ^c	Other ^d
United States	118	16	6	4	56	34	1
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	118	16	6	4	56	34	1
Northeast	9	-	1	-	5	3	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	4	-	1	-	3	-	-
Pennsylvania	5	-	-	-	2	3	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	18	1	1	-	13	2	1
Illinois	9	-	1	-	8	-	-
Indiana	4	-	-	-	3	-	1
Missouri	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Nebraska	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ohio	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	81	13	3	3	33	28	-
Alabama	10	4	-	-	3	2	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	35	2	-	-	17	16	-
Georgia	10	1	2	-	6	1	-
Kentucky	4	-	1	-	-	3	-
Louisiana	4	-	-	1	1	2	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	6	1	-	-	4	1	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Texas	9	4	-	2	-	3	-
Virginia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
West	10	2	1	1	5	1	-
Arizona	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
California	4	-	1	-	2	1	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nevada	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.129. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

^aA white inmate died of natural causes in each of the following States: New Jersey, Illinois, Georgia, and Kentucky. A black inmate died of natural causes in California. One white inmate in Georgia committed suicide.

^bCommutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

^cFurther legal proceedings may have followed the vacating of sentences and of convictions and may have resulted in new sentences of death. An American Indian prisoner in New Mexico had his sentence overturned and was awaiting resentencing.

^dAn inmate was removed from Indiana and transferred to Ohio under another death sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.136

Prisoners executed

By Jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1989 (aggregate)

State or Jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 ^a
United States, total	3,979	120
Georgia	380	14
Texas	330	33
New York ^b	329	0
California	292	0
North Carolina	266	3
Florida	191	21
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	164	2
Mississippi	158	4
Pennsylvania	152	0
Louisiana	151	18
Alabama	142	7
Arkansas	118	0
Kentucky	103	0
Virginia	100	8
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	90	0
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	68	0
Missouri	63	1
Oklahoma	60	0
Washington	47	0
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
West Virginia ^b	40	0
District of Columbia ^b	40	0
Arizona	38	0
Federal System	33	0
Nevada	33	4
Massachusetts ^b	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa ^b	18	0
Utah	16	3
Kansas ^b	15	0
Delaware	12	0
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	7	0
Montana	6	0
Vermont ^b	4	0
Nebraska	4	0
Idaho	3	0
South Dakota	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
Wisconsin ^b	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	0	0
North Dakota ^b	0	0
Minnesota ^b	0	0
Michigan ^b	0	0
Maine ^b	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0
Alaska ^b	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.128.

^aThe Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.^bState not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1989.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-124545 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990), p. 9, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.138

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By race and offense, United States, 1930-89

(- represents zero)

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a
1930-89	3,979	3,454	455	70	1,822	1,735	48	39	2,115	1,679	405	31	42	40	2	-
1989	16	16	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	11	11	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	25	25	-	-	13	13	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	21	21	-	-	13	13	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	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	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.137. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), Table 7.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Table 6.139

Female prisoners executed under civil authority

By offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-89

(- represents zero)

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other ^a	White	Black	
1930-89	33	31	2	21	12	X
1984	1	1	-	1	-	North Carolina
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	Mississippi, North Carolina, South 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, Louisiana, New York
1934	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1931	1	1	-	1	-	Pennsylvania
1930	2	2	-	1	1	Arizona, Alabama

Note: See Note, table 6.137. No females were executed in the years that are not listed.

^aIncludes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562, Table 4; 1986, Bulletin NCJ-106483, p. 9, Appendix table 2; 1988, Bulletin NCJ-118313, p. 2; 1989, Bulletin NCJ-124545, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.140

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1989

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arkansas ^{a,b}	Alabama	Arizona	Montana ^a	Idaho ^a
Colorado	Arkansas ^{a,b}	California	New Hampshire ^{a,d}	Utah ^a
Delaware	Connecticut	Maryland	Washington ^a	
Idaho ^a	Florida	Mississippi ^{a,c}		
Illinois	Georgia	Missouri ^a		
Mississippi ^{a,c}	Indiana	North Carolina ^a		
Missouri ^a	Kentucky			
Montana ^a	Louisiana			
Nevada	Nebraska			
New Hampshire ^{a,d}	Ohio ^e			
New Jersey	Pennsylvania			
New Mexico	South Carolina			
North Carolina ^a	Tennessee			
Oklahoma	Virginia			
Oregon				
South Dakota				
Texas				
Utah ^a				
Washington ^a				
Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 6.128. Federal executions are to be carried out according to the method of the State in which performed.

^a Authorizes two methods of execution.

^b Arkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after July 4, 1983; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may elect lethal injection or electrocution.

^c Mississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 1, 1984; execution of those prior to that date is to be carried out with lethal gas.

^d New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection could not be given.

^e On June 13, 1989, the Ohio legislature passed a bill to adopt lethal injection as the method of execution. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on July 3, 1989. Action to override the veto was pending in the legislature at yearend.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-124545 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990), p. 5, Table 2.

Annotated list of sources and references

Only published documents cited by the *Sourcebook* are listed here. Information provided to *Sourcebook* staff in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports are not listed.

Where data from more than one edition of a publication were used in trend tables, only the latest edition of the publication is annotated.

Sources typically contain more tables than were selected for presentation in the *Sourcebook*. Narratives that describe or analyze the tables and the procedures used to collect the data may also be presented in greater detail in the original source.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

1989 Annual Report of the Director

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 479 pages, 153 tables (estimated), 12 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1989 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1973-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.44, 1.46, 1.50, 1.64, 1.66, 5.15-5.21, 5.23-5.26, 5.55-5.60, 5.68, 6.3-6.5.

This report begins with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, appropriations, and expenditures, and provides data on all aspects of the Federal court system. A detailed analysis of the workload is presented for the U.S. courts of appeals and the U.S. district courts. For the appellate courts, information is presented on filings, terminations, types of appeals, State prisoner petitions, etc. Information for the U.S. district courts includes civil cases filed, terminated, and pending; prisoner petitions; juror utilization; Federal public/community defenders; criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; dispositions of criminal cases filed; amount of time from filing to dispositions of criminal defendants; and length of civil and criminal trials. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district court.

Federal Court Management Statistics 1989

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1989. 167 pages, 143 tables.)

Presents data for years ending June 30, 1984-89. SOURCEBOOK table 1.49.

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 94 U.S. district courts. Data for the former include appeals filed, terminated, and 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 include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; juror usage index; and other matters related to activities in U.S. district courts. As part of the profile, each court is ranked on various dimensions. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. courts of appeals and all U.S. district courts on workload and performance measures are also included.

Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 31, 1989

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1990. 69 pages, 31 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1988 and 1989 and trend tables for 1985-89. SOURCEBOOK table 5.14.

This report reviews the judicial workload in Federal courts. Data on criminal and civil cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. district courts and courts of appeal are presented by district and in aggregate form. Information on persons received and removed from probation supervision under the Federal jurisdiction is presented, and U.S. Bankruptcy Court workload data are also highlighted. Data on pretrial services, juror service, the U.S. Court of International Trade, and the U.S. Claims Court are also presented.

Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 180 pages, 112 tables, 3 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1989 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1982-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.62, 1.63.

This report on juror utilization in the Federal courts is presented in three sections. The first section presents information on grand jury operation, petit juror activity, comparisons of grand jury duration for the period July 1, 1984-June 30, 1989, and comparisons of petit juror utilization for the period June 30, 1984-June 30, 1989. The second section contains information on 1989 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 94 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 the most recent rules setting the size of juries adopted by U.S. District Courts. Appendix C provides the local rules assessing juror costs for late settlements for each of the circuits. Appendix D presents the 1989 schedule of juror fees.

Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1990. 67 pages, 13 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1979-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.2-5.4.

This report details the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic 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 surveillance used; average costs of electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1979 to the year of the report. The appendix tables 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.

American Correctional Association

1991 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities

(Annual. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991. 663 pages, 18 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.79-1.81, 1.93, 1.94, 6.107, 6.108.

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, data are provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptions and addresses of each facility within each jurisdiction are provided.

Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, paroling authorities, types of facilities, and the death penalty. Information is provided on the U.S. Department of Justice, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system. New York City, Philadelphia, and Cook County (Chicago) departments of correction are included.

The Female Offender: What Does the Future Hold?

(Special. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1990. 108 pages, 188 tables, 32 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.69, 6.72, 6.75, 6.76.

This report presents the findings from three surveys conducted in 1987 by the American Correctional Association's Task Force on the Female Offender. The report is divided into five sections. The first section provides descriptive information from a survey of adult and juvenile female offenders incarcerated in over 400 correctional facilities in the United States. The second section profiles local government jails designed to house female inmates. The third section presents information on State correctional facilities for females. The fourth section summarizes the Task Force recommendations for improving the administration and treatment of female inmates. The final section presents detailed findings from the female offender survey, the local government jail survey, and the State correctional facility survey. Some of the information from the surveys includes: demographic information on female offenders, their living arrangements prior to incarceration, number of children, physical and sexual abuse, use of alcohol and drugs, employment history, arrest and sentence information, the physical characteristics, capacity and utilization, and staffing of local jails and State correctional facilities.

Vital Statistics in Corrections 1991

(Periodic. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991. 74 pages, 48 tables, 18 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and 1991, and trend tables for 1840-1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.83.

This report is divided into seven sections and presents detailed information on correctional departments in the United States. Section one presents operating expenditures and budgets for State correctional systems. Section two includes salary and benefit information for personnel employed in State systems. Section three discusses educational and training requirements as well as salaries for State correctional officers. Section four presents information on State and county probation and parole departments. Statistics on inmate populations, court orders, recidivism, and the death penalty are presented in section five. Section six discusses State employee unions and organizations. The final section provides data on jails and detention centers including budgets, inmate populations, and personnel. Also included is an overview of the American Correctional Association.

American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations

Judicial Conduct Reporter

(Quarterly. Chicago: American Judicature Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.61, 5.91.)

The *Judicial Conduct Reporter* is a quarterly publication presenting recent developments in laws relating to judicial conduct and ethics as well as data on the procedures and operations of State judicial conduct commissions. The newsletter features annual reports on the disposition of complaints of judicial misconduct and on the personnel and budgets of the State commissions. Also presented are reviews of recent law review articles in the field.

Anno, B. Jaye

"The Cost of Correctional Health Care: Results of a National Survey"

(Special. Chicago: National Commission on Correctional Health Care, August 1990. Mimeographed. 19 pages, 11 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for fiscal year 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 1.9.

This report presents data on the cost of correctional health care in 46 State correctional systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data are presented on total depart-

mental expenditures; total health care expenditures, including mental health care; and annual health care costs per inmate. Line items included in correctional health care service budgets are also provided. Comparisons of per inmate health care costs are provided for each jurisdiction for three time periods. The report also contains an appendix which provides a rank ordering, by jurisdiction, of total departmental expenditures and health care expenditures.

Astin, Alexander W.; William S. Korn; and Ellyne R. Berz

The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1990

(Annual. Higher Education Research Institute. Los Angeles: University of California, 1990. 166 pages, 12 tables, 9 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.74-2.80.

This report presents national data on the characteristics of students entering American colleges and universities as first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1990. These data are based on the responses of 194,182 students at 382 of the Nation's 2- and 4-year colleges and universities, and have been statistically adjusted to reflect the responses of the 1.6 million first-time, full-time students entering college as freshmen in Fall 1990. Major trends from the Fall 1990 survey are also presented.

Bennack, Frank A., Jr.

The American Public's Hopes and Fears for the Decade of the 1990s

(Special. New York: The Hearst Corporation, 1989. 51 pages, 79 tables.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 2.34.

The results of the sixth annual Hearst survey are presented in this report. The national survey asked respondents about their expectations concerning a number of topics for the 1990s. The topics included international affairs, science, technology, the environment, the economy, selected social issues, and lifestyle. The report is divided into three sections: a summary of the findings, the findings in tabular form, and the survey methodology.

Bremby, Roderick L.

"Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1989"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1990*, pp. 93-112. Washington: International City Management Association, 1990. 20 pages, 3 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1984-89. SOURCEBOOK table 1.42.

This article presents data collected from a survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City Management Association in the Summer of 1989. The salaries of municipal officials are presented by job title, city size, region, city population, and form of government. Selected central city and suburban officials' salaries are also presented, as are a comparison of city manager and chief administrative officer salaries. City officials surveyed include the mayor; chief appointed administrator; assistant city manager; city clerk; chief financial officer; controller; treasurer; engineer; police chief; fire chief; librarian; and directors of public works, planning, personnel, parks and recreation, data processing, and purchasing.

CEGA Publishing

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.67, 1.68, 1.82, 1.84, 1.89-1.92, 3.151, 5.63, 6.83-6.87, 6.109.)

The *Corrections Compendium* is a monthly publication focusing on issues in the area of corrections. Regular features of the *Corrections Compendium* include articles on subjects of special interest in the field, sections on court decisions, legal issues, and news items relating to corrections. Each issue also carries the results of a survey and charts on a selected issue (e.g., May 1990 goodtime credit for prison inmates).

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1990-91

(Biennial. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1990. 623 pages, 240 tables, 4 figures. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.55, 1.56.)

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

ten sections: State constitutions; the State Executive Branch; the State Legislative Branch; the State Judicial Branch; the State Elections Branch; the State Finances Branch; State Management and Administration; Selected State Activities, Issues, Services; Intergovernmental Affairs; and a final section on historical and contemporary State characteristics. 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 1992

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 2,026 pages, 600 tables (estimated).)

Presents data for fiscal 1990-94 and trend tables for fiscal 1976-94. SOURCEBOOK table 1.10.

This report details the actual budgetary expenditures for fiscal 1990 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1991-94. Data are presented on expenditures of the Federal Government, by department, and on the budget as a whole. The report is divided into eight chapters. Chapter one provides an introduction, including the President's message and a general overview of the budget. Themes and priorities for future expenditures are presented in chapter two. Chapter three discusses receipts, user fees, other collections, and tax expenditures. The fourth chapter provides Federal programs by function, agency, and account. The Budget Enforcement Act Preview Report and current services estimates are provided in chapter five. Chapter six includes alternative budget presentations and chapter seven provides a series of historical tables. The final chapter includes a glossary of budget terms, a list of charts and tables, and an index.

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy

National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office of the President, 1991. 219 pages, 110 tables (estimated), 1 figure.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992 and trend tables for fiscal 1981-92. SOURCEBOOK table 1.12.

This report summarizes the budget authority for the National Drug Control Strategy de-

veloped by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The report is divided into three sections. The first section outlines Federal drug funding priorities and resource requirements. The second section provides descriptions of the fiscal year 1992 budget requests for each of the approximately 50 agencies and accounts that comprise the National Drug Control Budget. The final section provides additional information on funding and employment levels, including trend tables presenting funding levels for fiscal 1981 through the President's request for 1992.

Finn, Peter and Sarah Colson

Civil Protection Orders: Legislation, Current Court Practice, and Enforcement

(Special. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 68 pages, 1 table, 13 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.102, 1.103.

This report presents information on civil protection order statutes in 48 States and the District of Columbia. The primary purpose is to explain how judges can effectively use and enforce civil protection orders to protect victims of domestic violence. The report is divided into five chapters. Chapter one presents the advantages and limitations of civil protection orders. Chapter two reviews State statutes that provide the legal basis for issuing and enforcing civil protection orders. The process for petitioning for an order is discussed in chapter three. Chapter four describes the types of relief authorized by State statutes and reaffirmed on appeal. Chapter five examines the components of an effective court policy designed to ensure that orders are enforced and violators are punished. Finally, an appendix provides citations to State protection order statutes.

Gallup, George, Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.1, 2.7, 2.18, 2.19.)

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup Organization are released at least four times monthly in *The Gallup Poll*. A wide variety of topics are included in these surveys including problems facing the nation and personal drinking habits. A brief note on sample size, sample toler-

ance, and survey dates is included in each release.

**The Gallup Report
The Gallup Poll Monthly**

(Monthly. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.3, 2.4, 2.9, 2.10, 2.13-2.15, 2.22-2.24, 2.26-2.29, 2.32, 2.35, 2.37, 2.38, 2.40-2.43, 2.47, 2.50, 2.54, 2.55, 2.88, 2.96, 2.100, 2.103-2.107, Fig. 2.1, 3.99-3.103.)

The Gallup Report, The Gallup Poll Monthly (12/89 and following) contain the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in monthly issues that include many topics (e.g., September 1990--President Bush's job performance, Soviet troops in the Middle East, handgun policies, safety in U.S. cities, and government spending on the space program). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

Goldman, Sheldon

"The Bush Imprint on the Judiciary: Carrying on a Tradition"

(*Judicature* 74 (April-May 1991), pp. 294-306. 13 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1963-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.47, 1.48.

This article reports the results of research on judgeships to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed by President Bush during 1989 and 1990 are compared with those of appointees made by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan. Appointees who had noteworthy political and legal credentials are highlighted as are controversial appointees.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Poll

(Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.8, 2.36, 2.90, 2.92.)

The Harris Poll is a weekly release of public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates. The releases deal with a variety of topics including confidence in selected institutions, funding for anti-drug programs, and the U.S. Supreme Court's rulings on abortion and flag-burning. A brief

note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Healy, Kerry Murphy

State and Local Experience with Drug Paraphernalia Laws

(Special. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988. 139 pages, 3 tables, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988 and a trend table for 1977-86. SOURCEBOOK table 1.111.

This report presents information on State and local anti-paraphernalia laws. This includes a discussion of State laws and county and municipal ordinances pertaining to the sale of drug paraphernalia as well as the role of special interest groups. Also presented are issues related to the investigation and prosecution of drug paraphernalia cases, including the use of forfeiture legislation. The impact of State and local laws on the sale and availability of drug paraphernalia is assessed and criticisms of these laws are outlined. The need for revised model legislation as well as the need for Federal laws controlling various aspects of the paraphernalia industry are discussed. A series of appendices provide the following information: the 1979 Model Drug Paraphernalia Act, survey instruments used for the project, a list of selected drug paraphernalia prosecutions and constitutional challenges, the geographical distribution of survey respondents, a table of statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia in the 50 States, and advertising trends before and after the Model Drug Paraphernalia Act.

Hoetmer, Gerard J.

"Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection Personnel and Expenditures--1989"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1990*, pp. 123-180. Washington: International City Management Association, 1990. 57 pages, 25 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1979-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.34, 1.35, 1.41.

This report presents data gathered through a mail survey sent to all municipalities with populations of 10,000 persons and over in the United States. The survey was conducted in January 1989 by the International City Management Association. Data are presented on personnel, salaries, and expenditures for police, fire, and refuse departments as are

data from several similar surveys conducted in previous years.

Hunzeker, Donna

State Legislative Response to Crimes Against the Elderly

(Special. Washington: National Conference of State Legislatures, 1990. 25 pages, 2 tables, 2 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 1.101.

This report presents information on State legislative responses to crimes against the elderly. It provides information on the extent of elder abuse, the creation of adult protective services, the existence of mandatory reporting statutes, investigative and support services, and extended care facilities. Data are presented on penalties and enhanced penalties for crimes and abuse against the elderly and handicapped. In addition, information on crime prevention and community education, and future legislation is provided. Finally, the four appendices list the statutes which pertain specifically to crimes against the elderly.

Insurance Information Institute

1991 Property/Casualty Insurance Facts

(Annual. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1991. 131 pages, 99 tables, 32 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1980-89. SOURCEBOOK table 3.135.

This yearbook provides data on the property and liability segment of the insurance industry in the United States. Statistics 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 and the Federal Crime Insurance Program. Data are presented on insurance losses due to fire, natural disasters, traffic accidents, crime, and other causes.

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Patrick M. O'Malley; and Jerald G. Bachman

Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults, 1975-1990

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1991.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1975-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.67-2.73, 3.75-3.82.

This document is the thirteenth in an annual series reporting on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. The research is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Two major topics treated in the report are trends in drug use among American high school students since 1975 and 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. Beginning in 1985, data on the prevalence and trends in drug use among young adults who have completed high school are incorporated into the report.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"Fire Loss in the United States During 1989"

(Annual. *Fire Journal* 84(September/October 1990), pp. 56-57. 10 pages, 6 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1977-89. SOURCEBOOK table 3.158.

This article reports the results of the 1989 National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Data are presented that describe fire incidence, deaths, injuries, and property loss, by fire type (structural, vehicular, and arson), property use, and geographic region.

Killam, Christine A.

"Salaries of County Officials for 1989"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1990*, pp. 113-122. Washington: International City Management Association, 1990. 10 pages, 3 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 1.43.

This article presents data collected from the 1989 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City Management Association. The salaries of county officials are presented

by job title, region, county population, and county type. County officials surveyed include the governing board chairperson/president/county judge, county manager, county administrator, clerk to the governing board, chief financial officer, county health officer, planning director, county engineer, director of welfare/human services, chief law enforcement official, purchasing director, and personnel director.

Knopp, Fay Honey and William Ferree Stevenson.

Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs, 1990

(Special. Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1990. 39 pages, 9 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK table 1.99.

This report presents data from a national survey of treatment programs for both juvenile and adult sex-offenders. The number of facilities available and the type of treatment services provided are presented for each State and the District of Columbia. Also included is information about the treatment of special juvenile and adult populations. The appendices provide sample questionnaires and the names and addresses of the facilities that were surveyed.

Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.

Judges' Opinions on Procedural Issues

(Special. Los Angeles: Louis Harris and Associates, 1987. 118 pages, 65 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.45, 2.46.

The results of a national survey of State and Federal trial judges are presented in this report. It is divided into eleven chapters which cover a number of judicial issues. Chapters one through three provide a profile of judges, the courts in which they serve, and staff support. Chapters four through eight report the results of questions about causes of delay in litigation, the discovery process, expert witnesses, court administration, and bifurcation. Chapters nine through eleven present opinions about judicial education, attitudes toward the jury system, and issues concerning costs. Finally, the appendix provides a copy of the questionnaire used in the survey.

Moini, Saira and Theodore M. Hammett

1989 Update: AIDS in Correctional Facilities

(Annual. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 69 pages, 21 tables.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1985-89. SOURCEBOOK table 6.88.

This report presents the results of the fifth annual survey of AIDS in correctional facilities. A survey of the 50 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and a sample of large city and county jail systems has been conducted each year since 1985 by the National Institute of Justice. Information is presented on the incidence of AIDS cases in the inmate population, AIDS education and testing, precautionary measures, counseling, and notification policies. Also provided is information on housing, medical care, and psychological services available to AIDS infected inmates. A discussion of research developments and AIDS related legal issues is also included.

National Center for State Courts

Survey of Judicial Salaries

(Biannual. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1991. 12 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for January 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.57.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of January 1991. Salaries are presented for judges in the highest court, the intermediate appellate court, general trial court, and the courts of limited and special jurisdiction of each State. Information is also presented on salary levels of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the highest court and intermediate court as well as salaries of State court administrators.

National Conference of State Legislatures

"Legal Dispositional and Confinement Policies for Delinquent Youth"

(Special. *State Legislative Report*. Denver: National Conference of State Legislatures, July 1988, 13 pages, 2 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 1.98.

This report presents data on statutory provisions and administrative practices regarding

juvenile justice. Specific topics include dispositional options available to juvenile court judges, decisionmaking responsibility for the placement of juveniles, and general sentencing practices for confinement of delinquent youth. The report includes two charts. The first presents dispositional options for youth adjudicated delinquent for each State and the second lists the most common patterns followed by States in confining delinquents in youth corrections facilities. An appendix provides juvenile justice statutory citations for the 50 States.

National Criminal Justice Association

A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts

(Special. Washington: National Criminal Justice Association, 1991. 146 pages, 18 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.109, 1.110.

This guide presents a comparative review of the controlled substances acts (CSA's) of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal government. These acts govern the possession, use, sale, distribution, and manufacture of drugs that may lead to dependence or abuse. The guide is divided into five sections. The first section briefly reviews the history of Federal drug control efforts, the development of the model Uniform Controlled Substances Acts, and general variations among State CSA's. The second section describes the Federal CSA and recent amendments contained in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1990. The next section includes a general overview of each State's CSA and a comparative analysis of State and Federal CSA provisions. Section three lists summaries of each State's CSA in tabular form for comparison purposes. These summaries include highlights of the particular State's controlled substances act and lists penalties, forfeiture possibilities, and other consequences associated with violation of the CSA. The final section of the guide contains five appendices which list elements of controlled substances acts; penalties for basic violations; substances targeted for enhanced penalties; types of assets forfeitable; currency transaction reporting statutes; and drug tax provisions. The U.S. Attorney General's guidelines on seized and forfeited property are also presented.

National Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-90

(Annual. Storrs, CT: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, and 1982-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.12, 2.20, 2.21, 2.30, 2.31, 2.33, 2.39, 2.44, 2.49, 2.51-2.53, 2.56, 2.87, 2.101, 2.102, 3.35, 3.54, 3.55.

This cumulative data file merges all 17 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 through 1990. The data are derived from a national probability sample of English speaking adults, 18 years or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the continental United States. Survey questions relate to a variety of social issues, including politics, abortion, religion, homosexuality, crime, law enforcement, guns, and capital punishment.

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that occur in each survey, rotating questions that appear two out of every three years, and a few questions that occur in a single survey. A comprehensive codebook entitled **General Social Surveys, 1972-1990: Cumulative Codebook** is published by the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

National Organization for Victim Assistance

Victim Rights and Services: A Legislative Directory 1988/1989

(Annual. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. Washington: National Organization for Victim Assistance, 1990. 315 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 1.100.

This guide to crime victim legislation contains four sections. The first covers victim-related legislation by subject including issues such as victim compensation, funding of victim services, victim bill of rights, and the victim's involvement in criminal justice proceedings. Part two presents a summary of crime victim legislation in tabular form by State. A table describing the elements of victim compensation programs by State, a table listing drunk driving countermeasures taken, and a table listing issues covered in AIDS legislation are also included. The third section presents

legislative summaries by State and the final section presents samples of victim statutes from several States.

NFO Research, Inc.

Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study

(Special. Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990. 34 pages, 23 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.81-2.86.

This report presents data from the drug awareness and attitude study conducted by NFO Research, Inc. for Edelman Public Relations. A nationally-representative sample of 500 fifth and sixth graders were surveyed during the Spring of 1990. The report begins with an executive summary of the survey findings. Detailed findings in tabular form are presented on the awareness and classification of drugs, knowledge of drug use, discussions with others about drugs, the ability to describe drugs, and drugs seen in public areas. Data is also presented on whether respondents had been offered drugs, perceptions of the effects of drugs, attitudes toward and intentions to try drugs, self esteem and peer pressure questions, and the awareness of drug education programs. An appendix provides a demographic comparison between the sample and U.S. households.

Police Foundation

On the Move: The Status of Women in Policing

(Special. Washington: Police Foundation, 1990. 197 pages, 48 tables.)

Presents data for 1978 and 1986-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.26-1.33.

This report presents data from a national mail survey of State and municipal police departments and detailed case studies of five major city police agencies. Information from the mail survey is presented on: (1) departmental policies and procedures related to recruitment, selection, and promotion; (2) the number and percentage of male and female officers by ethnic group, rank, and assignment; (3) male and female officer turnover rates; and (4) other personnel policies related to women, including policies on affirmative action, sexual harassment, and pregnancy and maternity leave.

The case studies examine practices in five major departments serving populations over 100,000: Detroit, Washington, DC, Birmingham, Chicago, and Phoenix. Data from each

of the case study cities are presented on recruitment, selection, and training. Additional data are presented on male and female officer performance, evaluations, and assignments in Birmingham, Washington, DC, Detroit, and Phoenix. In addition, information is provided on promotions, women as supervisors, and turnover in the case study agencies. An appendix provides additional information on the number of surveys distributed and the survey response rate as well as other data on State and municipal police departments.

Snyder, Howard N.; Terrence A. Finnegan; Ellen H. Nimick; Melissa H. Sickmund; Dennis P. Sullivan; and Nancy J. Tierney

Juvenile Court Statistics 1987

(Annual. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 175 pages, 73 tables, 49 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1986-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.80-5.89.

This report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and presents juvenile court workload data for 1987. The data were collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice through a grant provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data describe the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in participating States. The report is divided into three sections: national estimates of delinquency cases; national estimates of petitioned status offense cases; and sample specific analyses of caseloads for jurisdictions providing comparable information. Data are presented on age, race, and sex of juveniles under court jurisdiction, offense type, case dispositions, use of secure detention, probation, and out of home placement. Trends for 1986 and 1987 are provided when available. The appendices provide methodology and estimation procedures, a glossary of terms, and reported cases in each jurisdiction for 1987.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988

(Biennial. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 258 pages, 100 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.83-3.88, 3.93-3.97.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and over. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex and race, as well as other demographic characteristics. The drugs included are marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, other psychotherapeutics, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Estimates of frequency of use as well as problems associated with use are provided. Population estimates, based on the prevalence figures, are also presented. A series of appendices provide methodological and statistical information as well as definitions of terms. Finally, selected portions of the survey questionnaire are provided. These portions include questions on drugs.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990

(Biennial. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 121 pages, 142 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.89-3.92.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and over. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex and race, as well as region of the country. The drugs included are: marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, psychotherapeutics, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and heroin. Population estimates, based on the prevalence figures, are also provided. Prevalence and population estimates for use of any illicit drug and needle use are also presented by age group, sex, race, and region. Finally, estimates of frequency of use during the past year for marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol users are presented.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990. 73 pages, 51 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.94-6.106.

This report presents data on drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units in the 50 States,

the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 30, 1989. The information is presented by treatment type, location, ownership, specialized populations served, and types of services provided. Also provided is a profile of total drug abuse and alcoholism clients in all treatment units that responded to the survey. The client tables present the number of persons in treatment, the number of clients who could be treated (budgeted capacity), and the utilization rate. Additional client data include distributions by demographic characteristics, which are displayed separately for outpatients and inpatients. Also presented are tabulations of the annual unduplicated client count, the number of family members or others receiving services, and the estimated number of intravenous drug users. State level tabulations are provided for client demographics and for the number of treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate. Also presented is information on sources of funding and average cost per client. Two appendices provide a glossary of terms used in the survey and the data collection instrument.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services

"Annual Report to the Congress on the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, Fiscal Year 1989"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990. Mimeographed. 108 pages, 25 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.21, 6.22.

This report is submitted to Congress by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act enacted in 1974. The report provides an overview of the status of the runaway and homeless youth centers funded under the Act. The legislative history of the program, and information regarding the extent of the problem of runaway and homeless youth are presented. Data are provided for centers funded during fiscal year 1989, clients served, and services provided. Preliminary results of a follow-up study of former clients are also presented. Also discussed are the major activities undertaken by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to support the Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Centers Program, such as funding of additional grants and research initiatives. This report also contains four appen-

dices. The first provides the names and addresses of the basic center grantees of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program for fiscal year 1989. In the second appendix, names and addresses of regional youth contacts are provided. The third appendix provides names and addresses of coordinated network grantees. Finally, a list of research and development (discretionary) grantees, for fiscal year 1989, is provided.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Capital Punishment 1989

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-124545. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990. 13 pages, 13 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1930-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.128, 6.129, 6.136, 6.139, 6.140.

This bulletin presents data on prisoners sentenced to death, current methods of execution, and recent changes in capital punishment legislation. Prisoner information includes sex, race, ethnicity, age, education, marital status, and criminal history.

Census of Local Jails 1988

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-121101. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990. 11 pages, 24 tables.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1978-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.73, 1.75-1.77, 6.25-6.27, 6.29, 6.50-6.52, 6.54.

This document presents selected findings from the June 30, 1988 National Jail Census conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This census is the fifth in a series of surveys of local jails conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, and 1983. Data are presented on the number of jails and inmates for both 1983 and 1988 by State and region. Also included are data on jail overcrowding, average daily jail population, admissions and releases, rated jail capacity, inmate deaths, number of jail employees, jails under court order, and jail expenditures. This bulletin precedes a detailed five volume publication presenting additional data from the 1988 Census.

Census of Local Jails, 1988

(Periodic. NCJ-127992. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 36 pages, 44 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.71, 1.72, 1.74, 6.24, 6.28, 6.30, 6.31, 6.33, 6.36, 6.39, 6.47-6.49.

This report presents findings from the 1988 Census of Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. This census marks the fifth in a series of surveys of local jails conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, and 1983. Data presented are as of June 30, 1988 and include tables on the number of jails and jail inmates, jail capacity, use of space, and number of jails under court order or consent decree. Also presented are data on programs and health services available for inmates and causes of inmate deaths. Number and characteristics of jail employees, jail expenditures, and expansion plans are also provided. Data on juveniles detained in local jails are included as are data on amount of time served prior to release. The survey methodology is described and an appendix provides a copy of the questionnaire.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989

(Annual. NCJ-130445. Washington: USGPO, 1991, 150 pages, 81 tables.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.53, Fig. 6.1-Fig. 6.4, 6.55-6.61, 6.112, 6.117, 6.126, 6.130-6.135, 6.137, 6.138.

This report consolidates information collected through surveys of State and Federal corrections officials. The surveys, which include the 1989 Survey of Jail Inmates, 1989 Uniform Parole Report, 1989 National Probation Report, and 1989 National Prisoner Statistics were sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data on the numbers and characteristics of persons under correctional supervision in each jurisdiction, including movements between the major components of the correctional system, are presented. Parole and sentencing terms are examined. Jail facilities and inmates housed in local jails are presented. In addition, data on the numbers and characteristics of offenders under sentence of death are reported.

Crime and the Nation's Households, 1989

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-124544. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990. 6 pages, 5 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1975-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.56, 3.57, Fig. 3.1, Fig. 3.2.

This annual bulletin presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS) regarding the frequency with which American families experience crime directly. While concentrating on 1989, the bulletin also presents trend data from 1975. Demographic characteristics presented include race/ethnicity of household head, annual family income, region, and place of residence. An explanation of the methodology involved in developing the households touched by crime indicator is also included.

Criminal Victimization 1989

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-125615. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990. 8 pages, 9 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and 1989 and trend tables for 1973-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.2, 3.3.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States using National Crime Survey (NCS) data from 1988 and 1989 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 1988 and 1989. Changes in victimization rates and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for the period 1973 through 1989 are also presented.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988

(Annual. National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 125 tables, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1, 3.4-3.23, 3.32-3.34, 3.36-3.49.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1989, and is the 17th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The NCS, conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of approximately 48,000 housing units across the U.S., inhabited by about 97,000 individuals age 12 and older.

The NCS concentrates on certain criminal offenses: the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny, and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Both completed and attempted crimes are included in the survey. These crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, characteristics of the victims and offenders, circumstances surrounding the

offenses and their impact, and patterns of police reporting.

The appendices present the data tables, survey questionnaire and instrument, and technical information concerning sampling design, data collection, estimation procedures, reliability of estimates, and information on standard error computation. Estimates of the economic cost of crime to victims are presented as is a supplementary analysis on family violence. The final section of the report is a glossary, listing crime category definitions and the meanings of variables and other terms used in the NCS.

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87, Addendum for 1988 and Preliminary 1989

(Special. NCJ-125616. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1990. 17 pages, 17 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1980, 1985-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.7-5.13.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system for the years 1980, 1985-88, and preliminary figures for 1989. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics database and describe initial prosecution decisions by U.S. Attorneys, suspects referred to U.S. magistrates, total number of cases terminated, defendants convicted or dismissed in U.S. District Courts, and defendants convicted and dismissed under the jurisdiction of U.S. magistrates. In addition, the number and percent of offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts, and their average sentence length is provided.

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988

(Periodic. NCJ-122385. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 15 pages, 19 tables.)

Presents data for February 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.16-4.18, 5.45, 5.50, 5.51, 5.53.

This report presents data on felony case processing in the 75 most populous counties in the United States. The data are derived from the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated in 1988 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is presented on felony arrest charges, sex and age of felony defendants, prior arrests and convictions, and whether or not the arrestee was on probation or parole at the time of the current arrest. Also provided are pretrial detention and release status, type of pretrial release, bail amounts, and court appearance information. Finally, adjudication

outcomes, conviction data, and sentences imposed are included. A methodology section describes the study and provides definitions of terms used in the report.

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-126923. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990. 11 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.32-5.39.

This bulletin presents data on felony sentences imposed by State courts. The data are derived from the National Judicial Reporting Program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The results are based on case processing in a nationally representative sample of 300 counties. Information presented includes number of felony convictions and types of sentences imposed by State courts. Data on sentence length and time served are provided. Demographic characteristics of persons convicted of felonies are also presented, as are data on number and type of felony convictions. Mean and median number of days between arrest and sentencing is included as is information on the use of collateral penalties by State courts.

Female Victims of Violent Crime

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-126826. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 15 pages, 33 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents trend data for 1973-87 and 1979-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.24-3.31.

This report presents aggregate data for 1973-87 and 1979-87 on violent victimizations of women. These data are derived from the National Crime Survey (NCS) conducted annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data for violent crime in general are presented by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, reasons for reporting and not reporting the victimization to the police, location of incident, selected victim demographics (such as race, ethnicity, age, marital status, family income, and employment status), type of injury and type of weapon, and self protective measures taken. Data which focus specifically on female victims of rape are presented by victim-offender relationship, time and place of occurrence, selected victim characteristics (such as race, ethnicity, age, marital status, location of residence, employment status, and family income), reporting of rape to the police, reasons why victims reported and did not report rape to the police, race and age of rape offenders, presence of weapon, self-protective measures taken, injuries sus-

tained, and medical care received by victims of rape. A brief methodological description is also provided.

Handgun Crime Victims

(Special Report NCJ-123559. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990. 8 pages, 13 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents aggregate data for 1979-87 and trend figures for 1979-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.50-3.53.

This report presents data on victims of crimes involving handguns reported to the National Crime Survey from 1979-87. Information on the annual number of handgun crimes is reported by various victim characteristics including sex, race, ethnicity, age, and place of residence. In addition, data on the type of weapon, the number and actions of offenders, victims' attempts at self-protection, and the victim-offender relationship are presented. Information on medical care required by the victim, known motives in handgun murders, and the number of handgun murders in 1986 is also provided.

Immigration Offenses

(Special Report NCJ-124546. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990. 6 pages, 12 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1980-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.71-5.76.

This report presents information on the apprehension and disposition of immigration law violators. These data are provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Data are presented on the number of suspects investigated by U.S. Attorneys for the years 1980-87 and the number of suspects referred to U.S. Attorneys in 1987 by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Also presented is information on decisions to prosecute by U.S. Attorneys and prosecutions and case outcomes handled by U.S. Magistrates and U.S. District Courts. Type of sentence and average length of prison sentences imposed on offenders convicted of immigration offenses in U.S. District Courts are also provided. An appendix table presents a detailed breakdown of the immigration offense categories for suspects investigated by U.S. Attorneys in 1987. A brief methodological description is also included.

Jail Inmates 1990

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-129756. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1991. 5 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1989 and 1990 and trend tables for selected years 1978-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.23, 6.32, 6.34, 6.37.

The bulletin presents data from the 1990 Annual Survey of Jails. Data presented include average daily population, admissions and releases, demographic characteristics, rated jail capacity, percent occupied, inmate deaths, and jails under court order. Also included is an appendix table which lists the one-day counts and the average daily population of jail inmates for 1978, 1983, 1988, 1989, and 1990.

Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-124132. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990. 13 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1971-79, 1985, and 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.4, 1.13, 1.14, 1.17.

This report presents criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1988 and trend tables for 1971-79, 1985, and 1988. The information was collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from the Federal government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments. Data are presented on six categories of criminal justice activities: police protection; courts; prosecution and legal services; public defense; corrections; and a residual "other" category. The report contains a description of the methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms. Public expenditure data are for fiscal year 1988. Employment and payroll data are for Oct. 1, 1988.

Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1988

(Annual. NCJ-125619. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 179 pages, 72 tables.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend data for 1971-79 and 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.5-1.8, 1.15, 1.16, 1.18.

This publication is the twenty-first in a series of reports that present public expenditure and employment data on civil and criminal justice activities in the United States. The data in this report were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics through a special Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment, which was an annual survey from 1971 to 1979 and was conducted for 1985 and 1988. Data are presented for six categories of justice activity: police protection; judicial; legal services and prosecution; public defense; corrections; and a residual "other" category. Specific data are

supplied for the Federal government, each of the 50 State governments, and the aggregate local level of government within each State. Data are published separately for the county governments and the municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) for each of the 72 counties with a 1986 population of 500,000 or more, and for the 49 municipalities with a 1986 population of 300,000 or more. A survey methodology section discusses the variation in some fiscal year ending dates. The data in this report are not comparable to those in the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series.

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-123522. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 60 pages, 48 tables.)

Presents data for 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.62-6.64, 6.113, 6.114, 6.118-6.121, 6.123-6.125.

This report presents data from the National Corrections Reporting Program. It is the first in an annual series which describes the characteristics of persons admitted to and released from State prisons and State and Federal parole systems during 1985. The report is divided into four primary sections. The first section provides data on admissions to State prisons by a number of demographic characteristics, offense type, and sentence length. The second section presents information on releases from State prisons by demographic characteristics, offense type, method of release, and sentence length. The third section covers entries to parole from State prisons by demographic characteristics, method of release, offense type, and sentence length. The final section provides data on discharges from State and Federal parole. This includes information on demographic characteristics, method of discharge, offense type, sentence length, and successful and unsuccessful paroles. A brief methodology section is also included in the report.

Police Departments in Large Cities, 1987

(Special Report NCJ-119220. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1989. 8 pages, 17 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.19-1.25.

This report presents information on 59 U.S. police departments serving populations of 250,000 or more based on the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey conducted in 1987. Data are provided on full-time sworn officers, population served, land area served, sworn

officers per 100 UCR crimes, per capita operating expenditures, vehicles used, regularly scheduled police patrols, computers used, special units, overtime hours, special pay, training and residency requirements, female and minority representation, and trends in policing. Additional data are presented on the 25 largest municipal police departments in the United States as well as the ten largest special police agencies, sheriffs' departments, and county police departments. An explanation of the methodology involved in developing the 1987 LEMAS survey is also included.

Population Density in Local Jails, 1988

(Special. NCJ-122299. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1990. 10 pages, 11 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1983 and 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.69, 1.70, 1.78.

This report presents data on jail population density from the 1988 Census of Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is provided on amount of housing space available, number and size of jails, number of correctional officers, and inmate to staff ratios. Also presented is average square feet of living space per inmate, inmates per living unit, and hours confined to living unit. Indicators of social and spatial density are also provided by region. Data from the 1983 Census of Local Jails is presented in some cases for comparison.

Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-127202. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991. 10 pages, 16 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.19, 4.20, 5.46-5.49, 5.52, 5.54.

This report presents pretrial release data on a sample of felony defendants in the 75 most populous counties in the United States. The data are derived from the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated in 1988 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is presented on the number of felony defendants released before case disposition, financial and nonfinancial release, and type of offense. In addition, data on bail amounts, number of prior convictions, and the number rearrested prior to case disposition are provided. Finally, time from pretrial release to rearrest, time from arrest to adjudication, adjudication outcome, and sentencing outcome are presented. A

methodology section describes the study and provides definitions of terms used in the report.

Prison Rule Violators

(Special Report NCJ-120344. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1989. 8 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1979 and 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.81, 6.82.

This report presents data from the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, a component of the National Prisoner Statistics Program sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Characteristics of State prison inmates charged with violating facility rules during their current incarceration are presented. Information is provided on demographic characteristics, drug-use history, criminal history, facility-related measures, inmates most likely to violate prison rules, and the number and frequency of their violations during their current incarceration. Punishments received by rule violators are also included.

Probation and Parole 1989

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-125833. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1990. 6 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1979-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.115, 6.116.

This bulletin reports on probation and parole populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. Data are presented on probation and parole entries and exits for 1989, and on the rate of probationers and parolees per 100,000 adult residents. Summary data comparing prison, probation, and parole populations are presented as are national data on trends in methods of State prison releases.

Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989

(Special Report NCJ-129027. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991. 12 pages, 20 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.35, 6.38, 6.40-6.46.

This report presents data from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is provided on characteristics of jail inmates, detention status, current offenses, criminal justice status at arrest, prior sentences and criminal histories, sen-

tence length, and time served. In addition, data are presented on drug and alcohol use, treatment for drug and alcohol abuse, family background, physical and sexual abuse, and mental health problems. A brief methodology section is also provided.

Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-109926. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988. 8 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1979 and 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.65, 6.66.

This bulletin presents the results of the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data on sociodemographic characteristics, current offense, criminal history, and prior sentences of a sample of State prisoners are provided. Also included is information on inmates' pre-incarceration alcohol and drug use as well as selected characteristics of the victims of violent crimes committed by these inmates. Data from the 1979 Survey of Inmates is also presented for comparison.

Tracking Offenders, 1987

(Bulletin NCJ-125315. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990. 7 pages, 10 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.21, 5.40-5.44.

This report presents information on criminal case processing in Alaska, California, Delaware, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia, Nebraska, Vermont, and Virginia. Information is presented on felony arrests, prosecutions, and dispositions by type of offense. Also provided is information on sentences received by those arrested for felonies. Sentence information is presented by arrest offense as well as conviction offense. The likelihood of being prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to jail or prison is provided as well. The report also contains data on the sex, race, and age of persons arrested for felonies in the twelve States. A brief methodology section describes the Offender Based Transaction Statistics data base from which this information was obtained.

Violent State Prisoners and Their Victims

(Special Report NCJ-124133. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990. 9 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.77-6.80.

This report presents data from the 1986 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Previous surveys were conducted in 1974 and 1979. Data are provided on violent and nonviolent offenders in State prisons, victims of violence, victims of violent male and female offenders, interracial violence, and the relationship of offender and victim. Information on the use of drugs and alcohol by offenders and their victims is also presented. In addition, a brief methodological description is provided.

Women in Prison

(Special Report NCJ-127991. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991. 8 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1979 and 1986, and trend data for 1980-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.67, 6.68, 6.70, 6.71, 6.73, 6.74.

This report presents data on women incarcerated in State prisons. The data were collected through the 1986 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data presented include the characteristics and offenses of female inmates, relationship to victims, criminal history, and sentence length and time served. Information is also provided on the use of drugs among female inmates, physical and sexual abuse, mothers in prison, and the recent growth of the female offender population. A brief methodology section presents details of the survey procedures.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division

"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1989"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice. Mimeographed. 31 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1970-89. SOURCEBOOK table 5.90.

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal prosecutions of Federal, State, and local public officials for offenses involving abuse of public office. The number of public officials and others involved who were indicted, convicted, and awaiting trial is presented for each year from 1970 to 1989. Additionally, the number of convictions of individuals involved in abuse of public office is reported by judicial district.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration

1990 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 42 pages, 10 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1985-90. SOURCEBOOK table 4.42.

This document reports on the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Domestic Marijuana Eradication/Suppression Program, describing the effort of the DEA in cooperation with State, local, and other Federal agencies to eradicate domestically cultivated marijuana in the United States. The report presents statistics on the number of marijuana plants destroyed, the number of plots sighted and eradicated, the number of persons arrested, and the number of weapons seized in connection with the eradication program. Data are also presented on the number of sinsemilla and ditchweed plants destroyed, the number of indoor cultivation operations eradicated, and the value of assets seized. Program funding, training, and cooperation with other agencies is also discussed.

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 82 pages, 37 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1990 and trend tables for fiscal 1981-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.5, 5.6.

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

"Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. Mimeographed. 19 pages, 40 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.136-3.138.

This report presents data on crime involving Federally insured financial institutions. Information is provided 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, deaths, injuries sustained, hostages taken, and State and region of occurrence.

Bomb Summary 1989

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 39 pages, 8 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1979-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.154, 3.155.

This summary provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on bombing incidents reported to the FBI. Data are presented for type of target; type of explosive device; region; State; time of day; day of week; month of year; and personal injury, deaths, and property damage.

Crime in the United States, 1989

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 363 pages, 105 tables (estimated), 38 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1985-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.36-1.38, 3.108-3.111, 3.115, 3.116, 3.118-3.126, 3.128-3.134, 3.159-3.161, 4.1-4.15, 4.22-4.32, 4.34.

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 the number of sworn and civilian law enforcement employees in the United States.

The 1989 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 compares the Nation's two primary measures of crime--the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and the National Crime Survey (NCS). The fifth appendix presents the Index of crime and the number of Index offenses known to police by Metropolitan Statistical Area. The sixth appendix is a directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 69 pages, 38 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1980-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.139-3.150.

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed and assaulted in the line of duty. Data on officers killed are presented by State; geographic region; population group; circumstances 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 also included. Data on officers assaulted are presented by geographic region, population group, type of weapon, circumstances at the scene of the incident, type of officer assignment, percent receiving personal injury, time of day, and percent cleared.

Information is also provided on law enforcement officers accidentally killed. These data are broken down by geographic region, State, and circumstances at the scene of the incident.

The report also presents data on assaults on Federal officers from six sectors of the

U.S. Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the judicial branch, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. This section begins with departmental summaries and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1989. Data are presented on the number of known assailants, officers killed or injured, type of weapon, type of activity officer was engaged in at time of incident, disposition of known assailants, and demographic region.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Facilities 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 85 pages, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK table 1.85.

This is the eighth edition of a report that presents information on Federal Bureau of Prisons' facilities. A brief history of the Federal Bureau of Prisons is provided. Data are presented on facility security level, judicial district of each facility, rated capacity, population, number of staff, housing accommodations, educational and vocational training programs, Federal prison industry programs, various services provided, accreditation status, and an overview of each facility. Also included are a list of staff training centers, an overview of new facility construction, community corrections office locations, and an organizational chart of the Bureau.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report

(Annual. NCJ-123941. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1990. 16 pages, 11 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend figures for 1986-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.36-4.39.

This report presents data on drug use among arrestees in 21 cities throughout the United States. The data are drawn from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program which is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Data are based on voluntary urinalysis testing and self-reports from samples of arrestees. Information is presented on the use of any drug, use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and multiple drug use. In addition, the data are broken down by gender, age, and race. Drug use by

offense charge, distribution of charges for male and female arrestees, drug use trends from 1988 to 1989 in selected cities, and cocaine use trends in Washington, DC from 1986 to 1989 are also included.

"The Use of Electronic Monitoring by Criminal Justice Agencies, 1988"

(Discussion Paper. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1988. 20 pages, 6 tables, 1 figure, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1987 and 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.110, 6.111.

This report provides information on the electronic monitoring of offenders. Data are presented on the number of participants by State, sex, age, and type of offense. In addition, the type of equipment that programs use is described. Information on program characteristics, problems experienced by programs, and the future of electronic monitoring is provided. Two appendices discuss the monitoring equipment and preliminary findings about the use of monitors.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Children in Custody 1989

(Periodic. NCJ-127189. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991. 10 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend data for 1985-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.8-6.10, 6.12-6.18.

This report presents information from the 1989 Children in Custody census (CIC) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Also included are selected findings from the 1985 and 1987 Censuses of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. Data are presented on the number of facilities, population counts, population flow, and demographic characteristics of juveniles in public juvenile facilities. Also provided are data on detention status and reasons for custody. In addition, information is presented on juvenile admissions and types of State and locally administered public juvenile custody facilities. Information on the total number of public facilities administered by State and local governments, total annual and per resident operating costs, and average daily population is also included.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 69 pages, 12 tables, 22 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1990 and trend data for fiscal 1984-90. SOURCEBOOK tables Fig. 1.1, Fig. 1.2, 1.51-1.54.

This report covers the activities of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) for fiscal year 1990. A brief history of the USMS is provided, followed by an explanation of various USMS duties. These duties include fugitive investigations, prisoner processing and detention, prisoner production and transportation, protection of the judiciary, witness security, execution of court orders, government seizures, and special operations and analysis.

The report includes two appendices. The first appendix describes support services provided by the USMS to other Federal justice agencies. The second appendix provides a brief explanation of executive direction, support, and staff development of and within the USMS.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission

Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 19 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989 and trend tables for fiscal 1986-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.95-1.97, 6.122.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Parole Commission for fiscal year 1989. The document describes the guidelines used in reaching various types of parole decisions and the procedures involved in administrative appeals and the field supervision of parolees. Recent litigation involving the U.S. Parole Commission is presented as well as a brief overview of projects carried out by the Research Unit. The report documents workload statistics and decision trends for the fiscal year, describing number and type of hearings conducted, parole grants and warrants issued, percent of decisions within guidelines, percent of hearings with inmate representation, and the results of appeals to parole decisions. Finally, biographical information for the parole commissioners is provided.

U.S. Department of State

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1991. 77 pages, 2 tables, 4 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1968-90. SOURCEBOOK table 3.162.

This report provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on incidents of international terrorism. Data are presented on types of incidents and victims, and on terrorist groups, regional patterns, counter-terrorist activities, and State-supported terrorism. Appendix A presents a statistical review of international terrorist attacks. Appendix B presents a chronology of significant terrorist events in 1990. Appendix C provides a worldwide overview of organizations that engage in terrorism. Appendix D provides a map identifying the location of international terrorist incidents in 1990.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1-December 31, 1989

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1991. 21 pages, 5 tables, 6 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend data for 1980-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.163, 3.164.

These reports contain data on the threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, in the forms of hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also included in these reports are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This particular report covers the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1989, 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 1980 to 1989 depending on the availability of data.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1991

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 497 pages, 2 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.105-1.109.

This ninth edition of the digest provides a detailed description of the various statutory provisions related to alcohol use and highway safety. 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 (BAC) 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, open container laws, and anti-consumption laws. The appendices provide the Uniform Vehicle Code and Federal Alcohol Incentive Grant Criteria.

Fatal Accident Reporting System 1989

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 196 pages, 143 tables, 50 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend data for 1982-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.104, 3.105.

The Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) gathers data on traffic accidents occurring in the United States that result in loss of human life. FARS data are collected by each State under contractual agreements with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. This report presents information on traffic fatality trends by demographic characteristics and related situational factors. A number of tables and figures are presented on the characteristics of fatal accidents including alcohol involvement, use of safety belts, type of vehicle involved, and involvement of pedestrians. Three appendices and a glossary are included.

General Estimates System 1989

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1990. 146 pages, 57 tables, 50 figures, 1 glossary, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.106, 3.107.

This is the second annual report of overall crash statistics produced from data collected by the General Estimates System. This report presents estimates of selected national

characteristics about approximately 6,600,000 police-reported motor vehicle traffic crashes that occurred in the United States in 1989. The report is divided into three sections. The first section provides information on when, how often, and where automobile crashes occur. It also presents information on crash type, crash severity, and alcohol-related crashes. The second section presents data on the type of vehicle involved in the accident--passenger cars, light trucks, vans, utility vehicles, medium and heavy trucks, and motorcycles. Section three provides information on persons injured or killed in or by automobile crashes. Data are presented on drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and pedalcyclists. This report also contains a glossary of terms and three appendices. The first appendix provides the 1989 General Estimates System variable list. The second appendix lists the collection sites from which the data were obtained. The final appendix discusses the sample design, the estimation procedure, and the accuracy of the sample estimates.

U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard

Digest of Law Enforcement Statistics, Thru March 31, 1991

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Coast Guard. Mimeographed. 37 pages, 16 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data thru March 31, 1991 and trend data for 1973-91. SOURCEBOOK table 4.45.

This report presents data on the law enforcement activities of the U.S. Coast Guard. General contraband seizures, marijuana and cocaine interdictions, and other drug seizures are included. Also included are data on marijuana interdictions by vessel nationality, drug eradications with Coast Guard assistance, and Navy assistance to Coast Guard drug enforcement. Coast Guard boarding statistics are presented as is information on illegal migrant interdictions and fisheries law enforcement seizures and forfeitures.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Explosives Incidents Report 1989

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1990. 70 pages, 22 tables, 10 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1985-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.152, 3.153, 3.156, 3.157.

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 seven sections. The first section describes support programs. The second section analyzes the explosive incidents. Data are presented on types of incidents, targets, motives, injuries, property damage, types of devices, geographic location, and accidental explosions. Section three describes stolen and recovered explosives. The fourth section analyzes significant explosives investigations occurring in 1989. The final three sections present program initiatives, a directory of the Bureau's district offices, and a glossary of terms. Throughout the report, a 5-year retrospective of explosives incidents data is presented.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service

U.S. Customs--Update 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1991. 40 pages, 7 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1990 and trend tables for fiscal 1986-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.40, 4.44.

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal 1990. 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.

U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1990

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1990. 64 pages, 1 table, 1 figure, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1990 and trend figures for fiscal 1979-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.66, 5.67.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. The described activities include investigating

postal service abuse, auditing internal controls, protecting the work environment, investigating criminal misuse of the mail system, and employing enforcement tools. Data are provided on financial audits, employees identified for narcotics violations, mail theft, workers' compensation fraud, and summary statistics on arrests and convictions for other criminal activities. The appendices include information on other financial audits, contract audits, operations audits, revenue audits, pending findings, Inspector General reporting requirements, and criminal statistics.

Walker, Samuel

Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1988: A Follow-up Study

(Occasional Paper No. 89-1 (1989). Center for Applied Urban Research. Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska at Omaha. 8 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.39, 1.40.

This document reports the results of a 5-year follow-up to a similar study of racial minority employment in police departments of the 50 largest cities in the United States. Tables show the percentage of Black and Hispanic officers in the departments and an index of how those percentages compare with the Black or Hispanic population in the community. Percent change in the index between 1983 and 1988 is provided. The existence of affirmative action plans for Blacks and Hispanics is also indicated.

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Appendix 1

Justice Expenditure and Employment Data Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), pp. 9, 12; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) discontinued its survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. That survey provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. Beginning with 1980, the Bureau adopted a different methodology to compile and present public expenditure and employment data at greatly reduced cost. In 1985, the original survey methodology was reimplemented to provide data necessary for block grant allocation of Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Trend comparisons between the 1971-79, 1985 and 1988 survey data and reports covering data for 1980 through 1988 in the *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series are complicated by differences in methodology. In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, and 1988 from the *Justice expenditure and employment survey series*; or recent year-to-year trends from the 1980-88 *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* reports.

Methodology

These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics using a special sample survey of State and local governments. Data were collected for the Federal government, all State governments, all county governments, all municipalities (and townships in the six New England States, the three Middle Atlantic States, and Michigan and Wisconsin) having a 1980 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships. A total of 8,302 local governments were included in the survey panel (3,041 county governments, 4,296 municipalities, and 965 townships).

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 all States, 72 counties, and 49 municipalities. Other units in the sample were canvassed by mail. Response for the field-compiled units was 100 percent. For the mail canvass units, the response rate was 87 percent.

Data for the Federal government were extracted from *Budget of the United States Government, FY 1990, Appendix*. For 1985 and 1988, that document allowed the classification of appropriate expenditure and employment amounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service as "prosecution and legal services." In earlier years, those amounts could not be broken out of the "police protection" category.

The justice data in this report include the expenditures and employment of the Federal government, State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments. Unless otherwise noted, data for total governmental functions and non-justice governmental functions also include the expenditures of special districts and school districts, which generally do not have justice functions. Justice expenditure data for these districts are not collected, although in 1978 (the most recent year for which such data are available) 0.6 percent of justice expenditures were made by such districts. The special district and school district data are included in the total government spending to allow State-by-State comparisons across States that make varying use of school districts to finance education.

Definitions of terms

Expenditure includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intergovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the justice expenditure data do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (con-

struction and purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures). Capital outlays are included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is the sum of 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).

Employees are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including Oct. 12, 1988. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

Full-time employees are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

Full-time equivalent employment is a statistical measure that estimates the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

In previous reports in this series, a different methodology was used to compute this statistic, affecting comparability over time. In the past, the payroll-based formula divided the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplied the result by the number of full-time employees.

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 1988.

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 city police department, sheriff's department, State police, or Federal law enforcement agency such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial (courts only) includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. It is not the same as the "judicial and legal services" category in reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series. The "judicial" category in the *Extracts* reports also includes "prosecution

and legal services" and "public defense," which are displayed separately in this report.

Prosecution and legal services includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents and corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names.

Public defense includes legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Corrections involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial and adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon, and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

Correctional institutions are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, 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 who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. Prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

Probation, parole, and pardon includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation departments frequently function under the administration of a court, the data are presented separately under corrections after having been deducted from the judicial data.

Other justice activities includes expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime counsels, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

Appendix 2

The Municipal Year Book 1990 Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City Management Association, *The Municipal Year Book 1990* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1990), pp. xv, xvi, 93, 113, 124. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Regions

Northeast--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

North Central--the East and West North Central Divisions;

South--the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions;

West--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

Geographic divisions

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

South Atlantic--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, plus the District of Columbia;

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include a city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

Central cities--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 40 percent of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

Suburban cities--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

Independent cities--The incorporated places not located within an MSA.

City types include metro for municipalities located within an MSA and nonmetro for municipalities located outside an MSA. County types refer to counties located within an MSA for metro; and nonmetro for counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--an elected council serves as the legislative body with a separately elected head of government;

Council-manager--the mayor and council make policy and an appointed administrator is responsible for the administration of the city;

Commission--a board of elected commissioners serves as the legislative body and each commissioner is responsible for administration of one or more departments;

Town meeting--qualified voters meet to make basic policy and choose a board of selectmen to carry out the policy;

Representative town meeting--representatives selected by citizens' vote at meetings, which may be attended by all town citizens.

Table. Survey response rates for 1989

	Police, fire, and refuse collection			Survey of municipal officials			Survey of county officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,758	1,520	55.1 %	7,106	5,157	72.6 %	3,109	1,913	61.5 %
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	4	50.0	8	5	62.5	24	15	62.5
500,000 to 1,000,000	16	12	75.0	16	11	68.8	62	43	69.4
250,000 to 499,999	36	20	55.5	36	32	88.9	97	70	72.2
100,000 to 249,999	125	87	69.6	125	97	77.6	241	176	73.0
50,000 to 99,999	312	203	65.0	312	256	82.1	385	253	65.7
25,000 to 49,999	665	379	56.9	665	554	83.3	633	349	55.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,596	815	51.0	1,596	1,225	76.8	950	559	58.8
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,787	1,266	70.8	449	269	59.9
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,124	1,378	64.9	173	112	64.7
Under 2,500	-	-	-	437	333	76.2	95	67	70.5
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	768	299	38.9	1,971	1,344	68.2	200	136	68.0
North Central	779	445	57.1	2,060	1,566	76.0	1,055	691	65.5
South	718	441	61.4	2,079	1,461	70.3	1,425	781	54.8
West	493	335	67.9	996	786	78.9	429	305	71.1
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	319	114	35.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mid-Atlantic	449	185	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
East North Central	561	301	53.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
West North Central	218	144	66.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic	301	205	68.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
East South Central	145	69	47.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central	272	167	61.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain	130	90	69.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Coast	363	245	67.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	509	331	65.0	510	422	82.7	-	-	-
Suburban	1,635	826	50.5	3,808	2,782	73.1	-	-	-
Independent	614	363	59.1	2,788	1,953	70.1	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	726	486	66.9
Nonmetro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,383	1,427	59.9
<u>Form of government</u>									
Mayor-council	1,173	529	45.0	3,816	2,471	64.8	-	-	-
Council-manager	1,334	900	67.4	2,618	2,211	84.5	-	-	-
Commission	101	44	43.5	175	111	63.4	-	-	-
Town meeting	105	31	29.5	418	302	72.2	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	45	16	35.5	79	62	78.5	-	-	-

Appendix 3

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, 1989** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 1-5, 324-327. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and 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 ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII	County ^b	-
(Rural county)		
IX	County	-
(Suburban county)		

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area

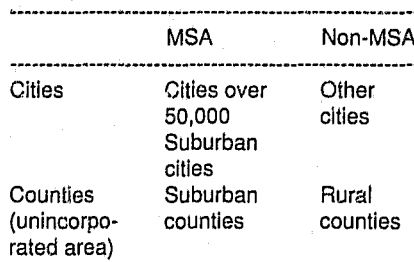
(MSA)--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 77 percent of the total U.S. population in 1989.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represent 14 percent of the national population in 1989. 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 MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 9 percent of the 1989 national population.

The following diagram illustrates the aforementioned discussion of the community types.



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.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal consolidation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in noncensus years. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1989.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	63
II	126
III	338
IV	714
V	1,716
VI	7,417 ^a
VIII (Rural area)	3,693 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	1,683 ^b
Total	15,750

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

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.

Midwest:

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.

The Crime Index and Part I offenses

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. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Includ-

ed are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything 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.

Aggravated assault--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. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or person-

al, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws-(persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways-(persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Appendix 4

Annual Report of the U.S. Parole Commission Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Parole Commission Rules* (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.65). Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission. Pp. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 44, 62, 68, 81; 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 the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines designate offense characteristics as falling into one of eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score 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 more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for rep parole. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated. 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 and the salient factor score recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for rep parole guideline purposes.

Definitions of terms

Initial hearing--The initial parole determination hearing for an eligible prisoner, where examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating and salient factor score, his/her institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission may (1) set a presumptive release date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within fifteen years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue the prisoner to a fifteen year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

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.

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. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions, or remain unchanged.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

Rescission 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, or is alleged to have committed a new criminal act, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

Retroactive 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/she 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/she has violated any condition of his/her release. A parolee will be given a revocation hearing upon his/her return to a Federal institution if he/she voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, if he/she admits any violation of the conditions of parole, or if he/she 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 5

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, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: 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, 1972-1990: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1990), pp. 1, 59, 629-639. Information on the Media General/Associated Press Poll was provided by Media General/Associated Press Poll.

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 Media General/Associated Press Poll, and the Yankelovich Clancy Shulman 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 249,000, 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 persons on the street anywhere in the community.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those which have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite are comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

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.

The Gallup Poll

George Gallup, Jr. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 7, 1991, p. 5. (Feb. 28-Mar. 3, 1991.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3. (Mar. 7-10, 1991.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 20, 1991, pp. 2, 3. (Mar. 14-17, 1991)

_____. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991, pp. 3, 4. (May 16-18, 1991.)

The Gallup Report The Gallup Poll Monthly

George Gallup, Jr. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 282-283. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989, pp. 3, 4 (Feb. 28-March 2, 1989); p. 8 (Jan. 24-26, 1989).

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989, p. 29 (Jan. 16-Feb. 12, 1989); p. 32 (Feb. 28-Mar. 2, 1989).

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989, pp. 4, 5 (May 4-7, 1989); pp. 24-31 (June 8-11, 1989); pp. 35-39 (Apr. 4-9, 1989).

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989, p. 10 (Sept. 7-10, 1989); p. 41 (May 5-7 and June 9-11, 1989).

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 289. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1989, p. 13. (Oct. 12-15, 1989.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 292. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1990, pp. 7, 8. (Jan. 4-7, 1990.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 295. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, April 1990, p. 4. (Apr. 5-8, 19-22, 1990.)

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_____. *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 303. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1990, pp. 4, 5. (Dec. 6-9, 1990.)

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 fol-

lowing table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Percent-ages	Sample size					
	near 1,000	750	600	400	200	100
10	2	3	3	4	5	7
20	3	4	4	5	7	9
30	4	4	4	6	8	10
40	4	4	5	6	8	11
50	4	4	5	6	8	11
60	4	4	5	6	8	11
70	4	4	4	6	8	10
80	3	4	4	5	7	9
90	2	3	3	4	5	7

The table would be used in the following manner: Assume a reported percentage is 33 for a group which includes 1,000 respondents. Proceed to row "Percentages near 30" in the table and then to the column headed, "1,000." The figure in this cell is four, 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 four 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 conduct-

ed and the interview dates are presented in parentheses after the citation.

Louis Harris. *The Harris Poll*. Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Aug. 27, 1989, pp. 2, 3. (N=1,250, Aug. 18-22, 1989.)

_____. *The Harris Poll*. Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Dec. 16, 1990, p. 2 (N=1,255, Nov. 9-13, 1990.)

_____. *The Harris Poll*. Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 14, 1991, p. 2 (N=1,255, Mar. 29-Apr. 2, 1991.)

Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys 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

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. 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, 1980, and from 1982 to 1990. There are a total of 26,265 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; 1,506 in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; and 1,372 in 1990). Sampling frames are

based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-90, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, and all those conducted from 1984-90. 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 1982-90 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 nonmetropolitan 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 (BG) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is

that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the General Social Survey then switched to a full probability sample for the 1977 survey.

1970 National Sampling Frame

For 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982 and one-half of 1983 interviews, the NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States based on 1970 census information. 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 principle 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, rep-

resents 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.

1980 National Sampling Frame

Census information for 1980 was used to sample respondents for one-half of the 1983 interviews, and all those surveys administered 1984-90. Eighty-four PSUs were selected at the first stage. The PSUs consist of counties, SMSAs, independent cities and, in New England, parts of counties. Prior to selection, the United States was divided into PSUs; the PSUs were then grouped into 84 strata. The strata were formed by grouping metropolitan and non-metropolitan PSUs within each of the four Census regions. Within each region, additional variables were used to define strata. The stratifying variables included within-region geography and size; size was measured by the 1980 Census count of occupied housing units. One PSU was selected from each stratum using a controlled selection procedure. This procedure ensured proportionate representation along certain control dimensions (such as percentage Hispanic in the West). The exact control variables (like the stratification variables) differed somewhat from region to region. Sixteen strata contained only one PSU, which was selected with certainty. The remaining 68 PSUs were selected with

probability proportional to size (measured in housing units).

The unit for second stage selection was the block or enumeration district (ED). The number of secondary selections within a PSU depended in part on the stratum size. The number of second stage selections listed for NORC's national frame in the 16 PSUs selected with certainty ranged from 24 to six selections for PSU. In the remaining 68 sample PSUs, six second stage selections were listed. All total, the new frame includes 562 secondary selections.

Prior to selection, the second stage units within each sample PSU were sorted by county, by minor civil division (in some areas), by Census Tract or ED number, and by block number. Counties were ordered within PSUs according to size and geography. Secondary selections were made using systematic zone selection; the probabilities of selection were proportional to size (measured in housing units). Each secondary selection included at least 50 housing units.

In enumeration districts and blocks with a large number of dwelling units, a third stage of selection was carried out. The block or ED was subdivided into pieces which were "field counted." Based on the field count, a piece of the sample block or ED with probability proportional to its size was selected.

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;

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--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

MEDIA GENERAL/ASSOCIATED PRESS POLL

Media General and The Associated Press polls are based on telephone interviews with adults across the continental United States. All samples are drawn randomly by Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut and include both listed and non-listed households with telephones. The data project to an estimated 161 million adults living in households with telephones.

Interviews on abortion were conducted on March 6-15, 1989 and included a representative sample of 1,108 adults. Interviews on the drug problem were conducted on Sept. 14-24, 1989 and May 11-20, 1990 and included representative samples of 1,071 and 1,143 adults respectively.

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;

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.

YANKELOVICH CLANCY SHULMAN

The Yankelovich Clancy Shulman Polls are based on telephone interviews with adults from across the country. The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this source were provided for Cable News Network and Time Magazine from a survey of 506 adults conducted on June 1, 1989. The survey has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus four and a half percentage points.

Appendix 6

Monitoring the Future 1975-1990 Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1987), pp. 2-10, 13, 14, 269; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use Among American High School Seniors, College Students and Young Adults 1975-1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 125 to 135 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a follow-up survey of those young adults one to ten years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts one to ten years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, is also missing from the follow-up segments.

Also since 1985, the results of follow-up surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: one to four years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 85 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1980.

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: Geographic Areas. 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—including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are 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 (SRC), local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. 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 indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort—between 15 and 20 percent. Though not an unimportant segment, we do know that certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level

of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. We have no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While we do not encourage such extrapolation, we suspect that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and we expect that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group we would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are 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 two years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a two-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 which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC repre-

sentatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 19 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health habits and symptoms. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtual-

ly identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables which are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures which are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a two-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for

schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special follow-up data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SFC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

Research design for the follow-up surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school. From the approximately 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for follow-up. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the follow-up surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting current daily marijuana use in senior year or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all follow-up analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Follow-up procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each

year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent, was attached to the front. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first follow-up after high school, about 81 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1990 panel retention from the Class of 1976--the oldest of the panels, now aged 32--remains at about 70 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the follow-up panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about three million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely

expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprise less than three percent of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even Blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing Blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance which has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors which could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the Black population than of the White population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among Blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement

in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among Blacks than among Whites.

There is also a somewhat greater than average tendency for Black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of Blacks as Whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the Whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socio-economic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the Black respondents with Whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "White or Caucasian" and "Black or Afro-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast: Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central: Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South: Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,

Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West: Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Weighted number of cases--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 2. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to

improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, PCP;
Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin--smack, horse;
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquillizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Number of public schools	111	108	108	111	111	107	109	116	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114
Number of private schools	14	15	16	20	20	20	19	21	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23
Total number of schools	125	123	124	131	131	127	128	137	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137
Actual number of participating students	15,791	16,678	18,436	18,924	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676
Number of weighted cases (total) ^a	15,104	15,299	15,839	18,924	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676
Student response rate (percent) ^b	78	77	79	83	82	81	81	83	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample

(both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Unweighted (UW) and weighted (W) sample sizes in subgroups, by year

	Class of 1975		Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	12,627	12,108	16,678	15,138	18,436	15,830	18,924	18,916	16,662	16,662	16,524	16,524	18,267	18,267
Sex														
Male	5,799	5,571	7,999	7,241	8,449	7,358	8,603	8,779	7,889	7,778	7,935	7,744	8,775	8,725
Female	6,371	6,100	7,924	7,257	9,188	7,850	9,416	9,266	6,139	8,232	7,874	8,078	8,752	8,865
Race														
White	(a)	(a)	12,933	11,796	13,818	12,240	14,663	14,847	13,432	13,299	12,894	12,846	13,625	13,985
Black	(a)	(a)	1,806	1,716	2,500	1,938	2,205	2,096	1,617	1,742	1,939	2,098	2,495	2,265
Region														
Northeast	3,014	2,695	4,034	3,570	4,760	3,959	4,841	4,607	3,926	4,016	4,281	3,877	4,269	4,230
North Central	3,951	3,832	5,098	4,687	5,697	4,758	5,576	5,411	5,385	4,874	4,340	4,873	5,069	5,484
South	3,366	3,857	4,177	4,597	4,908	4,820	5,566	6,292	4,713	5,055	4,667	5,049	5,513	5,600
West	2,296	1,724	3,369	2,284	3,071	2,294	2,941	2,605	2,638	2,717	3,236	2,726	3,416	2,893
College plans														
Complete 4 years	(a)	(a)	7,963	6,994	8,933	7,407	9,264	8,844	8,571	8,203	9,191	8,658	10,256	9,878
None or under 4 years	(a)	(a)	7,179	6,877	7,764	7,048	7,857	8,413	6,715	7,063	5,995	6,578	6,486	7,008
Illicit drug use														
None	4,329	4,400	6,532	6,091	6,672	5,878	6,400	6,595	5,426	5,654	5,322	5,591	5,954	6,148
Marihuana only	2,044	1,894	3,950	3,457	4,955	4,050	5,354	5,214	4,756	4,610	4,480	4,357	4,313	4,179
Few pills	1,163	1,113	1,942	1,736	2,173	1,813	2,329	2,304	2,171	2,168	2,150	2,104	2,297	2,306
More pills	2,157	1,989	3,427	2,987	3,857	3,266	3,906	3,885	3,622	3,543	3,873	3,760	4,972	4,925
Any heroin	231	216	319	268	321	280	289	302	193	186	186	180	183	189

Note: Data for 1989 and 1990 are based on 6 questionnaire forms; N's for 1-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1975-1988 is based on 5 questionnaire forms; N's for 1-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

^aMissing data problems were severe for race and college plans in 1975; accordingly, these data have been excluded from all tables in the 1975 report.

Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502	15,713	15,713	16,843	16,843	16,795	16,795	17,142	17,142	15,676	15,676
8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776	7,231	7,261	7,843	7,912	8,039	7,861	8,387	8,156	7,799	7,862
8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164	7,843	7,855	8,373	8,340	8,170	8,342	8,223	8,471	7,280	7,241
13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291	11,311	11,713	12,290	12,478	12,011	12,051	12,235	12,250	11,191	11,410
2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995	1,901	1,649	1,760	1,708	2,156	2,063	2,074	2,038	1,567	1,614
4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878	3,433	3,720	3,875	3,611	3,706	3,348	3,728	3,305	3,225	3,358
5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516	4,392	4,440	4,664	4,489	4,892	4,435	4,352	4,589	4,125	4,284
5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028	4,910	4,855	5,035	5,431	4,712	5,753	5,599	6,255	4,946	5,262
3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079	2,978	2,698	3,269	3,313	3,485	3,260	3,463	2,992	3,380	2,773
9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448	9,655	9,291	10,791	10,465	11,118	10,774	11,357	11,108	10,461	10,245
6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770	4,855	5,277	4,737	5,135	4,464	4,822	4,560	4,889	4,075	4,332
6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412	6,491	6,535	7,035	7,188	7,411	7,606	8,195	8,253	7,916	8,006
4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449	3,228	3,125	3,569	3,514	3,688	3,605	3,458	3,374	2,975	2,901
2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264	2,147	2,223	2,138	2,142	2,131	2,133	2,071	2,057	1,857	1,872
4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802	3,261	3,264	3,501	3,410	3,001	2,896	2,832	2,889	2,390	2,380
212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193	160	161	189	203	186	186	224	222	185	194

Appendix 7

National Crime Survey Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was compiled by SOURCEBOOK staff and excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1989*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-129391 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), Appendix III and glossary; *Female Victims of Violent Crime*, NCJ-126826 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 14; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Handgun Crime Victims*, Special Report NCJ-123559 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1990), p. 8.

The National Crime Survey Program surveys a nationwide sample of residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, United States citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Survey (NCS) is in the sample for 3 years with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Beginning in July of 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from the previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year olds unless the adult insisted that the child be interviewed and the alternative was no interview at all. In the case of

temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations (under rigidly prescribed rules) nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986, all interviews were done by telephone wherever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. Face-to-face interviews are often conducted with other family members present. Consequently, if offender and victim reside in the same household, it may not be possible for the victim to relate his or her experience because of the presence of the offender. In telephone interviews the interviewer has no way of knowing if a household member's responses are being monitored.

A basic screen questionnaire and a crime incident report are used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against any members of the household age 12 or older. The initial interview is designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident are collected. In the screen questions respondents are asked if they were attacked or threatened but not directly asked if they have been raped. Nor are they told that threats or attacks by their intimates are germane to the survey. Only if a respondent volunteers that she or he has been raped or threatened with rape is the incident so classified.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample automatically and were considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's

with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. From each stratum, one PSU was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the PSU's population.

In June 1984, a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20 percent sample reduction in the larger of the 156 SR PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Thus, households that were interviewed during 1987 were drawn from both the 1970- and 1980-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England states, so that the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas. This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 62,700 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview was for purposes of bounding (that is, establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews) but was not used in computing annual estimates.

Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Persons occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years. Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 48,400 of the 58,800 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 10,400 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 1,800 of the 10,400 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available.

Thus, the occupants of about 96 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 97,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Approximately 5 percent of the 48,000 households in the 1989 sample, were interviewed using a new technique called Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). This technique was first used in 1987, and a study of the results revealed that it had no serious effect on the NCS data. Therefore, the data collected from CATI-designated households are included in the 1989 results.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented, the estimation procedure incorporated additional data on those characteristics of the population that are believed to effect victimization rates. These data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing--from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household rates of victimiza-

tion are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of data collection period, or October 1989.

Reliability of 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 48,000 household interviews and 97,000 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.

The sample used for the NCS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. Estimates falling within the prescribed confidence interval are considered statistically significant. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95 percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Comparisons that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

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.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events that are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from analysis and tables derived from the 1989 NCS data. However, tables presented from *Female Victims of Violent Crime* include series crimes. Each series incident was counted as one incident.

Definitions of terms

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.

Annual family income--The total income of the household head and all relatives living in the same housing unit for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The incomes of people who are not related to the head of the household are not included.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape and attempted rape are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threat to incidents which are nearly fatal.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Head of household--A classification which defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or owns (or is in the process of buying), the housing unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Household--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria. (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent. (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes--Attempted and completed crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Examples of household crimes include burglary, motor vehicle theft, and household larceny.

Household larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or the immediate vicinity of the residence. In order to occur within a house, the thief must have a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person or guest), as unlawful or forcible entry constitutes a burglary.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. This category is subdivided into personal larceny and household larceny.

Location of residence--A metropolitan area is a county or counties that contain a city or cities having at least 50,000 total population. A central city is the largest city of a metropolitan area. A suburban area is the portion outside the central city. Nonmetropolitan areas include rural areas and cities of fewer than 50,000.

Marital status--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Minor injury--Injuries 1) that involve bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or 2) that are of undetermined nature that required less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Motor vehicle--An automobile, truck, motorcycle or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

Nonstranger--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are non-strangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes which involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for personal larceny without contact since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes--Rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny with contact or personal larceny without contact. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of theft--Personal larceny. The theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, personal robbery or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes, and the crime always involves contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal larceny--Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. Personal larceny is divided into two subgroups depending on whether or not the crime involved personal contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal larceny with contact--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, not force or threat of force. Includes both purse snatching and pocket picking.

Personal larceny without contact--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from anyplace other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity, without direct contact between the victim and the offender. This crime differs from household larceny only in the location in which the theft occurs. Examples of personal larceny without contact include theft of an umbrella in a restaurant, a radio from the beach, or cash from an automobile parked in a parking lot. Occasionally, the victim may see the offender commit the crime.

Physical injury--Physical injury is measured for the three personal crimes of violence. Completed or attempted robberies that result in injury are classified as involving "serious" or "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and undetermined injuries requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Assaults without a weapon are classified as aggravated if the victim's injuries fit the description given above of serious assault. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are classified as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians and American Indians. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape--Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Both heterosexual and homosexual rape are included.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury--Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in committing the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries or loss of consciousness, for example) or undetermined but requiring two or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches or swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than two days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury--Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Self-protective measures--These include attacking the offender(s) with or without a weapon; threatening the offender(s) with or without a weapon; resisting or capturing the offender(s); scaring, warning, persuading, or appeasing the offender(s); running away or hiding; getting help or giving alarm; screaming from pain or fear; or some other method reported by the respondent.

Series--Three or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

Serious Injury--Injuries 1) that involve gunshot or knife wounds, internal injuries, broken bones, loss of consciousness, loss of teeth or 2) that are of undetermined nature that required 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches or swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of personal larceny without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Tenure--The NCS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned, which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry--A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 or older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To commit a crime against a person or household.

Appendix 8

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988 Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 1-10, 153-158, 161-169, 182. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is the ninth study in a series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

The following drugs or categories of drugs are examined in the National Household Survey: marijuana (including hashish), cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, nonmedical use of four classes of psychotherapeutic drugs (stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics), cigarettes and smokeless tobacco, and alcohol. The principle correlates of drug use presented are age, sex, race/ethnicity, density of population, region of residence, educational attainment among those 18 years old and older, and current employment.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the nine National Household Surveys. A national probability sample of households in the coterminous United States was selected from 100 primary sampling units. The household population includes more than 98 percent of the U.S. population. It excludes persons living in group quarters or institutions such as military installations, dormitories, hotels, hospitals, and jails and transient populations such as the homeless. Alaska and Hawaii have not been included in the sample since the first National Household Survey because of logistic and cost considerations.

The 1988 sample design used a composite size measure methodology and a specially designed within-household selection procedure to meet specified precision constraints for subgroups defined by age and minority group membership. To reduce survey costs,

the design sampled Hispanics at higher rates in geographic areas where they were concentrated. The basic plan involved several selection stages: the selection of primary areas (e.g., counties), subareas (area segments) within these primary areas, sample households within subareas, and one or two eligible residents (if any) within these households.

To reduce the number of required screenings, two selections per household were allowed in some Hispanic and black households containing 12 to 17 year-olds. Two interviews were always conducted in those Hispanic and non-Hispanic black households with a 12 to 17 year-old resident (one always with a 12 to 17 year old), unless one of the selected respondents refused or was otherwise unavailable for interview. A total of 40,006 listings were screened to identify sufficient households to yield the Hispanic and black age-domain samples. In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members aged 12 and older was completed. Two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed using a random sampling procedure. Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members. The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups (Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; white, not of Hispanic origin; and black, not of Hispanic origin). The within-household selection procedure was designed to minimize the effect of unequal weighting caused by selecting only one person per household for interview (or two in Hispanic and black homes) with 12 to 17 year-olds.

After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. At the conclusion of data collection for the study, sample weights that reflect the various stages of sampling described above were constructed. The sample weights were then adjusted to account for sample persons who could not be found at home or who refused to participate. Finally, these weights were post-stratified to census projections of population counts for Hispanic origin by age group and race by age group. This adjusted weight is the analysis weight used in estimation.

For the 1988 National Household Survey, data were collected from Sept. 13, 1988 to Feb. 28, 1989, resulting in a total of 8,814 interviews. Eighty-seven percent of the interviews were conducted by Dec. 31, 1988, and the median completion date for the survey was Nov. 5, 1988. A completed interview had to contain, at a minimum, data on

use of marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, and cigarettes in the respondent's lifetime. Strategies for ensuring high rates of participation resulted in a response rate of 77 percent and a total of 8,243 completed interviews for the original selection of cases. In an attempt to increase the count of non-Hispanic, non-black interviews to the target sample size, 1,104 cases that were originally screened out were refiled, resulting in 571 additional completed interviews. Of the 8,814 completed interviews, 4,551 were with whites (i.e., non-Hispanic, non-blacks), 1,888 were with (non-Hispanic) blacks, and 2,193 were with Hispanics. About 5 percent (413) of the interviews were conducted using the Spanish version of the questionnaire. The completed interviews represented a 93.3 percent completion rate for screening sample households and 74.3 percent for interviewing sample individuals. With the original and refiled samples combined, the response rates for these three racial/ethnic groups were 73 percent for whites, 75 percent for blacks, and 78 percent for Hispanics.

The importance of confidentiality was stressed to the interviewers. Throughout the course of the study, the respondent's anonymity and the privacy of his or her responses were protected by separating identifying information from survey responses. Respondents were assured that their identities and responses would be handled in the strictest confidence in accordance with Federal law. The questionnaire itself and the interviewing procedures were designed to enhance the privacy of responses, especially during segments of the interview in which questions concerning illicit drug use were asked, and respondents were asked to mark answer sheets to record their responses to questions read aloud by the interviewer. The interviewer did not see the completed answer sheets.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

Estimates which are based on survey data may differ from true population values because of two sources of error: sampling error and nonsampling error. Sampling error for individual rates results from asking questions of a sample rather than of everyone in the target population. Sampling theory provides the basis for calculation of confidence intervals around the estimates and tests of significance in comparing two estimates. The size of the intervals and the algorithm for tests of significance depend on (1) the sample size; (2) the extent of homogeneity of the sample on the variable in question, that is, the appropriate design effect; (3) the specific type of probability sampling procedure used; and (4) the degree of confidence required in the estimate. In the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), sampling error due to the random process used to

subsample the total population of inferential interest (i.e., the household population age 12 and older of the coterminous United States), was quantified using 95 percent confidence intervals. Because one is often dealing with small percentages in the 1988 NHSDA, asymmetrical confidence intervals for estimated percentages and corresponding population sizes were calculated using methods based on logit transformations. Nonsampling error refers to error due to nonresponse, misreporting, and miscoding. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, although rigorous attempts were made to minimize them through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding checks, and other quality control measures.

Missing data

The issues concerning the effects of missing data on drug-use prevalence estimates are different for the 1988 NHSDA than has been true for previous NHSDA rounds, while issues concerning the effects of missing data in other variables are similar.

Prevalence measures and missing data

Effectively, after editing and imputation, there are no missing data in the 1988 NHSDA for the age, sex, race/ethnicity variables and for the drug-use prevalence measures. Even before statistically imputing values to replace missing data in the recency-of-use measures on which prevalence estimates are based, no recency-of-use variable had missing data for more than 0.54 percent of the sample cases.

Procedures for handling missing data in analyses

When there are no missing data, a decision rule is not required. When there are only a few cases with missing data, analysis results are not likely to be greatly affected by how missing data are treated. When the amount of missing data is substantial, results can be appreciably affected by decisions about how to handle the missing data. Both the situations of a little missing data and substantial missing data in variables other than age, sex, race/ethnicity and the drug-use prevalence measures need to be considered in assessing how results were produced for the 1988 data.

There are a number of situations in which the decision about treatment of missing data can significantly affect the interpretation of results. The first instance occurs when comparing prevalence rates for 1982, 1985, and 1988 in the trend tables. Since there are no data missing for lifetime use in any of these three years, interpreting differences in lifetime prevalence rates across the period 1982-88 is straightforward. However, prior to

1985, if past year or past month use or nonuse of a drug could not be determined, the respondent was effectively counted as a nonuser in any period for which use or nonuse was missing; then prevalence rates were calculated by dividing the number of users by the sum of the number of users, nonusers, and missing cases. Such treatment of respondents known to have used the drug at some time in their lifetime for whom use or nonuse in the past year or month is unknown seems unwarranted since doing so results in underestimating past year and past month drug use. For 1985, if it was not possible to determine past year or past month use or nonuse of a drug, the case was excluded from the appropriate analyses. For 1988, the elimination (see section below for discussion of this procedure) of missing data for past year and past month drug use by means of statistical imputation has essentially the same effect as did excluding cases with such missing data from analyses of the 1985 NHSDA data. In practice, underestimation of past year and past month drug use prior to 1985 appears to have been negligible because the amount of missing data has always been very small, with one exception. In 1982 counting cases known to have used alcohol at some time in their lifetimes for whom past year and past month alcohol use was unknown as nonusers resulted in a typically low prevalence rates for the past year and past month periods; nevertheless, differences between 1982 and 1985 rates of past year and past month alcohol use calculated both ways are negligible.

The second instance where treatment of missing data significantly affects interpretation of results occurs in the tables which focus on the problems that respondents attributed to alcohol or drugs are analyzed. Nearly 30 percent of respondents who had used some drug and who should have answered the questions on the drug problems failed to do so. Most of these persons smoked cigarettes or drank alcohol less often than weekly and had used no illicit drug in their lifetimes. The decision was made to treat these respondents as not having problems rather than exclude them from the analyses. This treatment is documented in both the tables and the accompanying text and represents a conservative strategy that errs, if at all, in the direction of underestimating the prevalence of problems thought by respondents to have been caused by their use of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs. The magnitude of the rates of problems reported even using this conservative approach is an important finding.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

Missing data for recency-of-use variables (other than for alcohol, marijuana, and co-

caine), for the frequency-of-use-in-past-12-months variables, and for age, race, and Hispanic origin variables, were imputed by using a statistically-based technique known as hot-deck imputation. The first step in the hot-deck imputation procedure involved progressively sorting the data file by recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine, and then by age, sex, Hispanic origin, and race. This sorting produced an ordered data file in which adjacent data records represent individuals with similar characteristics. A missing value for each demographic variable was then replaced by the nonmissing response for the same variable in the last encountered record in the sorted data base. After all missing age, race, and Hispanic-origin values had been statistically-imputed, the file was again progressively sorted by these variables. Then a missing value for each recency-of-use or frequency-of-use-in-past-12-months variable was replaced by the nonmissing response for the same variable in the last encountered record in the sorted data base. For each hot-deck imputation-revised variable, there is an imputation-indicator variable whose values distinguish whether the imputed variable's value originated from edited (and perhaps logically imputed) interview responses or were imputed by the hot-deck technique.

Limitations of the household survey

Although the NHSDA is useful for many purposes, it has certain limitations. First, the data are self-reports of drug use, and their value depends on respondents' truthfulness and memory. Although some experimental studies have established the validity of self-report data in similar contexts and the NHSDA procedures were designed to encourage honesty and recall, some under- and over-reporting may have taken place. Second, the survey is cross-sectional rather than longitudinal. That is, individuals were interviewed only once and were not followed for additional interviews. The surveys therefore provide an overview of the prevalence of drug use at specific points in time rather than a view of how drug use changes over time for groups of individuals. Third, because the target population of the survey is defined as the household population of the continental United States, a small proportion (less than 2 percent) of the population is excluded. The subpopulations excluded are those in noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., military installations, college dormitories, group homes), those in institutional group quarters (e.g., prisons, nursing homes, treatment centers), and those who had no permanent residence (the homeless and residents of single rooms in hotels). If the drug use of these groups differs from that of the household population, the NHSDA may provide slightly inaccurate estimates of drug use in the total population. This may be particularly true for prevalence

estimates of rarely used drugs such as heroin.

Definitions of terms

Population density

Large metropolitan--Includes Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) with a population of 1,000,000 or more in 1980. Large metropolitan areas include central cities and surrounding areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1988 and 1985 data for large metropolitan areas are not directly comparable because of changes in definition. Other population density areas defined are Small Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan.

Nonmetropolitan--Those areas of the continental United States that were not part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) as of 1980, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, this includes small communities, rural non-farm

areas, and rural farm areas. The 1988 and 1985 data for nonmetropolitan areas are not directly comparable because of changes in definition. Other population density areas defined are Large Metropolitan and Small Metropolitan.

Small metropolitan--Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas with a population of 50,000 to 999,999 in 1980 constitute Small Metropolitan areas. The 1988 and 1985 data for small metropolitan areas are not directly comparable because of changes in definition. Other population density areas defined are Large Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan.

Regions

North Central--The States included are the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin--and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--The States included are the New England States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--This census classification contains the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the West South Central States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--This census classification includes the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 1

Sample size and U.S. population

By age groups and demographic characteristics

	Age groups									
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older		Total all ages	
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
Total	3,095	20,250	1,505	29,688	1,987	38,570	2,227	109,839	8,814	198,347
Sex										
Male	1,557	10,354	642	14,487	844	18,981	895	51,056	3,938	94,878
Female	1,538	9,896	863	15,200	1,143	19,589	1,332	58,783	4,876	103,468
Race/ethnicity										
White	1,518	14,533	700	22,131	1,096	29,336	1,237	90,743	4,551	156,742
Black	747	3,102	320	3,973	366	4,675	455	10,521	1,888	22,271
Hispanic	763	2,118	454	2,984	475	3,575	501	6,249	2,193	14,925
Other	67	498	31	600	50	984	34	2,327	182	4,408
Population density										
Large metro	1,485	7,993	759	12,483	950	16,747	1,086	47,275	4,280	84,498
Small metro	899	6,581	447	10,320	611	12,616	635	34,066	2,592	63,582
Nonmetro	711	5,676	299	6,885	426	9,208	506	28,498	1,942	50,267
Region										
Northeast	568	3,753	272	5,630	375	6,961	472	23,407	1,687	39,750
North Central	648	5,318	276	6,682	416	9,172	426	25,756	1,766	46,927
South	1,214	7,943	576	11,370	733	14,512	833	39,631	3,356	73,456
West	665	3,237	381	6,006	463	7,925	496	21,046	2,005	38,213
Adult education^a										
Less than high school	NA	NA	419	6,477	418	5,820	895	33,065	1,732	45,362
High school graduate	NA	NA	653	13,202	791	15,874	671	35,643	2,115	64,719
Some college	NA	NA	321	6,888	399	7,673	339	20,872	1,059	35,432
College graduate	NA	NA	102	2,956	373	9,119	309	19,766	784	31,840
Current employment^b										
Full-time	NA	NA	731	16,524	1,284	26,604	1,022	52,051	3,037	95,179
Part-time	NA	NA	266	5,094	195	4,103	200	10,749	661	19,946
Unemployed	NA	NA	165	2,329	135	1,972	90	3,140	390	7,441
Other ^c	NA	NA	337	5,648	370	5,852	910	43,706	1,617	55,205

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1988 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^bData on current employment are missing for 6 persons 12 to 17 years old, 3 persons 18 to 25, 3 persons 26 to 34, and 5 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^cRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

^aData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds, and are missing for 10 persons 18 to 25 years old, 6 persons 26 to 34 years old, and 13 persons 35 or older. Total refers to those 18 and older.

Appendix 9

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990 Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 1-10, 13-15. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is the tenth study in a series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the ten National Household Surveys. A national probability sample of households in the coterminous United States was selected from 100 primary sampling units. The household sample excluded persons living in group quarters or institutions such as military installations, dormitories, hotels, hospitals, and jails and transient populations such as the homeless. Alaska and Hawaii have not been included in the sample since the first National Household Survey because of logistic and cost considerations.

In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members aged 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included use of self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

For the 1990 National Household Survey, data were collected from Mar. 12, 1990 to June 30, 1990, resulting in a total of 9,259

interviews with a 96.4 percent completion rate for screening sample households and 82.0 percent for interviewing sample individuals. The median completion date for the survey was Apr. 29, 1990.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the 1990 sample was stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. In addition, for the 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, sample sizes in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were designed to be large enough to support particular special interest estimation. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) White, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) Black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic White or non-Hispanic Black were included in the population totals, but no separate population estimates were presented for this "Other" race/ethnicity group because of the small sample size.

Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. A post-stratification adjustment was made to force respondent weight totals to reflect population totals for age, sex, and race/ethnicity population groups.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the data base, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

Missing data for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) and for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables were statistically imputed (that is, replaced) by using a technique known as hot deck imputation. The first step in this procedure involved sorting the data file with a progressive series of subsorts using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, age, sex, Hispanic origin and race. This sorting produced an ordered data file in which adjacent data records represent individuals with similar characteristics. Missing values for particular items were then replaced by the last encountered non-missing response in the sorted data base. A hot deck imputation procedure was appropriate for use because the level of item nonresponse was low.

The use of imputation can potentially reduce the bias caused by missing data and substantially improve estimates. In this survey, however, the potential impact of bias due to item nonresponse and the impact of imputation on the estimates themselves is quite small because item nonresponse was less than 5 percent for drug use questions. The main advantage of such imputation for this survey was that it simplified calculation of the estimates.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided in this report are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, and differences in respondents' interpretations of questions. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however rigorous attempts were made to minimize them through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding checks, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling errors. Sampling errors are quantified in this report by way of confidence intervals. Methods based on a logit transformation were used to calculate asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals for all estimated proportions and corresponding population estimates. The precise interpretation of the 95 percent confidence interval is as follows: If repeated

samples of identical design were drawn from the population, and the sample estimate and corresponding upper and lower confidence limits were calculated for each sample, then the true population value would be included in the confidence intervals of 95 out of every 100 samples.

Considerations in interpreting the data

Readers are cautioned to take the following into account when using or interpreting these estimates: (1) The value of self-reports depends upon the honesty and memory of sampled respondents. The National Household Survey procedures are designed to encourage truthfulness and recall, nevertheless, some under- or over-reporting may occur. (2) Drug use prevalence estimates from the National Household Survey for specific subgroups are sometimes based on modest to small sample sizes, which may lead to substantial sampling error. (3) The population projections prepared for the Cur-

rent Population Survey and used in weighting the National Household Survey sample are subject to error as the time since the last census increases. Further, they include the population of the entire United States while the National Household Survey included only the population of the coterminous states. (4) The population surveyed is the noninstitutionalized population living in households, and therefore does not include some segments of the U.S. population which may contain a substantial proportion of drug users, such as college students living in dormitories, transients and those incarcerated.

Consequently, the estimates produced should be viewed as approximations based on the best data available at this time.

Regions

North Central--The States included are the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin--and the

West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--The States included are the New England States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--This census classification contains the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the West South Central States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--This census classification includes the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table. Sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	Age groups								Total, all ages	
	12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35 and older		Sample	Population
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
Sex										
Male	1,051	10,221,101	977	14,194,414	991	19,118,297	1,146	52,848,149	4,165	96,381,961
Female	1,126	9,756,817	1,075	14,826,168	1,364	19,702,737	1,529	60,520,300	5,094	104,806,022
Race, ethnicity										
White	1,136	14,136,155	1,126	21,261,334	1,359	29,322,472	1,620	92,707,025	5,241	157,426,986
Black	448	3,095,759	414	3,963,576	460	4,649,636	520	11,069,610	1,842	22,778,581
Hispanic	526	2,212,859	448	2,998,271	462	3,762,136	479	6,760,797	1,915	15,734,063
Region										
Northeast	324	3,795,367	300	5,255,187	338	6,970,840	459	24,761,870	1,421	40,783,264
North Central	353	5,036,801	330	7,522,173	391	9,758,978	417	25,165,125	1,491	47,483,077
South	1,015	7,028,308	980	10,229,293	1,109	13,773,889	1,246	39,456,017	4,350	70,487,506
West	485	4,117,442	442	6,013,930	517	8,317,327	553	23,985,436	1,997	42,434,136
Total	2,177	19,977,918	2,052	29,020,582	2,355	38,821,034	2,675	113,368,449	9,259	201,187,983

Appendix 10

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988 Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988* NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 1-3; and *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 10. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) conducted its initial survey from February 1988 to February 1989 to describe the criminal justice process from arrest to case disposition. NPRP used a sample of cases designed to represent the Nation's 75 most populous counties (by 1985 estimates). Almost half of all reported U.S. crimes in 1985 occurred in these counties.

The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It is a two-stage stratified sample with 40 of the 75 most populous counties selected at the first stage (one county had to be dropped from the sample at which point no site could be substituted for it), and a systematic sample of felony filings (defendants) within each county selected at the second stage.

The 40 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata, based on court filing information obtained through a telephone survey. Fourteen counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining 26 counties were allocated to the 3 non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

The second-stage sampling (filings) was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of February 1988. The participating jurisdictions included every defendant who had a felony case filed on selected days during that month. The number of days selected depended on the stage-one stratum in which the county had been placed. One week's worth of filings were selected in the first two strata, 2 weeks of filings in the third stratum, and all felony filings for the month

were selected from jurisdictions in the fourth stratum.

Data on 11,063 sample felony cases were collected from the 39 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented more than 47,000 weighted cases filed during the month of February 1988 in the 75 most populous counties. Cases that, because of incomplete information, could not be classified into one of the four major crime categories (violent, property, drug, public order) were omitted from the analysis. This reduced the weighted total to 46,921 cases. The data collection effort was supervised by the Pretrial Services Resource Center in Washington, D.C.

This report is based on data collected from the following participating counties: Arizona (Maricopa); California (Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara); District of Columbia; Florida (Broward, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Pinellas); Georgia (Fulton); Hawaii (Honolulu); Illinois (Cook); Massachusetts (Suffolk); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (St. Louis); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens); Ohio (Hamilton); Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Montgomery, Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Harris, Tarrant); Utah (Salt Lake); Virginia (Fairfax); Washington (King); Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

Definitions of terms

Terms relating to pretrial release

Released defendant--Any defendant who was released from custody prior to the disposition of his or her case by the court. Includes defendants who were detained for some period of time before being released and defendants who were returned to custody after being released because of a violation of the conditions of pretrial release.

Detained defendant--Any defendant who remained in custody from the time of arrest until the disposition of his or her case by the court. Includes defendants whose cases were disposed of in such a short time that they had no opportunity for pretrial release. This report also refers to detained defendants as "not released."

Failure to appear--When a court issues a bench warrant for a defendant's arrest because he or she has missed a scheduled court appearance.

Type of financial release

Full cash bond--The defendant posts the full bail amount in cash with the court. If the defendant makes all court appearances, the cash is returned to him or her. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

Deposit bond--The defendant deposits a percentage (usually 10 percent) of the full bail amount with the court. The full amount of the bail is required if the defendant fails to appear in court. The percentage bail is returned after the disposition of the case, but the court often retains 1 percent for administrative costs.

Surety bond--A third party, usually a bail bondsman, signs a promissory note to the court for the full bail amount and charges the defendant a fee for the service (usually 10 percent of the full bail amount). If the defendant fails to appear, the bondsman must pay the court the full bail amount. Frequently the bondsman requires the defendant to post collateral in addition to the fee.

Type of nonfinancial release

Unsecured bond--The defendant pays no money to the court but is liable for the full amount of bail should he or she fail to appear in court.

Release on recognizance--The court releases the defendant on the promise that he or she will appear in court as required.

Citation release--Arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement personnel.

Offense categories

Felony offenses were classified into 12 categories. These categories were further divided into the four major crime categories of violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public-order offenses. The following listings contain a representative summary of most of the crimes contained in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses, except murder, include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent offenses

Murder--Includes homicide, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Does not include attempted murder (which is classified as felony assault), negligent homicide, involuntary homicide, and vehicular manslaughter (which are classified as "other violent crime").

Rape--Includes forcible intercourse, sodomy, or penetration with a foreign object. Does not include statutory rape or nonforcible acts with a minor or someone unable to give legal consent, nonviolent sexual offenses, and commercialized sex offenses.

Robbery--Includes the unlawful taking of property by force or threat of force.

Assault--Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, or other

felony assaults. Does not include extortion, coercion, or intimidation.

Other violent offenses--Includes vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, nonviolent or nonforcible sexual assault, kidnaping, unlawful imprisonment, child or spouse abuse, cruelty to child, reckless endangerment, hit and run with bodily injury, intimidation, and extortion.

Property offenses

Burglary--Includes any type of entry to a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft, such as forcible entry and breaking and entering. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, and unlawful entry where the intent is not known.

Theft--Includes grand theft, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, or any other felony theft. Does not include receiving or dealing stolen property, fraud, forgery, or deceit.

Other property offenses--Includes receiving or buying stolen property, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, arson, reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, bad checks, counterfeiting, criminal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry.

Drug offenses

Drug sale/trafficking--Includes trafficking of controlled substances, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, or smuggling. Does not include possession of controlled substances.

Other drug offense--Includes possession of controlled substances, prescription violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, and other drug law violations.

Public-order offenses

Driving-related--Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or any other felony in the motor vehicle code.

Other public-order offenses--Includes flight/escape, parole or probation violations, prison contraband, habitual offender, obstruction of justice, rioting, libel and slander, weapons offenses, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

Appendix 11

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics program Methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-125315 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1990), pp. 1, 2, 7. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program. The OBTS program receives information about dispositions of adult felony arrests from criminal justice repositories of participating States. In 1987 the participating States, which accounted for more than a third of the resident population of the United States, were Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia.

Local criminal justice agencies record arrest data and other information on fingerprint cards and disposition documents. The agencies forward the data to a State's criminal information repository that updates appropriate master records. OBTS receives data from the repositories. OBTS coverage may remain incomplete within the reporting States for several reasons. Not all law enforcement agencies fingerprint all persons arrested, and some do not submit all their fingerprint cards. Offenders sometimes surrender directly to a court and are not fingerprinted. Even when a fingerprint card is filed, the prosecutor or court may not report the final disposition.

BJS annually solicits State repositories to extract and submit data from the master records, following OBTS guidelines. Some States are in the process of automating their criminal-history files and cannot participate. Other States have not joined because of insufficient reporting by local agencies, criminal-history files not designed for statistical extraction, or lack of resources.

To allow comparability among States, the OBTS standards use the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense

codes. To ensure privacy, an OBTS record uses as personal identifiers only an encrypted identification number (to permit study of repeat offenders), sex, race, and age.

The OBTS program captures information on the most serious charge and the most serious consequence for the arrestee at each decision point in the justice process. A basic program requirement is that the arrestee must have been originally charged with a felony, an offense that may be punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year. An OBTS record distinguishes among arrestees, incidents, and charges. The arrestee is identified through fingerprints and is assigned an identification number which can be linked to earlier records. The incident number identifies each incident so that records in multiple charge cases can be condensed. In the latter situation, the program collects the most serious arrest charge as well as the most serious disposition by the police, prosecutor, grand jury, or court, depending on the circumstances of the particular case. Sentence information is also collected for the conviction on the most serious charge. OBTS data are based on the year of final disposition, not on the year of arrest. Thus, an OBTS year includes arrests that occurred in an earlier year. A final disposition refers to either a decision not to prosecute or a trial court finding, not to an appeal.

Definitions of terms

Adult is defined by State statute, and OBTS defines **felony** as any crime for which an offender can be imprisoned for more than 1 year.

BJS' standard crime definitions and categories are used. The basic categories and major crimes in each are as follows:

Drug crimes--possession, manufacturing, trafficking of illegal drugs.

Property crimes--burglary, larceny or theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property.

Public-order crimes--weapons, driving while intoxicated, disturbing the peace, obstructing police, vice, bribery, sex offenses not involving assault, parole violations.

Violent crimes--murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, kidnaping, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault.

Appendix 12

1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report Methodology and survey sampling information

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1990), pp. 2-3. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data are collected in central booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of arrestees. In each site, approximately 225 males are sampled. One hundred female arrestees are also interviewed in some of the sites. Sample sizes for the year 1989 differed from city to city because cities joined the DUF program at various times throughout the year. For example, San Jose, the newest DUF site, initiated data collection in September 1989, and other sites such as Chicago and Miami were not able to collect data each quarter.

Response rates were consistently high, with over 90 percent of the arrestees approached agreeing to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent of the persons interviewed provided a urine specimen. Traffic offense charges are also limited in the sample of male arrestees. Because of their small number, all female arrestees, regardless of charge, are selected for inclusion in DUF samples.

Urine specimens are analyzed for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines. Positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test detects use in the prior 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

Table. Annual number of DUF cases sizes

City	Male	Female
Birmingham, AL	637	261
Chicago, IL	437	(a)
Cleveland, OH	802	(a)
Dallas, TX	995	430
Detroit, MI	846	(a)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	459	197
Houston, TX	693	320
Indianapolis, IN	716	313
Kansas City, MO	893	410
Los Angeles, CA	640	300
Miami, FL	215	(a)
New Orleans, LA	946	304
New York, NY	1,044	408
Philadelphia, PA	1,188	442
Phoenix, AZ	706	411
Portland, OR	909	446
St. Louis, MO	937	284
San Antonio, TX	853	404
San Diego, CA	872	295
San Jose, CA	461	205
Washington, D.C.	941	368

^aFemales not tested.

Appendix 13

Federal Criminal Case Processing Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-87*, NCJ-120069 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 23, 27-34.

Methodology

The data in this report come from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics database. The database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO), the Pretrial Services Agency, the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. Parole Commission.

The offense classifications in the tables are based on the classification system used by the AO. Specific offenses in the AO classification are combined to form the BJS categories in the tables. These categories are designed to be as consistent as possible with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense, the one that may result in the most severe sentence, is used in the classification. The offense description may change as a case goes through the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

Data describing the number and rate of prosecutions and the results of magistrate proceedings include only those cases handled by U.S. attorneys. Data describing convictions in district court, sentencing patterns, pretrial release, and sentence length include all cases, regardless of the prosecuting authority. Data presented describe the calendar year indicated.

Sentencing figures differ from statistics published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the average "regular" sentence imposed. "Regular" sentences exclude two categories of offenders included in the BJS calculations: offenders receiving a "split" sentence (5 days through 6 months followed by probation) and offenders sentenced under 18 USC 4205(b)(1) and (b)(2) (where a maximum term is set accompanied by no or a small minimum).

The section below defines all offense categories used, citing the U.S. Code. "Racketeering and extortion" offenses include primarily prosecutions under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act. "Murder" includes nonnegligent homicide but excludes negligent homicide. "Other sex offenses" for the most part refer to violent offenses but may also include some nonviolent offenses. "Other property offenses" include destruction of property and trespassing.

Definitions of terms

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category. Statutory sections are cited in parentheses at the end of each definition.

Agriculture violation--violation of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Federal Seed Act, Game Conservation Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (title 7 U.S.C. except sections on food stamps).

Antitrust--violation of Federal antitrust statutes (15 U.S.C. 1, 2, 3, 8, 13(A)-(F), 20, 24, 701, and 72).

Arson--willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7(18 U.S.C. 81).

Assault--intentionally inflicting or attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7 or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in section 1114 of title 18; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Law (18 U.S.C. 111, 112(A)-(C), 113(A)-(F), 114, 351(C)-(E), 372, 1501-2, 1751(E), 1991, 2231(A)(B), and 2233; 21 U.S.C. 461(C), 675(A)(B), and 1041(C); 26 U.S.C. 7212(A)(B); 42 U.S.C. 3610(A), 3611(F), and 3631; 46 U.S.C. 701(6); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(k1) and 1475(J)(k1)).

Bribery--offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the U.S. Government, witness, or any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, facility, or item for which payment may be made through Medical Assistance Programs. Bribing in sporting contests is also illegal (18 U.S.C. 201(A)-(I), 203-5, 207 (B)(C), 208-15, and 224; 21

U.S.C. 622; 26 U.S.C. 7214(A); 42 U.S.C. 1396H(B); 46 U.S.C. 239(I); and 49 U.S.C. 10(4), 917(B), and 1472(D)).

Burglary--breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7; also including breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing inter-State or foreign shipments of freight or express (18 U.S.C. 2111, 2113(A), and 2115-17).

Conspiracy--an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Counterfeiting--falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps (18 U.S.C. 331, 471-74, 476-81, 485-88, 490, 492, 500-502, 506-7, and 509; 21 U.S.C. 458(C4) and 611(B4); 26 U.S.C. 5604(A4) and 7241; and 46 U.S.C. 410).

Dismissal--termination of a case before trial or other final judgment (including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution).

Drug offenses--possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, and manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense. (See specific offenses in this section for citations.)

Embezzlement--fraudulently misapplying property by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come where offense is committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Embezzling, stealing, or knowingly converting to one's own use or the use of another or without authority selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property,

records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof (12 U.S.C. 630; 15 U.S.C. 645(B)(C); 18 U.S.C. 332, 334, 641-57, 660, 664, 665(A)(B), 1025, 1163, 1709-11 and 1721; 22 U.S.C. 1179; 29 U.S.C. 501(C) and 502(B); 38 U.S.C. 3501; and 42 U.S.C. 2703A, 2971F(A)(B), 3220(B), and 3791).

Escape--departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Forcibly rescuing any person in an attempt to prevent execution or forcibly removing or attempting to remove the dead body of any executed offender in order to prevent an autopsy. Aiding or enticing any person belonging to the Armed Forces of a belligerent nation or fraction, who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object (as defined in section 1791C of title 18). Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities (18 U.S.C. 751, 752(A)(B), 753-57, 1071-74, 1791-92, 3150, and 4082(D); 42 U.S.C. 261(B)(C) and 3425-26; and 50 U.S.C. 822-23).

Food and drug violations--violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 16-17, 20-23, 62-63, 104, 111, 115, 117, 120, 122, 124, 126, 134(A)-(E), 141-45, 151-55, 157, 158, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209-12, 331(A)-(G), 331(I2)(I3), 331(J)-(P), 333(A)(B), 458(A1)-(A5), 459, 460(A)-(D), 461(A), 463, 466(A), 610(A)(B)(B2)(C), 611(A)(B3), 620(D), 642, 676(A), 1037, 1041(A), 1175, and 1175F; and 26 U.S.C. 4591, 4594(A)-(C), 4597(A), 4804(A2)(A4)(B), 4805(B), 4814(A1), 4815(A)(B), 4817, 4833(A2)(B)(C), 4834(A), 4841, 4862(B), 7234(A)-(C)(D1)(D2A)(D2B)(D3)(D4), 7235(A)-(E), 7236, 7264, 7265(A)(B), and 7266(A1)-(A3)(B)).

Forgery--falsely and with intent to defraud, making, counterfeiting, altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; post-marking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; bond of distilleries; military or naval discharge

certificate; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities and receiving, possessing, concealing, selling, or disposing of any falsely made securities, tax stamps, or pledges that have crossed a State or the U.S. boundary after being stolen or unlawfully converted (18 U.S.C. 471-74, 478-79, 482-85, 493-98, 500, 503, 505-8, 1025, 2314-15, and 2318; 19 U.S.C. 1436; 21 U.S.C. 458(B)(C1)(C2), and 611(B1); 26 U.S.C. 5601(A4)(A5); 43 U.S.C. 1191-92; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(B)).

Fraud--unlawful; depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, inter-State wire, radio, television, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public-order, other offenses." (See specific offenses in this section for citations.)

Gambling--transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in section 7 of title 18. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions, transmitting wagering information in inter-State or foreign commerce, inter-State transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter. An employee of the Postal Service acting as a lottery agent is considered guilty of this offense (15 U.S.C. 1172-76; and 18 U.S.C. 1082(A)(B), 1084, 1301-3, 1953, and 1955).

Immigration offenses--offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer (8 U.S.C. 331, 333-34, 338-39, 1185(C), 1252(D)(E), 1282(A)(C), 1286-87, 1321, and 1324-26; and 18 U.S.C. 911 and 1546).

Kidnaping--unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined by section 7 of title 18, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Also receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. This offense include kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person (18 U.S.C. 351(B)-(D), 1201-2, and 1751(B)-(C)).

Labor law violations--violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Taft-Hartley Act (labor-management relations), the Byrnes Act (transportation of strikebreakers), laws regarding the 8-hour day on public works, and peonage laws (18 U.S.C. 1231 and 1581-88; 29 U.S.C. 162, 186(A), 206-7, 211 (C)(D), 212, 214-15, 216(A), 439(A)-(C), 463(B), 503(C), 504(B), and 1131; and 40 U.S.C. 321-22).

Larceny--taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7. Stealing, possessing, converting to one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value (in excess of \$100) from a bank, the Postal Service, or any inter-State or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that are the subject of a grant, contract, or other form of assistance, whether received directly or indirectly, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or that belong to or are entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property (18 U.S.C. 641, 659, 661-62, 1024, 1163, 1660, 1702, 1704, 1707-8, and 2113(B)(C); 42 U.S.C. 3791; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Liquor violations--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; failing to declare liquor at customs; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (18 U.S.C.

545, 1154-56, and 1262-65; 19 U.S.C. 1461; 26 U.S.C. 5061(B), 5113(A), 5115, 517(A), 5179(A)-80, 5214(A), 5221(A), 5273(B), 5291(A), 5301(A)-(C), 5601(A1)-(A4)(A6)-(A14), 5602, 5603(A)(B), 5604(A1)-(A3), (A6)-(A13)(A15)-(A19), 5605-7, 5608(A)(B), 5661(A)(B), 5662, 5671-72, 5674, 5676(1-3)(5), 5681(A)-(C), 5682-83, 5685(A)(B), 5686-87, 5689, and 5691(A); and 27 U.S.C. 203, 205(E)(F), 206(A)(B), 207, and 208(A)(D)).

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials--knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1461 and 39 U.S.C. 3001(E). Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in inter-State or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. 1461-63, 1465, and 1718).

Migratory birds offenses--taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge in Utah and Ouachita National Forest sanctuary and refuge in Arkansas and Oklahoma (16 U.S.C. 690(D)(G), 693A, 701, 703-6, 707(A)(B), 708-11, and 718(A)(E)(G)).

Motor carrier violations--violations of the Federal statutes listed below concerning the Motor Carrier Act (15 U.S.C. 1986, 1990, and 1990(C); and 49 U.S.C. 1(7)(17)(20), 10(1), 15(11)(12), 41(1), 46, 301-4, 322(A)(D), 917(A)(E)(F), 1021(A)(B)(E)(F), and 1159(A)).

Motor vehicle theft--inter-State or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft (18 U.S.C. 2312 and 2313; and 49 U.S.C. 1472I, 11A, 11B, NA, and NB).

Murder--committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. 7). Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life (18 U.S.C. 351(A), 1111-16, 175(A), and 2113(E)); 21 U.S.C. 461(C) and 675(E); 49 U.S.C. 1472(K)).

Negligent manslaughter--causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7, by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-

elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, and official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person (18 U.S.C. 351(A), 1112, 1114-16, and 1751(A); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Offense--violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Other property offenses--offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in inter-State or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses (15 U.S.C. 1281; 16 U.S.C. 3, 9A, 45A, 45C-E, 114, 121-24, 146, 152, 163, 171, 403H-4, 413, 430H, 430Q, 430V, 460K-3, 460N-3, 460N-5, 460N-7, 471, 476-78, 478A, 479, 481-82, 551, and 604-6; 18 U.S.C. 1164, 1361-64, 1705-6, 1851-63, 2071(A)(B), and 2072; 24 U.S.C. 286; 40 U.S.C. 53, 101, 193(E)(O)(P)-(R), and 318(C); and 43 U.S.C. 316K).

Other public-order offenses--violations of laws pertaining to abortion; bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; hunting, trapping, or fishing on Indian lands or military areas and zones; and obscene or harassing telephone calls (18 U.S.C. 231, 1165, 1384-85, and 2101; 40 U.S.C. 193(B)-(D)(F)(G)(O)(P); and 47 U.S.C. 223). Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" (q.v.).

Other regulatory offenses--violations of civil rights election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of injurious animals and birds, inter-State commerce (the Connally Act, Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the Railroad and Transportation Act), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts, train wrecking, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above. (For citations refer to the *United States Title and Code Criminal Offense Citations*, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, September 1982.)

Other sex offenses--transporting, coercing, or enticing any women to go from one place to another in inter-State or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage

in prostitution, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. Importing, maintaining, or harboring any women for purposes of prostitution or debauchery or for any other immoral purpose. These offenses may be either violent or nonviolent (8 U.S.C. 1328 and 18 U.S.C. 2421-24).

Perjury--knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement (8 U.S.C. 1357(B), 13 U.S.C. 213, 18 U.S.C. 1621-23, and 22 U.S.C. 1203).

Possession--acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Also possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category (21 U.S.C. 843 (A3)(A5), 844(A), 846, 955, and 962-63).

Property offenses, fraudulent--property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent--violent offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "property offenses, fraudulent," above.

Public-order, non-regulatory offenses--offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses" (q.v.). These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "public-order, regulatory offenses," below.

Public-order, regulatory offenses--violations of regulatory laws and

regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" above.

Racketeering and extortion--using inter-State or foreign commerce or any facility in inter-State or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by inter-State commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kidnap any person with intent to extort (18 U.S.C. 872-74, 875(A-D), 876-77, 892-94, 1951-52, 1954, 1962(A-D), and 1963; 19 U.S.C. 60; 27 U.S.C. 205(C); and 42 U.S.C. 2703(B)).

Rape--rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7(18 U.S.C. 113(A), and 2031-32; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Robbery--taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. 7). Also robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery (18 U.S.C. 113(B), 1661, 1991, 2111-12, 2113(A)(D)(E), and 2114; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Sentence--sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported.

Suspect--a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations--tax fraud offenses such as income tax fraud; evading or defeating tax; willful failure to file; fraudulently withholding on exemption certificate or failing to supply information; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willful failure to collect or pay tax; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; preparers of returns disclosing or using any information for any purpose other than to assist in preparing returns; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; and not

obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and any other laws listed below from the Internal Revenue Service title (26 U.S.C. 3402, 4411-12, 4918(E)(H), 4919(B2), 5751(A1)(A2), 5752(A)-(D), 5762(A1)-(A11)(B), 6047(A)-(C), 6051, 6056, 6331, 6420(E2), 6421(F2), 6424(D2), 6427(E2), 6674, 7001, 7121-22, 7201-5, 7206(1)-(4)(5A)(5B), 7207, 7208(1), 7210, 7213(A1)-(A3)(B)-(D), 7215(A), 7216, 7231-32, 7322(2), 7261-62, 7272(A), 7512, 7513(B), 7602-3, and 7604(B); and 50A U.S.C. 243(A)).

Threats against the President--knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people (18 U.S.C. 871).

Traffic offenses--driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands (40 U.S.C. 212 B).

Trafficking--importing any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marihuana laws (18 U.S.C. 1407; and 21 U.S.C. 825(A)-(D), 829(B)(C), 841 (A)(B1A)(B2)-(B4), 842(A4)-(A8), 843(A1)(A2)(A5)(B), 845(A)(B), 846, 952(A)(B), 953(A)(C)(E), 954-55, 957, 959, 960(A1)(B2), 961(2), and 962-63).

Transportation of stolen property--transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute inter-State or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. 2314-17).

U.S. Attorneys--all United States Attorneys. Prosecutorial data in this compendium come from the Docket and Reporting System of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Violent offenses--threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, rape, other sex offenses (some of which may be nonviolent), kidnaping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses for citations.)

Weapons violations--violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) (18 U.S.C. 7) any switchblade knife. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. Carrying on the U.S. Capitol grounds or within U.S. Capitol buildings any firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary (2 U.S.C. 167(D); 15 U.S.C. 1242-43; 18 U.S.C. 922(A)-(M), 923, and 924(A)-(C); 18A U.S.C. 1202(A1)-(A5), (B1)(B5); 26 U.S.C. 5801-2, 5811-12, 5821-22, 5841-44, 5851, 5861(A)-(L), and 5871; 40 U.S.C. 193F(A); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(L1)(L2)).

Appendix 14

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988 Definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), pp. 7-11. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, eight crime categories were defined. State penal codes, restricted to those defined as felonies and most closely conforming to each of the eight definitions, were identified. Convicted felons were placed into appropriate categories based on their penal code citations. The eight definitions are the following:

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter--Murder is (1) intentionally causing the death of another person without extreme provocation or legal justification or (2) causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Nonnegligent (or voluntary) manslaughter is intentionally and without legal justification causing the death of another when acting under extreme provocation. The combined category of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter excludes involuntary or negligent manslaughter, conspiracies to commit murder, solicitation of murder, and attempted murder.

Rape--Forcible intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral) with a female or male. Includes forcible sodomy and penetration with a foreign object (both of which are sometimes called "deviate sexual assault"); excludes statutory rape or any other nonforcible sexual acts with a minor or with someone unable to give legal or factual consent. Includes attempts.

Robbery--The unlawful taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or the threat of force. Includes forcible purse snatching but excludes nonforcible purse snatching, which is classified as larceny/theft. Includes attempts.

Aggravated assault--(1) Intentionally and without legal justification causing serious bodily injury, with or without a deadly weapon or (2) using a deadly or dangerous weapon to threaten, attempt, or cause bodily injury, regardless of the degree of injury if any. Includes "attempted murder," "aggravated battery," "felonious assault," and "assault with a deadly weapon."

Burglary--The unlawful entry of a fixed structure used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without the use of force, to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempts.

Larceny and motor vehicle theft--Larceny is the unlawful taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force or deceit. Includes pocket picking, nonforcible purse snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from motor vehicles. Excludes receiving and/or reselling stolen property (fencing) and thefts through fraud or deceit. Includes attempts. Motor vehicle theft is the unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another. Includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles but not the theft of boats, aircraft, or farm equipment (which is classified as larceny/theft). Also includes receiving, possessing, stripping, transporting, and reselling stolen vehicles and unauthorized use of a vehicle (joyriding). Includes attempts.

Drug trafficking--Includes manufacturing, distributing, selling, smuggling, or "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Other felonies--All felony offenses not listed above. Includes drug possession, forgery or fraud, weapon possession, negligent manslaughter, receiving stolen property, driving while intoxicated or other traffic offenses, statutory rape, and sexual assault (excluding rape). Includes attempts.

Survey sampling procedures

A sample of 300 counties was drawn for the 1988 National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) survey. Every county in the Nation had a nonzero probability of being in the sample. In general, the more felony cases a county had, the more likely it was to be in the sample.

The survey used a two-stage, stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage the Nation's 3,109 counties or county equivalents were divided into 8 strata. Strata 1 and 2 consisted solely of the 75 largest counties in the United States as defined by the 1985 resident population. Strata 3 through 8 consisted of the remaining 3,034 counties.

Because the 75 largest counties account for a disproportionately large amount of serious crime in the Nation, they were given a greater chance of being selected than the remaining counties.

Stratum 1 consisted of both the 19 counties with the largest number of felony convictions in 1985, and 12 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. Every county in stratum 1 was selected for the sample.

Stratum 2 consisted of the 44 most populous counties that were not in stratum 1. The 44 were ordered by their number of felony convictions in 1985, and then approximately every other county was selected. Stratum 2 thus contributed 23 counties to the sample. Altogether, 54 out of the 75 largest counties were sampled. Data on 1985 felony convictions were obtained from a mail survey described in *State Felony Courts and Felony Laws* (NCJ-106273) and *Census of State Felony Courts, 1985* (codebook for ICPSR 8667). The 54 sampled counties in the 1988 NJRP survey were the same 54 as in the 1986 survey.

The 3,034 counties not among the 75 largest were placed into 6 strata defined by the total number of felony convictions in 1985 and then arrayed within stratum by region, and within region from largest to smallest on felony conviction totals. Sampling specifications for the 6 strata are given in Table 1.

The final sample thus included 246 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1988 from all 300 sampled counties.

The 60 sampled counties in strata 1 and 3 were self-representing only, and their sampled cases therefore had a first-stage sampling weight of 1. The remaining 240 counties sampled from strata 2 and 4 through 8 were selected to represent their respective stratum so that the felony conviction cases sampled had first-stage weights greater than 1.

The smallest county in the sample had a 1988 resident population of about 1,500 persons; the largest county had 8.6 million. Every State except Vermont had a county in the sample. The number of sentenced felons ranged from a low of 0 in 2 counties to a high of 29,000 in the largest county.

At the second stage of sampling, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records. The total sample numbered 80,930 cases. Of these, 52,346 cases were in the 75 largest counties.

Rates at which cases were sampled varied by stratum and crime type. In smaller counties every felony case was taken. In larger counties all murder cases and rape cases were typically included, but other offense categories were sampled.

Before the sample of cases was drawn, each felon sentenced in the sampled county in 1988 was placed into one of the eight offense categories identified above. Any person

convicted of multiple offenses that included any of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Index crimes received the offense designation of the most serious Index crime. Drug trafficking was the designation only if the person was not also convicted of one of the Index crimes. These procedures gave each sentenced felon a single chance to be in the sample. An exception would have occurred if a felon appeared in court on more than 1 day for different offenses and received a sentence at each reappearance.

The survey targeted and recorded initial sentences imposed in 1988. If a sentence was imposed on one date and then modified at a later date, the revision was ignored. The survey recorded sentences that were actually executed, not suspended sentences.

Because the year of conviction was not a defining characteristic, some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1988 but not sentenced until 1988.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in 1988, the target was felons convicted in 1988. In some of the cases the data relate to sentences imposed after 1988.

Sources of data

For 76 percent of the 300 counties sampled, NJRP data were obtained directly from the State courts. Other sources included prosecutor offices (6 percent) and courts and prosecutor offices combined (3 percent). Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape (25 percent of the counties), printouts and other documents (36 percent), manually completed forms (18 percent), and field collection (20 percent).

Data collection for 233 counties was performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and for 67 counties by the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners.

Sampling error

NJRP data were obtained from a sample and not from a complete enumeration. Consequently they are subject to sampling error. A standard error, which is a measure of sampling error, is associated with each number in the report. In general, if the difference between two numbers is at least twice the standard error of that difference, there is at least 95% confidence that the two numbers do in fact differ; that is, the apparent difference is not simply the result of surveying a sample rather than the entire population.

National estimates of the number of convictions for individual crime categories and for

the aggregate total had a coefficient of variation of 3 percent.

Missing data

Computations of statistics excluded sample cases that were missing data for the particular variables being tabulated. An exception was table 5.34, which is based on computations that redistributed cases with missing data according to the distribution of the known cases.

Table 1. Sampled counties for NJRP, 1988

Stratum	Total number of counties	Number of convictions in each county	Sampling rate	Number of counties sampled
3	29 ^a	2,000 or more	1 in 1	29
4	71	950 to 1,999	1 in 2	34
5	165	450 to 949	1 in 4	38
6	315	210 to 449	1 in 8	39
7	824	70 to 209	1 in 16	50
8	1,630	0 to 69	1 in 29	56

^aIncludes 2 counties with an unknown number of convictions.

Table 2. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.32

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions		
	United States		75 largest counties ^a
	Number	Percent	Number
Total	17,871	X	9,557
Murder	357	0.1 %	134
Rape	301	0.1	275
Robbery	851	0.1	576
Aggravated assault	1,340	0.1	699
Burglary	3,013	0.3	1,817
Larceny	2,914	0.3	1,512
Drug trafficking	3,712	0.4	2,431
Other felonies	9,003	0.6	3,800

^aStandard error estimates for percent were unavailable.

Table 3. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.33

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convicted felons who were:									
	Sex		Race		Age					
	Male	Female	White	Black	14 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and older
Total	0.3 %	0.3 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Murder	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.4
Rape	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Robbery	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	NA
Aggravated assault	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
Burglary	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	NA
Larceny	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Drug trafficking	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other felonies	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1

Table 4. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.34

Most serious conviction offense	Trial					
	Jury		Bench		Guilty pleas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,344	0.2 %	2,602	0.4 %	17,123	0.6 %
Murder	177	1.6	70	0.7	246	1.9
Rape	155	0.9	95	0.7	686	1.2
Robbery	147	0.4	105	0.3	811	0.6
Aggravated assault	211	0.6	312	0.9	1,193	1.1
Burglary	306	0.3	572	0.6	2,975	0.7
Larceny	198	0.2	520	0.6	2,885	0.7
Drug trafficking	299	0.3	675	0.7	3,098	0.8
Other felonies	613	0.3	791	0.4	8,564	0.6

Table 5. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.35

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons sentenced to:				
	Incarceration			Non-Incarceration	
	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation	Other
Total	0.9 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	0.1 %
Murder	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2
Rape	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.1
Robbery	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1
Aggravated assault	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.2
Burglary	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.1
Larceny	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.2
Drug trafficking	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.1
Other felonies	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2

Table 6. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.36

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration Prison	Jail	Probation
One conviction offense	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.9
Murder	10.1	10.3	3.1	2.0
Rape	5.4	5.3	0.9	6.0
Robbery	2.5	2.7	3.7	1.9
Aggravated assault	2.1	2.6	0.4	1.2
Burglary	2.8	3.3	0.6	1.8
Larceny	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.9
Drug trafficking	1.9	2.7	0.3	1.0
Other felonies	1.3	1.9	0.2	1.0
Two conviction offenses	1.9	2.2	0.4	1.7
Murder	22.8	23.4	2.6	16.5
Rape	9.9	9.3	1.3	2.2
Robbery	4.5	4.7	2.4	4.4
Aggravated assault	5.8	7.2	0.5	4.5
Burglary	2.6	2.9	0.7	1.9
Larceny	2.7	3.4	0.7	2.1
Drug trafficking	2.3	3.0	0.4	2.4
Other felonies	3.5	4.8	0.6	3.0
Three or more conviction offenses	7.8	9.3	0.8	4.0
Murder	17.6	17.6	0.4	5.5
Rape	34.2	36.2	0.7	8.1
Robbery	8.9	9.2	7.8	25.4
Aggravated assault	59.1	72.7	1.4	5.5
Burglary	10.0	11.6	1.5	8.0
Larceny	4.1	4.9	2.5	3.7
Drug trafficking	6.9	7.6	1.2	15.0
Other felonies	9.3	12.0	1.8	4.5

Table 7. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.37

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration Prison	Jail	Probation
Average sentence				
Total	1.6	1.8	0.3	2.9
Murder	9.3	9.5	2.9	5.0
Rape	8.0	8.6	0.7	4.6
Robbery	2.6	2.7	3.1	1.9
Aggravated assault	5.9	8.7	0.3	1.2
Burglary	2.4	2.8	0.5	1.6
Larceny	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.9
Drug trafficking	1.8	2.4	0.3	1.2
Other felonies	1.4	2.0	0.2	5.8

Table 8. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.38

Most serious conviction offense	Fine	Resti- tution	Treat- ment	Community service	Other
Total	1.7 %	0.9 %	0.7 %	0.2 %	1.3 %
Murder	1.5	1.4	1.9		2.0
Rape	1.6	0.9	2.1	0.2	1.9
Robbery	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.3
Aggravated assault	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.3	1.7
Burglary	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.2	1.4
Larceny	2.5	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.6
Drug trafficking	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.4
Other felonies	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.7

Table 9. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.39

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Number of days between arrest and sentencing for cases disposed by:			
	Total	Trial Jury	Bench	GUILTY plea
Average number of days	4	12	16	4
Murder	8	14	19	11
Rape	8	13	21	8
Robbery	4	18	23	5
Aggravated assault	6	15	20	6
Burglary	5	26	25	5
Larceny	5	29	26	5
Drug trafficking	4	17	31	4
Other felonies	6	24	26	6

Appendix 15

Juvenile Court Statistics 1987

Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Howard N. Snyder et al. *Juvenile Court Statistics 1987*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 1-3, 125-131. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data describe the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1987 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may handle other case types, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, and abuse or neglect cases. However, these data focus on the court's handling of juveniles charged with a law violation (a criminal law violation or a status offense). Data collection involves the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data do not come from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile court systems which routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. To combine information from various sources, the data were recoded into standardized coding categories which at times sacrificed detail in order to increase sample size. Every attempt was made to insure that only compatible information from the various data sets was placed into the standardized data file. The unit of count is a case disposed. A case disposed represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases. The offense coded was the most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense category except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category. The term disposed means that some definite action has been taken or that some plan of treatment has been decided upon or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in

the sense that all contact with the youth has ceased.

Definitions of terms

Delinquent act/offense--An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Detention--The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

Nonpetitioned cases--Informally handled cases which duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment prior to the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

Petioned cases--Formally handled cases that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth a delinquent, status offender, or a dependent child, or to waive the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult.

Placement out-of-home--Cases in which youth were placed out of the home in a residential facility housing delinquents or status offenders or were otherwise removed from their home.

Probator--Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.

Race--The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (Nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Nonwhite--Includes black and other racial categories.

Status offense--Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court.

Upper age of court jurisdiction--The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. In 1987 in three States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, in Wyoming it was 18, and in the remaining 38 States and the District of Columbia the

upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most States there are exceptions to the age criteria which place or permit youth at or below the State's upper age of jurisdiction to be under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most States if a youth of a certain age is charged with one of a defined list of what are commonly labelled "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of States, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases either in the juvenile or in the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

Youth population at risk--For delinquency and status offense matters this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. In all States the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most States individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these States, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court.

Offenses within categories

Crimes against persons--This category includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.

Criminal homicide--Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Crime Index category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in which murder and nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

Forcible rape--Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some States have enacted gender neutral rape or sexual assault statutes which prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States does not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.)

Robbery--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the

immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.

Assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.

Aggravated assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct included under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Simple assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. Simple assault is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are contained in the other offenses against persons category.

Other offenses against persons--This category includes kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes against property--This category includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.

Burglary--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Larceny--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. It includes shop-lifting and purse snatching without force.

Motor vehicle theft--Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive him of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.

Arson--Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of

the property of another without their consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Vandalism--Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without their consent, or public property, except by burning.

Stolen property offenses--Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.

Trespassing--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

Other property offenses--This category includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug law violations--Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline and other inhalants are also included; hence, the term is broader than the UCR category drug abuse violations.

Offenses against public order--This category includes weapons offenses; non-violent sex offenses; non-status liquor law violations; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice; and other offenses against public order as defined below.

Weapons offenses--Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.

Sex offenses--All offenses having a sexual element, not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories prostitution and commercialized vice and sex offenses. It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, adultery, etc.

Liquor law violations, not status--Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code status liquor law violations.

Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

Other delinquent acts--This category includes those offenses which contain a combination of person, property, drug and/or public order offenses or those offenses coded as Other in the original data.

Status offenses--Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although State statutes defining status offenses vary (and some States may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases), the following types of offenses were classified as status offenses.

Running away--Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.

Truancy--Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.

Ungovernability--Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians, or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as unruly, unmanageable, incorrigible, etc.

Status liquor law violations--Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase or consumption of liquor by minors. (Some States treat consumption of alcohol and public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.)

Other status offenses--This category includes both a variety of miscellaneous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation, curfew violation, and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding), and those offenses coded as Other in the original data.

Appendix 16

Probation and Parole in the United States

Definitions of terms, survey methodology, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Probation and Parole 1989**, Bulletin NCJ-125833, pp. 4-6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and information provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made. Data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Definitions of terms

Probation entries--Persons entering probation directly from a sentencing court, or from a correctional facility as a result of split sentencing or sentence modification.

Probation 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. Bench, court, informal and summary probation cases, where the judiciary never surrenders jurisdiction to a probation agency are excluded from counting.

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.

Parole entries--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility as a result of either parole, reparole, reinstatement, or mandatory supervised release.

Parole exits

Mandatory supervised release--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility upon expiration of sentence not as a result of a paroling authority decision.

Removals--Persons removed from parole: discharges, including terminations, completion of term and early discharges; revocations and commitments to prison; and deaths.

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 prior 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.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Probation notes

Many States update their population counts, therefore the Jan. 1, 1989, numbers may differ from those previously published from Dec. 31, 1988.

Alabama--The State estimated all data.

Arkansas--The State estimated all data.

California--Exits include 13,971 transfers of jurisdiction, deaths, or loss of jurisdiction. Absconders were omitted from the January 1 and December 31 counts.

Delaware--The State estimated all data.

District of Columbia--The District of Columbia counted 167 rejections as exits.

Florida--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1988 population to include those supervised under the pretrial intervention program.

Georgia--The State included 1,932 abandonment and bastardy cases and all inter-state compact cases as entries. Exits include 12,037 abandonment and bastardy cases, special termination cases, and cases transferred out-of-State. The transfer of abandonment and bastardy cases to another State agency is reflected in the exits. All data exclude probationers who have been sent to another State for supervision and include probationers that Georgia supervises for other States.

Indiana--The State estimated exits.

Kentucky--The State included 17 dismissed cases as exits. Inactive supervision cases were excluded from the probation count.

Maine--The State estimated entries and exits.

Maryland--Exits include 4,469 unsatisfactory case closings. The State excluded 23,968 cases supervised under the Drinking Driver Monitoring Program.

Massachusetts--The State omitted absconders from the January 1 and December 31 counts.

Michigan--The State estimated entries and exits.

Minnesota--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1988 count to include inactive supervision cases in Hennepin County.

Missouri--Entries include 63 diversion cases without sentence. Absconders were omitted from the January 1 and December 31 counts.

New Hampshire--The State included 303 unaccountable violators as exits.

New Jersey--Entries include 1,316 transfers from other States. Exits include 5,409 with new offenses, violation of probation, and other discharges.

New Mexico--The State included closed semi-active and inter-area transfers as exits.

New York--Exits include 484 early discharges.

North Carolina--The State reported that approximately 0.6 percent of the figures reported may include cases that are supervised under probation and parole simultaneously.

Ohio--The State included persons transferred between State and county probation agency in entries and exits.

Oregon--The State included absconders in the probation count not previously reported. The State estimated exits.

South Carolina--The State included 1,315 unsatisfactorily closed cases and 12 medical cases in the exit count.

South Dakota--All data are midyear 1989 counts. The State excluded absconders from all data.

Texas--All data are for August 1989. The State estimated entries.

Utah--The State included 90 reinstatements as entries. Exits include 213 revocations and discharges.

Virginia--The State included revocations, out-of-State cases terminated, and cases closed administratively as exits. Virginia did not include absconders in its counts.

West Virginia--Virtually all in-State probation cases supervised by the Department of corrections were transferred to the jurisdiction of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals Probation Department. Entries include 29 transfers and 50 reinstatements. Exits include 179 transfers.

Wisconsin--Exits include revocation and fine, vacated by court, terminated with outstanding court obligation, and revoked sentence to time served.

Wyoming--Entries, exits, and the December 31 count are estimated.

Parole notes

Many States update their population counts, therefore, the Jan. 1, 1989, numbers may differ from those previously reported for Dec. 31, 1988.

Federal--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Alabama--All data are estimated. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Alaska--Absconders are placed in an inactive caseload but are included in the population counts.

Arizona--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1988 population to exclude juvenile cases. Entries include 330

interstate compact cases. Exits include 10 early discharges. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Arkansas--Absconders are omitted from the population counts.

California--Data include California Youth Authority (CYA) cases. Absconders are placed in an inactive caseload and are omitted from the population counts.

Colorado--Entries and exits include an unknown number of interstate compact cases. The population counts exclude interstate compact cases. Absconders are placed in an inactive caseload and are omitted from the population counts.

Connecticut--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Delaware--The State estimated its figures. Absconders are included in the population counts.

District of Columbia--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Florida--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. Absconders are placed in an inactive caseload and are omitted from the population counts.

Georgia--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Hawaii--Entries include 158 parolees from other States. Exits include 84 suspended cases. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Idaho--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Illinois--The State estimated entries and exits. Absconders are included in the population counts. Only persons sentenced to a year or more are supervised.

Indiana--Absconders are omitted from the population counts.

Iowa--The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more. Absconders are omitted from the population counts.

Kansas--Exits exclude an unknown number of persons returned to prison or jail, parole revocation pending; returned to prison or jail, new charges pending; or transferred to another parole jurisdiction. Exits include 212 absconded, 235 expiration of sentence, and 157 supervised out-of-State. The State monitors absconders apart from the regular parole caseload and omits them from the January 1 and December 31 counts.

Kentucky--The State included 407 transfers from out-of-State districts as entries. The State estimated exits.

Louisiana--All data are estimated. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Maine--The State abolished parole in 1976. There remain 30 pre-1976 parolees under supervision and 30 in prison who will become eligible for parole.

Maryland--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Massachusetts--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Michigan--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Minnesota--Entries include 442 parolees on work release. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Mississippi--Entries include 6 work release cases. Absconders are placed in an inactive caseload and are omitted from the population counts.

Missouri--Data exclude 608 parolees from local jails. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Montana--Exits include 2 pardons and 3 commutations. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Nebraska--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Nevada--Absconders are included in the population counts.

New Hampshire--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. Absconders are omitted from the population counts.

New Jersey--Absconders are included in the population counts.

New Mexico--The State estimated entries and exits. Absconders are omitted from the population counts.

New York--Absconders are included in the population counts.

North Carolina--Absconders are included in the population counts.

North Dakota--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Ohio--Entries include 416 parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 165 inactive and interstate compact cases. Absconders are omitted from the population counts.

Oklahoma--The State estimated exits. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Oregon--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1988 count to include absconders not reported as well as other administrative adjustments.

Pennsylvania--Entries include 14,821 parolees released by county courts. The State supervised 685 parolees from local jails. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Rhode Island--Absconders are removed from parole if and only if a revocation warrant has been issued.

South Carolina--Exits include 13 pardoned parolees. The State excluded 850 youthful offenders from its counts. Absconders are included in the parole population.

South Dakota--The State estimated exits. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Tennessee--Entries include 593 parolees supervised out-of-State. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Texas--The State estimated exits. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Utah--Absconders are included in the population counts.

Vermont--Absconders are omitted from population counts.

Virginia--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1988 count to exclude in-State transfers. Entries include 393 transfers from other States. Exits include terminated out-of-State cases. Absconders are omitted from the population counts.

Washington--The State estimated the January 1 count, exits, and the December 31 count. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Wyoming--All data are estimated. Absconders are included in the population counts.

West Virginia--Entries include 100 transfers. The State estimated exits. Absconders are included in the population counts.

Appendix 17

Children in Custody Survey methodology and definitions of terms

The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 4-8; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 1, 2, 10; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data for each of the censuses were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

All data collected for each of the censuses reflect State-by-State variation among juvenile justice systems and thus require caution when making comparative interpretations. Caution should also be used when interpreting changes over time in categories where the population of interest makes up less than 1 percent of the total population.

The comparison of data is also limited by changes in the questionnaires at each enumeration. The present analysis has accounted for the majority of these changes by collapsing categories where applicable. Tables may include only one or two of the years under consideration because earlier data may not be comparable with later collections. In using these tables one should take into consideration whether the total residential population or only the juvenile population was used. A juvenile is a person of an age (usually under 18) specified by State statute who is subject to juvenile court authority at the time of admission, regardless of age at the time of the census.

The 1975 census

Period of reference

The 1975 census was conducted on June 30, 1975. Most data elements (including the facility counts and the number of individuals residing within the facilities) pertain to midyear 1975 (June 30). Other data elements, namely admissions and discharges, apply to the

annual year from July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1975, whereas the information on expenditures reflects activities that in general refer to the fiscal year July 1, 1974, through June 30, 1975. For some facilities this timeframe coincided with the calendar year.

Criteria for inclusion

To be included in the 1975 census, juvenile detention and correctional facilities in the public sector were required to have been in operation at the time the census was conducted (February 1976), to have been in operation at least a month before the census reference date (June 30, 1975), and to have a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total population. This last criterion, however, did not apply to California State administered facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles. These facilities were included in the census even in cases where the youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component.

In addition to meeting the public facility criteria, private facilities were eligible for enumeration if a minimum of 10 percent of their residents were adjudicated delinquents, persons in need of supervision (PINS), voluntary admissions, persons awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, or persons held pending disposition by the courts.

Excluded were facilities in which more than 90 percent of the residents were dependent or neglected or other types of non-offenders. Also excluded were juvenile detention centers operated as part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; Federal juvenile facilities; non-residential facilities; foster homes; and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent or neglected persons, unwed mothers, and the emotionally disturbed or the mentally retarded.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with two followup mailings, and then by a telephone call or telegram to nonrespondents.

An overall response rate of virtually 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 95 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned in the 1974 census. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records. Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a fiscal year basis for the period from July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1975; however, other reference periods such as the calendar year were acceptable.

Other notes

In response to an increased interest in the extent to which juvenile facilities emphasized rehabilitation-oriented programs, the 1975 instrument included an additional facility type--residential treatment centers. Uneven responses necessitated the elimination of this category and the reclassification of these facilities to the other six types.

Data for two State forestry camps in New Mexico were reported with those for a State training school.

The nonjuvenile component of the population included youthful offenders as well as adults. The 1975 youthful offender figures included 2,072 males and 58 females, all in public California facilities. Of the 176 adults, 16 males (all in public facilities) were in Montana, whereas private sector institutions held 152 males and 8 females distributed among Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oregon.

The 1977 and 1979 censuses

Period of reference

The reference date for both the 1977 and 1979 censuses was changed from midyear, the point used in earlier censuses, to yearend (December 31). Data on occupancy, admissions, discharges, average daily population, and expenditures were for calendar years Jan. 1, 1977, through Dec. 31, 1977, and Jan. 1, 1979, through Dec. 31, 1979.

Criteria for inclusion

To be included in the 1977 and 1979 censuses, facilities were required to have been in operation on December 31 and to have a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total population. This last criterion, however, did not apply to California State-administered facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles. These facilities were included even in cases where the youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component. Facilities were included in the count if they had as few as 1 percent offenders in an otherwise exclusively nonoffender population. In the 1975 census a minimum of 10 percent offenders was required for inclusion.

Excluded were juvenile detention centers operated as a part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; non-residential facilities, that is, those in which juveniles did not stay overnight; establishments operated by Federal authorities; and foster homes for fewer than three juveniles. Also excluded were facilities solely for alcoholics; depend-

ent, neglected, or abused persons; the emotionally disturbed or the mentally retarded; unwed mothers; or other types of non-offenders.

Data collection procedures

The 1977 and 1979 censuses were conducted by mail, with two followup mailings, and then by a telephone call to nonrespondents.

An overall response rate of virtually 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 94 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned for earlier years. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records. Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a calendar year basis for the period from January 1 to December 31. However, other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Other notes

On Dec. 31, 1977, there were 2,131 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (1,824 in public facilities; 307 in private facilities). A total of 2,191 nonjuveniles were housed in juvenile facilities on Dec. 31, 1979 (2,162 in public facilities; 29 in private facilities). As in earlier enumerations the nonjuvenile component of the 1977 and 1979 censuses consisted primarily of youthful offenders, the large majority of whom were committed by the California Youth Authority.

An additional facility classification scheme was added in 1977. In order to provide a classification method that would uniformly group all facilities according to their basic function and at the same time take into account the increasing national policy interest in the degree of restrictiveness prevailing in juvenile custody facilities, the 1977 and 1979 censuses (and all censuses thereafter) were expanded to obtain information on the specific nature of each facility's mission and on key factors indicative of onsite controls.

The designations "short-term" and "long-term" were retained, but assignment to one or the other of these broad categories was determined by which of the following the respondent facility identified as its paramount purpose:

Short-term: Diagnosis and/or classification; detention pending adjudication, commitment, or placement.

Long-term: Commitment and/or placement for treatment; probation or aftercare; voluntary admission. If a facility marked more than one of these categories, the largest

group of juveniles usually held determined its classification.

Additional designations for "institutional" and "open" environments were added. Questions were added to the instrument to determine existing security arrangements. Respondents were asked to characterize facilities according to three key factors indicative of the control environment:

1. Frequency of access to community resources.
2. Physical and staff restraints on the movement of residents.
3. A qualitative judgment based on (1) and (2) above about the degree of restrictiveness pervading the facility.

These factors were used as the basis for a classification system (referred to as "census classification") permitting the designation of a facility as either institutional or open as well as short-term or long-term.

The 1983 census

Period of reference

The 1983 census was conducted on Feb. 1, 1983. Most data elements pertain to this date. Other data information elements, namely admissions and discharges and expenditures, apply to the calendar year Jan. 1, 1984, through Dec. 31, 1984. Other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Criteria for inclusion

Juvenile programs in operation on Feb. 1, 1983, were included in the census if they housed more than three residents, 50 percent of whom were juveniles, and if offenders were at least 1 percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority facilities were included in the census. Juvenile detention centers operated as part of an adult jail were excluded, as were non-residential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or non-offenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with followup mailings and phone calls used to encourage reporting. The response rate was virtually 100 percent in the public facilities and 90 percent for the private facilities. For the few private facilities that did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned for earlier years. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records.

Other notes

On Feb. 1, 1983, there were 2,181 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (2,098 in public facilities; 83 in private facilities).

The 1985 census

Period of reference

The 1985 census was conducted on Feb. 1, 1985. Most data elements refer to that date. Other annual data such as admissions, discharges, and expenditure information apply to the calendar year Jan. 1, 1984, through Dec. 31, 1984.

Criteria for inclusion

Juvenile programs in operation on Feb. 1, 1985, were included in the census if they housed more than three residents, if at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles, and if accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders were at least 1 percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority facilities were included in the census. Juvenile facilities operated as part of adult jails were excluded, as were non-residential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or non-offenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with followup mailings and phone calls used to encourage reporting. The response rate for public juvenile facilities was virtually 100 percent; the response rate for private facilities was 99 percent.

Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records.

Other notes

On Feb. 1, 1985, there were 2,112 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (2,080 in public facilities; 32 in private facilities).

The 1987 census

Criteria for inclusion

Except in California, residential programs and group homes operating on Feb. 2, 1987 were included in the census if they met the following three criteria: 1) They housed three or more residents. 2) At least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles. 3) Accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders made up at least one percent of their average daily population. In California, all California Youth Authority facilities were included. Juvenile facilities which are a part of adult

facilities, non-residential facilities, and facilities operated exclusively for substance abuse and non-offenders were excluded from the census, as were Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The 1987 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention Correctional and Shelter Facilities collected information from 1,107 public and 2,195 private juvenile institutions. The response rate for public institutions was almost 100 percent, with only two refusing to participate. Approximately 80 percent of private facilities responded. The initial response rate from private institutions was about 50 percent. The remaining 30 percent responded to telephone interviews. The questionnaire is fairly lengthy, and in some cases, some information could not be collected during the telephone interviews. Correcting for incomplete data and missing cases was not attempted.

Other notes

The census included a count of juveniles and adults in these facilities on Monday, Feb. 2, 1987. These data were used to calculate the rates and counts of juveniles in institutions. Annual data for the fiscal year 1986 on admissions, discharges, average length of stay, average daily population, staff, services provided, characteristics of the facility, and revenues and expenditures were also collected.

Individuals over the age of juvenile court jurisdiction could be in these institutions for two reasons. First, there were about 2,600 adult offenders housed in these facilities on the date of the census. These adults were not included in the counts of juveniles. Second, there were about 8,000 juvenile offenders in these facilities who passed the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in detention, but remained in the juvenile facility. These juvenile offenders were included in the counts of juveniles in custody.

The custody rate is the simple ratio of all children in custody to the sum of the juvenile populations aged 10 to majority for all States, multiplied by 100,000. The age at which juvenile courts lose jurisdiction over young offenders ranges from 16 to 19. For each State, the appropriate upper age is used in deriving the sum for the denominator. Estimates of the population (in one thousands) of each State and the District of Columbia, by age and by gender were provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Juveniles aged 10 to the age at which the juvenile court loses jurisdiction were defined as the population at risk.

There were a total of 1,037 youths under the age of 10 in juvenile facilities on the census date. These youngsters, along with the approximately 8,000 juvenile offenders who were past the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in a facility are included in the numerator of the rates, but these age groups are not included in the denominator. The rates will be slightly inflated because of this. On the other hand, the rates are deflated because some institutions did not respond to the survey.

The 1989 Census

The 1989 Children in Custody census surveyed more than 3,200 public and private facilities nationwide that provide custody and care for over 92,000 children daily who are wards of juvenile courts, juvenile corrections, or private agencies.

These facilities represent a broad spectrum of residential programs for juveniles who are either accused or adjudicated delinquents or status offenders--runaways, incorrigibles, or truants. Some facilities also house youth who are detained or committed for treatment or placement as a result of abuse, dependency, or neglect, or for other reasons. They include juvenile detention centers, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, training schools, camps, ranches, and group homes.

Results are presented from the *public* facility census only. These results are based on data from 1,100 facilities--nearly all such facilities administered by State or local governments in 1989. Facilities reported information on their operations for calendar year 1988 and for the census date, Feb. 15, 1989.

Definitions of terms

Admissions--Entry transactions recorded by the facility including new entries, reentries, and transfer entries. The number of admissions recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles admitted.

Adult--A person subject to the original jurisdiction of the criminal court, rather than juvenile court, because at the time of the offense the person was above a statutorily specified age. This includes youthful offenders who have been tried in adult court and who have been committed to a facility that also houses juveniles.

Commitment--Placement of a juvenile in a juvenile custody facility for supervision and treatment following an adjudication for committing a specific delinquent or status offense; following a determination that the juvenile was dependent, neglected, or abused; or for some other reason unrelated to delinquency.

Detention--Temporary holding of a juvenile pending adjudication for a specific delinquent or status offenses or for a condition

such as dependency, neglect, or abuse. A juvenile who has already been adjudicated and is awaiting disposition or transfer to a placement facility is also considered to be detained.

Discharges--Exit transactions recorded by the facility including final exits, transfer exits, exits to supervision, and unauthorized exits. The number of discharges recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles discharged.

Juvenile--A person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations defined by State law. The upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction ranges from 16 to 19, but for most States it is 17 or 18.

Types of facilities

Institutional environments--Impose restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. They are usually much larger than open facilities. Most detention centers, reception and diagnostic centers, and a majority of training schools are classified as having institutional environments.

Long-term--Facilities generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to treatment and custody.

Open environments--Allow greater movement of residents within the facilities and more access to the community. Facilities with open environments included most private facilities and most shelters; ranches, forestry camps or farms; halfway houses, and group homes.

Private facility--A juvenile facility (either profit-making or nonprofit) subject to governmental licensing but under the direct administrative and operational control of private enterprise; it may receive substantial public funding in addition to support from private sources.

Public facility--A facility under the direct administrative and operational control of a State or local government and staffed by governmental employees.

Short-term--Facilities typically holding juveniles awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement.

Adjudication status

Committed or commitment--The placement of juvenile offenders following adjudication and any placement procedure. May be referred to as "placement."

Detained or detention--Juveniles who are pending adjudication or who have been adjudicated but are awaiting disposition or placement. Includes those juveniles undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.

Voluntary admission--A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits

himself/herself to a facility without having been adjudicated by a court. The juvenile may be referred to the facility by parents, court, school, or a social agency.

Appendix 18

Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989 Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), pp. 11, 12. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Through personal interviews during July, August, and September 1989, data were collected on individual characteristics of jail inmates, current offenses and sentences, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, jail activities and programs, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, and health care services provided while in jail. Similar surveys of jail inmates were conducted in 1972, 1978, and 1983.

Sample design

The sample for the 1989 survey was selected from a universe of 3,312 jails that were enumerated in the 1988 National Jail Census. The sample design was a stratified two-stage selection. In the first stage six separate strata were formed based on the size of the male and female populations. In two strata all jails were selected; in the remaining four strata, a systematic sample of jails was selected proportional to the population size of each jail. Overall, a total of 424 local jails were selected. In the second stage interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures. As a result, approximately 1 of every 70 males were selected, and depending on the stratum, 1 of every 14, 15 or 70 females were selected. A total of 5,675 interviews were completed, yielding an overall response rate of 92.3 percent.

Based on the completed interviews, estimates for the entire population were developed using weighting factors derived from the original probability of selection in the sample. These factors were adjusted for variable rates of nonresponse across strata and inmate characteristics. Further adjustments were made to control the survey estimates to counts of jail inmates obtained

from the 1988 National Jail Census and the 1989 Sample Survey of Jails.

Accuracy of the estimates

The accuracy of the estimates depends on two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error is variation that may occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Nonsampling error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, differences in the interpretation of questions among inmates, recall difficulties, and processing errors. In any survey the full extent of the nonsampling error is never known.

The sampling error, as measured by an estimated standard error, varies by the size of the estimate and the size of the base population. Estimates of the standard errors have been calculated for the 1989 and 1983 surveys of jail inmates (see table 1). These standard errors may be used to construct confidence intervals around percentages in this report. For example, the 95 percent confidence interval around the percent of jail inmates in 1989 who were in jail for a drug offense is approximately 23.0 percent plus or minus 1.96 multiplied by 0.6 percent (or 21.8 percent to 24.2 percent).

These standard errors may also be used to test the statistical significance of the difference between two sample statistics by pooling the standard errors of the two sample estimates. For example, the standard error of the difference in the percent in jail for drug offenses in 1989 compared to 1983 would be .72 (or the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors in each year). The 95 percent confidence interval around the difference would be 1.96 multiplied by 0.72 percent (or 1.4 percent). Since the observed difference of 13.7 percent (23.0 percent minus 9.3 percent) is greater than 1.4 percent, the difference would be considered statistically significant.

All comparisons discussed in this report were statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. Because of the sample design, State, local or other subnational estimates cannot be made.

Self-reported information

Criminal history data are based on self-reported information provided by each respondent. Through a series of questions, inmates were asked to report on past probation sentences as juveniles and as adults and on past sentences to incarceration up to 10 prior times. For each sentence, the inmates were asked the offenses for which they were sentenced, the type of institution in which they served time, the date of admission, and

the length of time actually served. From this information, a criminal history profile was constructed. A recidivist was defined as an inmate who reported a sentence to probation or incarceration at any time in the past.

Drug use and treatment history data are also based on responses from the inmates. Inmates were asked a detailed set of questions about each of 10 types of drugs. These drugs included heroin; methadone used outside of a treatment program; amphetamines and barbiturates (alone and in combination); methaqualone (Quaaludes); cocaine or crack; LSD; PCP; and marihuana and hashish. Drug use histories were developed by examining the responses to questions for each of these drugs. Inmates who were unconvicted (awaiting arraignment, awaiting trial, or on trial) were not asked any questions about drug use during the month before the arrest for which they were currently detained or about drug use in the month before the first offense for which they had served time in the past.

Table 1. Standard errors of the estimated percentages, all jail inmates, 1989 and 1983

Base of the estimate and year	Estimated percentages					
	98 or 2	95 or 5	90 or 10	80 or 20	70 or 30	50
1,000						
1989	4.4 %	6.9 %	9.5 %	12.7 %	14.6 %	15.9 %
1983	3.1	4.8	6.6	8.7	10.0	10.9
5,000						
1989	2.0	3.1	4.3	5.7	6.5	7.1
1983	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.9
10,000						
1989	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.6	5.0
1983	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.5
25,000						
1989	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.2
1983	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2
50,000						
1989	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.2
1983	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5
100,000						
1989	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6
1983	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
200,000						
1989	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
1983	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
223,550 ^a						
1983	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
395,553 ^a						
1989	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

^aThe total number of jail inmates in 1983 and 1989.

Note: The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Each standard error when multiplied by 1.96 provides a 95 percent confidence interval around an estimated percentage. To calculate the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages, take the square root of the sum of each squared standard error for the percentages being compared.

Appendix 19

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989 Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989*, NCJ-130445 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data from these sources are based on yearend 1988 and 1989 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1989. As in past years, these 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. 15, 1990.

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 record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may revise their numbers in later years. Subsequent publications may therefore differ from data presented here.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31, 1989--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1989 regardless of location. Does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, pretrial detainees) merely housed in prisons.

Custody population, Dec. 31, 1989--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1989. Does not include

State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31, 1989--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1989, as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. 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 parolee was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates transferred to this State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (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 imprisoned 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 release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she 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.
Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.
Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause 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 trans-

ferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (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 Alaska 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 racial origin 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 ethnic origin is unknown.

Capital punishment explanatory notes

The statistics reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for a variety of reasons.

(1) Inmates under sentence of death are originally added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.

(2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the

year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1987 and entering prison custody in January 1988 would be counted as an admission in the 1988 report; the 1989 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1987. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1987 but who remains in the count until 1989 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1987 and 1988 reports.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and thus will differ from more recent counts.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988, failed to include 18 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1988: Florida (1), Georgia (1), Missouri (1), Nevada (1), Pennsylvania (4), Ohio (2), Oklahoma (7), and Tennessee (1). Twenty-five inmates had sentences of death removed in 1988 but were not reported: Alabama (1), Arizona (4), California (1), Florida (9), Georgia (1), Illinois (3), Louisiana (1), Mississippi (1), North Carolina (1), Pennsylvania (1), South Carolina (1), and Tennessee (1).

In 1989, five male prisoners of the Armed Forces were under a military death sentence for murder.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse record keeping 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 1989 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 1988 and 1989 figures. State inmates housed in local jails 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 re-

lease figure in order to balance the yearend 1988 count with the yearend 1989 count.

Alabama--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Other conditional releases: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Cause of death: Can specify only execution.

Alaska--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Include custody transfers of inmates under Alaska's jurisdiction from and to Federal and Minnesota facilities. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Race and ethnicity data were estimated.

Arizona--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised temporary releases, supervised discretionary releases and supervised work furloughs. Other releases: Include early releases to detainee and persons returned to prison pending a revocation hearing. The male/female breakdown for the 117 inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding in prisons is estimated, based proportionally on admissions.

Arkansas--Arkansas revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences of more than 1 year includes a small number of inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of persons released to supervision under the provisions of Arkansas' Act 309, 378, and 814. Race and ethnicity numbers were estimated.

California--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include a small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned to prison pending revocation hearings. Conditional release violators without new sentence: Include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory release with new sentence. Other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number in other admis-

sions categories. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some court-ordered releases. Supervised mandatory releases: Include some releases to parole. Other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number in other categories of releases. Unsented inmates: Include civil commitments of narcotic addicts and county diagnostic cases. Hispanic prisoners: Include only Mexican-Americans. Other Hispanic prisoners were categorized as non-Hispanic.

Colorado--Sentencing Information:

Reported population with sentences of more than 1 year includes a very small number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Jurisdiction counts for admissions, releases, and population characteristics: Exclude 401 men and 9 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Connecticut--New court commitments:

May include a small number of prisoners returned from appeal or bond and some probation violators entering with or without new sentences. Other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences: Include former residents of halfway houses and participants in the supervised home-release program. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation supervision. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and pardon discharges. Other conditional releases: Community residence releases under supervision similar to that for parolees. Unspecified causes of death: Unspecified in the Connecticut data system. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Connecticut.

Delaware--Delaware revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of male inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. New court commitments: Include some conditional release violators other than parolees, with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include those prisoners for whom a short-term movement became long term and a small number of admissions of unknown type. Unconditional releases, expi-

rations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Include those prisoners for whom a short-term movement became long term and a small number of releases of unknown type. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Delaware. Other race: Include Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

District of Columbia--The jurisdiction revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They are categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the detention center and having either no sentence or a maximum sentence of 1 year or less were included in the admissions, releases, and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is understated. Parole and other conditional release violators: The total number is actual; the counts of men within categories of violation are estimated. The female parole violators are counted as having new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences and those released to probation. Cause of death: No cause is specified in the District of Columbia's data system. Other transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Jurisdictional population totals: Include unsentenced inmates held for the first time in the District jail or detention center. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia. Race: Numbers estimated.

Federal prisons--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or

more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators with or without new sentences: The total number of parole violators is actual; however, the numbers in sentencing categories are estimated. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences released subject to conditions of probation. Other unconditional releases: Include persons released by court orders, pardons, and clemency. Other unconditional releases: Include persons released by court orders, pardons, and clemency. Other releases: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being admitted although they were already in the jurisdiction of a prison. Such prisoners had been released on writs or authorized temporary absences that became long term. Population total, unsentenced prisoners: Includes 1,837 men and 19 women held under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Florida--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Returns from appeal or bond hearings and other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number otherwise categorized. Include returns from authorized temporary absences on appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Include pardons, vacated sentences, and unconditional releases ordered by the Probation and Parole Commission. Other conditional releases: Include inmates released to supervised community release. Hispanic prisoners: Classified as prisoners of unknown race.

Georgia--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include some prisoners returning from appeal bond. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include fines, pardons, and suspended sentences. Other conditional releases: The Parole Board controls the conditional reprieve releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cannot specify cause that may include accidents. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pickup from jails. Race: Numbers estimated. Black prisoners: Include all persons of a race other than white.

Hawaii--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody totals are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated from information from Hawaii's Comprehensive Offender Monitoring and

Program Assessment System. New court commitments: May include a small number of probation violators or escapees returned to prison with or without new sentences as well as returns from appeal or bond. Other releases: Include 5 administrative discharges and 5 of unknown type. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Unknown race: Includes Puerto Ricans, prisoners of other Hispanic origin, and inmates who identified more than one racial background; however, prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry were counted as Asians or Pacific Islanders.

Idaho--Idaho revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of female inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. The population count for Dec. 31, 1989, excludes 121 men and 9 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include 4 inmates returned from Agreement on Detainer and 2 civil commitments. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: No cause is specified in Idaho's data system. Other releases: Include 4 inmates released to Agreement on Detainer. Racial and ethnic compositions are estimated based on history of percentages.

Illinois--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Data for inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with 1 year maximum sentences. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. Also include some returned violators with charges pending. Other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Include transfers and prisoners returning from a release on medical furlough, writ appeal, or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number in other categories of releases. Include transfers and prisoners leaving for a release on medical furlough, writ, appeal, or bond. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Indiana--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Jurisdictional population: Exclude 633 male inmates awaiting pickup from local jails. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include parole violators with or without new sentences and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Unconditional releases, commutations: The Parole Board determines the termination of sentences. Conditional releases, probations: Numbers estimated. Other conditional re-

leases: Releases to regulated community assignment.

Iowa--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators without new sentences: Include persons returned to prison to await a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Include safekeepers. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include prisoners who received executive commutations that free inmates immediately and unconditionally. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Include prisoners remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing at which they were returned to parole. Also included inmates released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kansas--Kansas revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences: Include some probation violators who should have been categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners under supervision similar to that for parolees. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kentucky--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Prisoners returned to prison by court. May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other releases: Court-ordered releases, conditional or unconditional. May include some releases to appeal or bond.

Louisiana--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases, pardons, and good-time releases. Other releases: Inmates whose types of release were unknown at the time of data collection. Race: Distinguished as white or black. Ethnicity: Not included in Louisiana's data system.

Maine--Maine revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of female inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other conditional release violators: Returns from probation. Escapees and AWOL prisoners returned to prison: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to Intensive Supervision Program.

Maryland--Category estimates: The admissions, releases, and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data count only inmates with maximum

sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other conditional release violators: Patuxent work release inmates returned from halfway houses. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May include a small number of releases to appeal or bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates from Patuxent Institution released to halfway houses.

Massachusetts--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimated. New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentences: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population with sentences of more than 1 year: Offenders who are sentenced to local correctional facilities for terms up to 2 1/2 years are excluded from counts of population, admissions, and releases; however, they may be included in reports about the jail population. Total jurisdiction population: Excluded 365 men and 12 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown race: The race of some Hispanics was not reported.

Michigan--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Include transfers from mental hospitals, Federal prisons, and prisons in other States. May include other long-term admissions such as writs or medical cases. Returns from appeal or bond: Contain the net difference between movements to and from courts. Unspecified causes of death: Causes unknown at the time of data collection. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Include transfers from mental hospitals, Federal prisons, and prisons in other States. May include other long-term releases such as writs or medical cases. Releases to appeal or bond: Contain the net difference between movements to and from courts. Asian and Pacific Islander prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Hispanic prisoners: Include only Mexican-Americans who are also categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Other Hispanic prisoners are classified as non-Hispanic.

Minnesota--Parole violators with new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases with new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases without new sentences.

Escapes and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include prisoners discharged after the Office of Adult Releases modified their sentences or after a court or executive order. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Prisoners of unknown race: Eleven non-Hispanic men categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Hispanic prisoners and prisoners of unknown race: Include 79 men and 1 woman, Hispanic, categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Unsented prisoners: Include 1 hold for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and 43 holds for the U.S. Marshals Service.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Include a small number of shock probation violators. Other admissions: Inmates awaiting a parole revocation hearing as well as returns from appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised earned releases, Governor's suspensions of sentence, and Emergency Powers Act releases. Other releases: Inmates who went back to prison pending a parole revocation hearing that subsequently returned them to community supervision.

Missouri--New court commitments: Include some shock probation commitments. May also include other conditional release violators returned to prison. Parole violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Escapes and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include returns from appeal or bond and shock probation. Other releases: Include releases to appeal or bond, commutations, court-ordered releases, and shock probation.

Montana--Montana revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of female inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Parole violators without new sentences: Include some other types of conditional release violators with new sentences.

Nebraska--Nebraska revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of female inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year to include women at the work release center. Parole violators without new sentences, men: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Nevada--New court commitments: May contain a small number of returns from appeal or bond. Escapes and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

New Hampshire--New court commitments: Include some prisoners returned from appeal or bond and may include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Include parole violators who

receive new sentences after readmission to prison. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

New Jersey--New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions. Other admissions: Inmates housed in county facilities to ease crowding who have not yet been entered into the department's information system. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The program provides a sanction that in severity lies between incarceration and probation. The category may also include some conditionally released prisoners returned with new sentences. Escapes and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to the Intensive Supervision Program. Total custody population: Includes county assistance housed inmates. Other race: Hispanic inmates who are not classified as white or black.

New Mexico--Parole violators without new sentences: May include parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators: Returns from community corrections program. Other conditional releases: Releases to community corrections programs.

New York--New York revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. New court commitments: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Types of admission unknown at the time of data collection. Unspecified causes of death: Causes unknown at the time of data collection. Other releases: Types of release unknown at the time of data collection. Hispanic prisoners and race: All Hispanic inmates, white and black are categorized as white.

North Carolina--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences and some other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapes and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. Although the maximum sentences of all such prisoners were more than 1 year, nearly all of them were included with those prisoners having sentences of 1 year or less. As a result, the counts of popu-

lation, admissions, and releases of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences are understated, and the population count of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less is overstated. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Paroles: Include some supervised mandatory releases. Other releases: Residual not accounted for in other categories; used to adjust the movement data to the yearend total. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; however, sentence length populations of more than 1 year and 1 year or less are estimated.

North Dakota--New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: The yearend total of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers: Include only prisoners transferred between prison and Ohio's Forensic Unit. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Race and Hispanic origin: Actual counts only of jurisdictional inmates in Ohio's custody.

Oklahoma--New court commitments: Include an undetermined number of conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Sentencing information: The counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year may include a very small number of inmates with sentences of 1 year. Escapes and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include legislative cap releases (Senate Bill 445). Deaths: An inmate on escape status died in a car accident. Other releases: Types of release unknown at the time of data collection. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Oregon--Parole violators without new sentences: Include some returned parolees whose revocation status was unknown at the time of admission. Escapes and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Pennsylvania--Parole violators with or without new sentences: Include 1,601 men and 33 women returned to State incarceration by the Board of Probation and Parole. They entered on their original sentences and not as technical or convicted parole violators. Their count was divided between violators with new sentences and violators without new sentences according to the ratios of actual convicted or technical parole violators. Thus, 658 men and 14 women were categorized as parole violators with new sentences, and 943

men and 19 women were categorized as parole violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes an undetermined number of men and women who had been admitted to prison for parole violations and then released after a revocation hearing on their original paroles. Other releases: Types of release unknown at the time of data collection.

Rhode Island--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Other admissions: Returned from erroneous release to probation. Other releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--New court commitments: Include a very small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and offenders who paid fines. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections under the Emergency Powers Act.

South Dakota--South Dakota revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year.

Tennessee--Tennessee revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year to include inmates housed in local jails, solely to ease overcrowding. Total admissions and releases: Total counts are actual, detailed categories are estimated. Sentencing information: Include 52 men and 8 women with a year or less maximum sentence in the movement and population counts of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Releases to parole: Include some mandatory releases to supervision. Unknown race: Includes all inmates who are not classified as white or black. Ethnicity: Tennessee's data system does not distinguish Hispanic origin.

Texas--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with or without new sentences: All parole violators reported as having

new sentences. Other conditional release violators with or without new sentences: All conditional release violators reported as having new sentences. Other admissions and other releases: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being released even though they remained in the jurisdiction of a prison. Include prisoners returning from or leaving for long-term bench warrants and medical furloughs. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other race: Includes 9,088 men and 279 women of Hispanic origin.

Utah--Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates whose sentences were terminated by the Board of Pardons.

Vermont--Parole violators with or without new sentences: May include an undetermined number of other conditional release violators returned. Combined prison and jail populations: Numbers reflect the populations of an integrated jail and prison system. "Lockups" operated by some cities and counties are excluded. Population counts: Made Dec. 4, 1989. Race: Numbers estimated, with less than 0.5 percent of the men classified as non-white.

Virginia--Other admissions: Include parole revocations pending (both discretionary and mandatory), transfers, and returns from appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases. Supervised mandatory releases and paroles: Include an undetermined number of persons who were returned to prison pending revocation of discretionary and mandatory parole, for whom no revocation occurred, who are being returned to parole or other supervised status. Also include releases to detainer. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Prisoners housed in jails to ease prison crowding: Include those with outstanding warrants and those being held in jail.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other race: Include inmates with mixed racial origins.

West Virginia--West Virginia revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts, men: Based on custody data. New court commitments, men: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Conditional releases, probation, men: Include some releases to court jurisdiction of inmates declared unfit to remain in a particular minimum security facility. Other releases, men: Court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown. Jurisdiction population total, men: Excludes some inmates awaiting pickup from jails where they were housed solely to ease prison crowding.

Wisconsin--Wisconsin revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1988, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more

than 1 year. Transfers from other jurisdictions: An undetermined number of inmates may be included in other admissions categories. Other conditional releases: Special Action early releases. Other releases: Court-ordered releases, for which conditions, if any, are unknown.

Wyoming--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include a small number of administrative turnovers--the start of a consecutive sentence. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers--the end of one sentence to be followed by another. Other releases: Releases to detainer. Other race, men: Includes Hispanic prisoners.

Appendix 20

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985 Methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1985*, NCJ-123522 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 6-9. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) sought to collect data on all prison admissions and releases and on all parole entries and releases for calendar year 1985. Thirty-six States and the District of Columbia provided data on prison admissions, releases, and parole entries for 1985. Thirty-six States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons provided data on discharges from parole in 1985. States participating in the program were Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Multiple admissions or releases per person during the year were recorded as separate events. The NCRP data covered prisoners admitted to or released from custody regardless of the jurisdiction where the prisoner was sentenced. Persons who were sentenced to a State prison but were admitted to or released from the custody of a local jail were included in the NCRP.

Beginning in 1983 all sentenced inmates, including those with a sentence of a year or less, were counted. To assure greater comparability across jurisdictions, the 1985 report includes only inmates with a sentence of more than a year.

Data on sentence length refer to the offense with the longest sentence. Whenever a sentence had both a minimum and a maximum term, the maximum was used to define the sentence length. A life sentence was defined as any prison sentence with a fixed or maximum term of life in prison, regardless of the possibility of parole.

Time served refers to the amount of time spent in prison between the date of admission and the date of release or to the amount of time spent on parole between the date of prison release and the date of parole discharge. Time served in prison underestimates the actual time served because data on time spent in jail that was credited to the prison sentence for the current offense were not available for most inmates. All tables present data for time served in prison only.

On average, people spent about 3 months in jail prior to entering prison; adding this figure to the reported time served in prison may provide a better estimate of the actual time served in confinement. Additionally, time spent in jail is related to the seriousness of the offense. The more serious the offense, the more time a person is likely to spend in jail.

Total time under supervision was calculated by adding time spent in prison and time spent on parole. Once again, adding jail-time credits may provide a better estimate of the total time under supervision.

The medians were calculated from ungrouped data, since sentencing data do not conform to the standard assumptions permitting calculations from grouped data. Because nearly all sentences are multiples of 12-month units, the assumption of an even distribution of values within groups is not met. Therefore, a shift of only a few cases may increase or decrease the median by 12 months.

In contrast to the calculation of medians, mean sentence lengths excluded prisoners with a sentence of life in prison or death. Medians are sensitive to the uneven distribution of cases; means are strongly influenced by extreme values. Because of the limitations of each measure, both medians and means were reported for sentence length.

Time served data do not group at 12-month intervals. Both medians and means have been reported to provide a more accurate summary of the data.

Offenses within categories

Each jurisdiction's offenses were recoded to a common set of offense codes. Attempts and conspiracies were included with completed offenses, except for attempted murders and conspiracies to commit murder, which were classified as assaults.

Offense types include the following offenses:

Homicide--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, voluntary manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and unspecified homicide.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary manslaughter.

Murder--murder and felony murder.

Manslaughter--negligent manslaughter, vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and negligent homicide.

Nonnegligent manslaughter--voluntary manslaughter, nonnegligent manslaughter, and aggravated manslaughter.

Unspecified homicide--homicide and homicide type not specified.

Kidnaping--abduction, kidnaping, and felonious restraint.

Rape--forcible rape, aggravated rape, and sexual intercourse without consent.

Other sexual assault--statutory rape, carnal abuse, gross sexual imposition by force, fondling, child molestation, and lewd acts with children.

Robbery--unarmed robbery, armed robbery, aggravated robbery, and forcible purse snatching.

Assault--attempted murder, simple assault, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, vehicular assault, and criminal injury to persons.

Other violent--extortion, intimidation, hit-and-run driving, child abuse, and criminal endangerment against a person.

Burglary--breaking and entering, burglary, and safecracking.

Larceny--theft, petty larceny, and grand larceny.

Motor vehicle theft--auto theft, conversion of an automobile, receiving and transferring a stolen vehicle, unauthorized use of a vehicle, and unauthorized entry of a vehicle.

Arson--arson and burning a thing of value.

Fraud--worthless checks, uttering, obtaining money by false pretenses, credit card fraud, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement.

Stolen property--possession, transportation, receiving, or selling of stolen property.

Other property--destruction of property, vandalism, criminal tampering, trespassing, entering without breaking, and possession of burglary tools.

Drug possession--possession or use of controlled substances.

Drug trafficking--importation, manufacture, sale, or delivery of controlled substances; possession with intent to sell.

Other drug--forging or uttering a false prescription for a controlled substance; possession of drug paraphernalia, unknown drug offenses, and violations of controlled substance acts where the type of violation was unspecified.

Weapons--unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, transportation, or possession of a deadly or dangerous weapon.

Other public-order--escape from custody, court offenses, obstruction, driving while intoxicated, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and

decency violations, commercialized vice, and liquor law violations.

Other offenses--juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Hispanic origin

In Colorado, Michigan, and Oklahoma, Hispanics include Mexican Americans only.

In New York, Hispanics include only persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

Federal data on Hispanic inmates were not available for persons entering prison before July 1983.

Education

Data on education in Maryland and Michigan include credits for education received after entering prison.

Minimum prison sentence

Maryland did not report "minimum sentence" because there is no statute establishing minimum sentence.

Admission date

Data on date of admission in New York, Texas, and Wyoming refer to the original admission date, rather than the most recent date, if inmates had been released and then returned.

For Federal offenders the date of sentencing is provided instead of the date of admission. This date is accurate for only new court commitments.

Admission type

Colorado and Ohio--"new court commitments" includes some parole violators.

Minnesota--"new court commitments" includes probation violators.

Wyoming--"transfers" includes an unknown number of transfers within the State prison system.

Delaware--"transfers" includes inmates returned to Delaware after being tried in another State.

Massachusetts--"transfers" includes returns to prison after court appearance, temporary interstate transfers, transfers from other States, Federal transfers, transfers from county to State custody, and transfers from other secure facilities.

Nebraska--reported the following types of admissions: regular, multiple-offender, evaluator, Federal safekeeper, county safekeeper, and other. Since these could not be translated into the NCRP categories, they were coded as "missing/invalid data entries."

Oklahoma--reported only the following types of admissions: new court commitments,

transfers, and parole revocations with no new sentence.

Tennessee--data on admission type were only available for half the cases.

New York--there are no probation revocations because probation is considered a county function.

North Carolina--"probation revocation" includes persons whose parole status was pending.

Minnesota--"parole revocation with or without new sentence" includes mandatory parole violators returned and work release violators returned.

Pennsylvania--"parole revocation, no sentence information" includes parole revocations with recommitment decisions pending.

North Carolina--"parole revocation, no sentence information" includes all parole violators with or without new sentences as well as pending parole revocations.

South Carolina--"parole revocation, no sentence information" includes revocation of "supervised furlough II releases" and Emergency Powers Act releases.

Texas--"parole revocation, no sentence information" and "mandatory parole revocation, no sentence information" include all parole revocations, with or without new sentences.

Wisconsin--"parole revocations, new sentence" and "parole revocation, no new sentence" include returns of inmates released early because of overcrowding.

New York--"mandatory parole revocation with or without new sentence" includes the return of inmates who were granted early release for goodtime served.

On parole release records in New York, data on admission type were reported only for parole violators with no new sentence.

North Carolina--"mandatory parole revocation, no sentence information" includes all mandatory parole violators with or without new sentences as well as pending mandatory parole revocations.

Pennsylvania--"escapees returned" are not considered escapes until returned from court.

South Carolina--"escapees returned" are not counted as admissions.

Texas--"not known" includes inmates returning from vocational or educational programs.

Offenses

Colorado--offenses may include offenses added after admission if they are more serious than the admitting offense.

Minnesota--provides only one offense for each prisoner or parolee, which is the most recent, not the most serious.

North Carolina--reports only one offense per inmate, the offense with the longest maximum sentence.

Federal prisoners--only two offenses per inmate are reported, usually the two most

serious. If an inmate receives an additional offense after admission that is more serious than the original offenses, the inmate's record is updated to show that offense.

Maximum sentence and total maximum sentence

Illinois, Maryland, and Wyoming--persons receiving indeterminate sentences were reported as "not known" on sentence length.

Virginia--three admission records, three prison release records, and a small but unknown number of parole records incorrectly coded death sentences as "not known."

Prison release date

In the Federal prison system and Maryland, the prison release date on parole exit records is the date parole supervision begins, not the actual release date.

Prison release method

Massachusetts--"parole board decision" includes some inmates released by the Massachusetts parole board to another parole board.

New York--"parole board decision" includes inmates who received a commutation or pardon.

North Carolina--"parole board decision" includes some inmates released by the Division of Prisons.

Pennsylvania--does not distinguish "parole board decision" from "mandatory parole releases."

South Carolina--on prison release records "parole board decision" includes inmates released from a Youthful Offenders Act sentence to a straight sentence and vice versa. On parole release records, "parole board decision" includes inmates released to supervised furlough.

Wisconsin--"parole board decision" includes early releases because of overcrowding.

New York--"mandatory parole releases" includes early releases for goodtime served.

Minnesota--"other conditional" releases consists of work releases.

Mississippi--"other conditional releases" includes split sentences, work releases, and supervised earned releases.

Ohio--"other conditional releases" consists of releases for educational or vocational purposes, inmates paroled or shock paroled, on detainer, and under interstate compact.

Oklahoma--"other conditional releases" consists of releases to a community treatment center.

Pennsylvania--"other conditional releases" consists of court-ordered paroles.

South Carolina--"other conditional releases" consists of persons released by the Emergency Powers Act.

Texas--"other conditional releases" consists of conditional pardons.

Wyoming--"other conditional releases" consists of paroles to detainee. These are prisoners paroled under the authority of Federal Immigration officials.

California Youth Authority--"other unconditional releases" includes discharges to Federal or other prisons.

Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Texas, and Wyoming--"other unconditional releases" consists of court-ordered releases.

Minnesota--"other unconditional releases" consists of discharges of persons with indeterminate sentences by the releasing authority.

Mississippi--"other unconditional releases" includes shock probation, court suspensions, and court-ordered releases.

Nebraska--"other unconditional releases" consists of persons whose sentences were vacated.

Tennessee--"other unconditional releases" consists of unconditional releases to probation.

Ohio--"other releases" consists of inmates-at-large who did not belong to any other NCRP category.

Texas--"other releases" includes inmates released to attend vocational or educational facilities.

Parole release method

The **California Youth Authority's** figure for "returned to prison or jail" includes only those inmates returned to the California Youth Authority.

In the **Federal prison system**, "discharged, completion of term" includes absconders.

Ohio--"discharged, completion of term" includes all parole releases because Ohio can only provide information for final releases.

Nebraska--parole exit file does not include parole violators returned to prison.

New York--"other releases" includes parole board decisions (discretionary after 3 years); court-ordered releases; new revocations, not pursued; and cases in the revocation process in which statutory requirements were not fulfilled.

Pennsylvania--"other releases" includes parole board case closures for persons who have reached their maximum expiration date and who are in one of the following categories: criminal charges pending, absconders, or returned to home State.

Appendix 21

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report Survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), pp. 1-8, A1-A9. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) was conducted as of Sept. 30, 1989. The 1989 NDATUS was a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), with other Federal agencies also cooperating in the survey. The NDATUS is a national survey which is designed to measure the location, scope, and the characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The NDATUS is the only survey that includes private as well as publicly funded programs. Data collected from all treatment units include unit identification, type and scope of services provided, client capacity and utilization, selected client characteristics, sources of funding, and staffing. Prevention type facilities completed a partial survey, which includes data on unit identification and types and scope of services provided. Unless otherwise noted, all data are based on information collected as of Sept. 30, 1989.

The 1989 NDATUS was largely dependent on participation from the States to ensure proper identification of all existing active units, including new or closed units, and to assist in distributing and collecting the NDATUS forms from the participating units. Although the level of effort involved in reviewing and editing the NDATUS forms varied by State, a representative from each State attended formal training sessions to assure that he or she possessed sufficient expertise to perform the required survey functions and to provide assistance to the reporting units. To further clarify the reporting requirements, each State and reporting unit was provided a manual

containing item-by-item instructions and a glossary of definitions. On-site technical assistance was available and offered to all States. In three cases such assistance was requested and provided. In all other cases technical assistance to State staff was handled by telephone.

For this survey, an individual was counted as an active client if the following three criteria were met: (1) the individual had been admitted to treatment and a treatment plan had been developed; (2) the individual had been seen on a scheduled appointment basis at least once during September 1989; (3) the individual had not been discharged from treatment by Sept. 30, 1989. For inpatients and residential patients, this definition applied to active clients as of Sept. 30, 1989. For outpatients, individuals were to be counted as active if they received treatment between Sept. 1 and Sept. 30, 1989.

Sample size

A total of 9,608 units reported data to the 1989 NDATUS. However, most of the data presented are restricted to the 7,759 units that provide actual treatment services to drug abuse and/or alcoholism clients. A total of 13,345 preprinted forms were mailed to the States for distribution to the programs or units. In addition, new units identified by the States were surveyed using blank forms. A total of 13,893 treatment and prevention units were surveyed. Of these units, 1,563 were either closed, reported at the program level, were no longer appropriate for inclusion in NDATUS (i.e., no longer served substance abuse clients), or reflected duplicate forms. Thus of the total surveyed 12,330 units were considered to be active units (although whether they are treatment units is not known where no response was received). Altogether, 9,608 units responded to the NDATUS, and 2,722 units did not respond. The 1989 NDATUS therefore had an overall response rate of 77.9 percent.

Data limitations

There are certain procedural considerations and limitations which must be taken into account when interpreting the data from the 1989 NDATUS. The following issues should be considered:

While NDATUS attempts to obtain responses from all known treatment units, it is a voluntary survey. Consequently, it has less than a 100 percent response rate. While the response rate is believed to be very high among treatment units, it must be recognized that treatment units which did not respond to the survey are not reflected in the data presented.

Data on the number of reporting units from the 1989 NDATUS are not comparable to data collected prior to 1987 and do not correspond precisely to the 1987 NDATUS data. In the 1987 NDATUS, States were given the option of allowing units to report aggregate data at the administrative or program level rather than at the clinic level. This option had not been available in previous NDATUS efforts. Under the option, a program consisting of a number of clinics may now report data for the entire program on one survey form rather than submitting a separate survey form for each clinic in the program. Since each completed survey was counted as a single reporting unit, this optional change in reporting level had the effect of reducing the number of currently operating units when compared to previous NDATUS surveys prior to 1987. It should be noted that if the choice was made to report at the program level, then the program level entry was the only one that appeared in the National Directory. While the data on numbers of units were rendered incomparable between NDATUS efforts because of the optional change in reporting level, the data on numbers of clients were not affected by the change in reporting level. Client data were unaffected because capacity, clients in treatment, and client characteristics, etc., from all component clinics were included in the program level response. The choice to report at the program level was made either at the State level or by the units themselves. Thus the degree of reporting at the program level varied within and across States and probably varied between the 1987 NDATUS and the 1989 NDATUS.

Because NDATUS is based on a reference date, the data reported include only those clients who were in treatment as of Sept. 30, 1989. The definition of "in treatment" includes inpatients who were in the unit on Sept. 30, 1989 and outpatients who had been seen at least once during September 1989. Clients need not have actually been seen on that date to be reported but must have been currently enrolled in the treatment program. Exceptions to the reference point reporting procedures include data on funding, on the annual unduplicated client count, and on staffing. The first two of these items cover a 12-month period, and the third covers a one-month period. The funding data, as discussed below, are based on a 12-month period that included the reference date; this period may vary from one unit to another. The unduplicated count of clients is the number of different clients a unit served in the 12-month period ending with Sept. 30, 1989; thus, it is only unduplicated within units. As clients could be treated at more than one unit reporting to NDATUS within the time period covered, tabulations of the unduplicated annual client count variable may, in fact, include some multiple counting. Staffing data include all staff who worked during the month of

September, regardless of whether they were still working on Sept. 30, 1989.

Since both drug abuse and alcoholism clients are reported in the combined units, it is necessary to unduplicate the count of combined units when totaling the data from units providing services to all drug abuse or all alcoholism clients. The clients can be summed, but the units cannot be totaled without counting the combined units twice.

Data on budgeted capacity by treatment modality (drug abuse) and type of care (alcoholism), especially in combined units, must be treated with caution. The inpatient or residential capacity is determined by the unit's total number of beds. However, it should be noted that in units providing multiple types of services, the same beds could be used by clients in different treatment modalities or types of care. Of greater concern is the problem of establishing a budgeted capacity figure for an outpatient unit, since some of the units responded that they had "unlimited capacity" or were unable to provide any estimate of outpatient capacity. Units that did not report budgeted capacity were excluded from the calculations of utilization rates. The utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual number of clients by the budgeted capacity and reporting the result as a percentage.

Client caseload matrices for drug abuse and alcoholism treatment did not collect the same data items. The drug abuse matrix collected data by treatment modality and environment whereas the alcoholism matrix collected data by type of care and facility location. As units could provide multiple types of services, these matrices could contain multiple entries reflecting clients receiving different types of services. In such cases the data processing procedures ensured that the totals equaled the sum of clients receiving each type of service. Client demographic data were collected for drug abuse clients and alcoholism clients separately from the client caseload matrices. In the case of combined units, demographic data were collected separately for drug abuse clients and alcoholism clients. The total for each demographic category (i.e., age, gender, and race/ethnicity) was set equal to the number of clients reported in the client caseload matrix. Any initial discrepancy between the demographic total and the caseload total was included in the "unknown" demographic category. The "unknown" category, however, is excluded from any calculations based on demographic data.

In many combined units the patients' primary diagnoses did not allow a differentiation between alcoholism and drug abuse clients. In contrast to the 1987 NDATUS, however, no attempt was made to artificially allocate clients or other data between the alcoholism

and drug abuse categories; data were accepted as reported. Readers should bear in mind the underlying problem of dual diagnoses, since any procedure in handling the data will lead to a degree of arbitrariness in defining all of the drug abuse clients or all of the alcoholism clients. To avoid the loss of usable information, observations with missing, incomplete, or invalid information for individual items were retained and are excluded only from tabulations involving those items. Thus, the number of treatment units on which related tables are based varies somewhat from table to table.

The NDATAUS is a census of units, not individuals. Readers are cautioned that data on client characteristics are aggregate attributes of the units and do not represent the characteristics of individual clients. Data collected in different matrices are only indirectly related. For example, data on patient characteristics were reported in a separate matrix from data on the sources of funding. Therefore, the relationship between the funding and the characteristics of the clients can only be analyzed indirectly.

Two tabulation conventions should be noted. First, tabulations of treatment facilities are based on facilities which reported either budgeted capacity or actual clients on Sept. 30, 1989. Second, tables showing utilization rates are based on data from facilities that reported budgeted capacity; units that reported actual clients but no budgeted capacity are excluded from these tables.

Definitions of terms

Actual clients in treatment--The actual number of active clients being treated in each type of care/modality and facility location/environment as of Sept. 30, 1989.

Aftercare/followup services--Provided after the cessation of routine treatment or recovery services provided by the unit.

Aversive techniques--Behavioral approaches to the treatment of drug abusers or alcoholics that include the use of procedures which punish unwanted actions and behaviors.

Black (not of Hispanic origin)--A person having origins in any of the peoples of sub-Saharan Africa or Haiti who does not self-classify as Hispanic.

Budgeted capacity or capacity of treatment--The maximum number of individuals who could be enrolled as active clients as of Sept. 30, 1989 given the unit's staffing, funding, and physical facility at that time. For residential and other 24-hour care units, treatment capacity is equal to the number of beds available at the unit. For outpatient units, treatment capacity reflects the maximum active client caseload a unit could carry. This maximum caseload would depend upon such factors as the percentage of staff hours

devoted to direct client care, the average length of counseling sessions, and the frequency of client visits to the unit.

Child care services--Services which provide care for minor children of active clients, including supervised activities.

Crisis intervention services--Activities which provide information about the availability of services and/or provide services directly to a person on an outpatient basis when he/she is in a crisis situation. A hotline could provide this service by referring a person for emergency care or to an appropriate treatment unit.

Driving while intoxicated/alcohol safety action program (DWI/ASAP)--These programs are designed to educate or provide referral or treatment services to persons who are arrested for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) or Driving Under the Influence (DUI). In California, these offenses are known as first offender and multi-offender drinking driver programs.

Early intervention services--These services are intended to encourage persons to seek early help for their alcohol and drug problems, provide crisis services, educate the helping professions to recognize persons with substance abuse problems and to offer appropriate services, and the like.

Employee assistance program (EAP) services--Services designed to assist employees in overcoming job performance problems. The program provides or arranges services for employees or their collaterals, which can include diagnosis, referral, counseling, education, treatment or rehabilitation, etc. The services can also include marketing of an employee assistance program.

Family counseling/therapy services--Services which are provided during the same session to members of a family/collateral group.

Group counseling/therapy services--Services which are provided to a group of clients by unit staff members. This would include but not be limited to psychotherapy, insight therapy, reality therapy, transactional analysis, and the various types of expressive groups.

Hispanic--A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and all other Spanish cultures and origins, regardless of race (includes Central and South America and Spain).

Individual counseling/therapy services--Services which are provided to a client on a one-to-one basis by a unit staff member.

Outreach services--Outreach activities involve efforts in the community for early case-finding and early intervention services to drug and alcohol abusers. These services would also include efforts to educate various groups about drug and alcohol abuse.

Physical examination services--A medical examination by (or supervised by) a physician or other health professional to determine the status of an individual's health.

Research services--Activities performed by unit staff to systematically collect and/or analyze empirical data based on the scientific model of developing knowledge.

Self-help group services--Independent support groups or fellowships organized by and for drug abusers, alcoholics or their collaterals to help members achieve and maintain abstinence from and/or cope with the effects of licit or illicit drugs and alcohol. Examples are Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Women for Sobriety, Al Anon or other non-professionally led groups such as Al Anon-Adult Children of Alcoholics.

Teen suicide prevention services--Services for youth, family members, and peers designed to educate, prevent, or intervene in teen suicidal behavior.

Transportation services--A service designed to provide a client with the means to travel or to move from place to place by auto or bus or other conveyance.

Treatment unit--A facility having: (1) a formal structured arrangement for alcohol or drug abuse treatment or recovery using alcohol or drug-specified personnel; and (2) a designated portion of the facility (or resources) for treatment services; and (3) an allocated budget for such treatment services. A treatment unit must directly provide services to clients at the facility's location. The unit usually offers some form of initial evaluation or diagnosis of its clients and, thereafter, may include a wide range of different services, such as counseling, job placement, or other rehabilitation services. This is also referred to as a recovery unit in some States.

Unduplicated annual client count--The number of different clients a unit served in the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1989. This number is unduplicated only within units. As clients could be treated at more than one unit reporting to NDATAUS at some time during the 12-month reference period, tabulations of the unduplicated annual count may in fact include some multiple counting.

White (not of Hispanic origin)--A Caucasian person having origins in any of the people of Europe (includes Portugal), North Africa, or the Middle East.

List of index reference terms

Abortion
Abuse and neglect
AIDS
Air piracy
Alcohol
Aliens
Amphetamines
Antitrust
Appeals
Arrests
Arson
Assault
Attitudes
Attorney general
Auto theft
Ball
Barbiturates
Bombings
Bribery
Budget
Burglary
Capital punishment
Child abuse and neglect
Cigarettes
Clearance rates
Clemency
Cocaine
Commutations
Compensation
Controlled substances
Corrections
Counsel
Counterfeiting
Courts
Courts-martial
Crime
Crime insurance
Curfew and loitering laws
Death penalty
Deaths
Defendants
Delinquency
Detention, pretrial
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Embezzlement
Employment
Executions
Expenditures
Explosives
Extortion
Family and children
Felonies
Firearms
Fires
Forgery and counterfeiting
Fraud

Gambling
Grand jury
Guilty pleas
Guns
Handguns
Hashish
Heroin
Hijackings
Homicide
Households touched by crime
Immigration
Immunity
Internal Revenue Service
Jails
Judges
Juries
Juvenile corrections
Juvenile courts
Juvenile delinquency
Juvenile institutions
Kidnaping
Larceny-theft
Law enforcement
Lawyers
Liquor laws
Loansharking
Magistrates
Marihuana
Misdemeanors
Motor vehicle theft
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
Narcotic drug laws
National Crime Survey
Obscenity
Offenders
Offenses known to police
Opinion polls
Pardons
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Payroll
Penitentiary
Personnel
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Pocket-picking
Police
Pornography
Prisoners
Prisons
Probation
Property crime
Prosecution
Prostitution and commercialized vice
Public defense
Public officials
Public opinion
Purse-snatching
Racketeering
Rape, forcible
Rehabilitation programs
Revocation
Robbery
Runaways
Securities and Exchange Commission
Seizures
Self-reported criminal activity
Sentences
Sex offenses
Shoplifting

Status offenders
Stolen property
Suspicion
Tax law violations
Terrorism
Traffic violations
Trials
Uniform Crime Reports
U.S. Air Force
U.S. Army
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Courts of Appeal
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. District Courts
U.S. Marine Corps
U.S. Marshals Service
U.S. Navy
U.S. Pardon Attorney
U.S. Parole Commission
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Supreme Court
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- Drugs
- Public opinion

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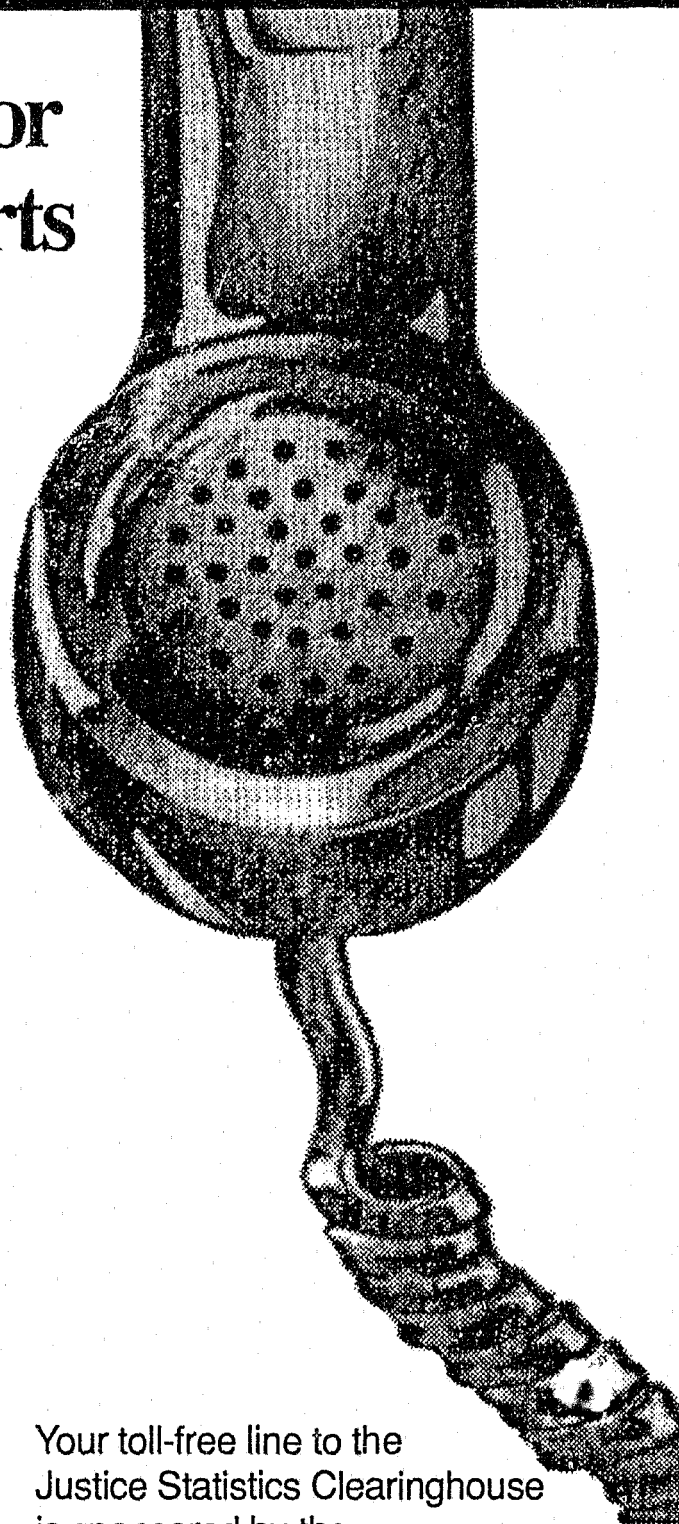
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