

Bureau of Justice Statistics

SOURCEBOOK

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OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1992

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143496

th Anniversary Edition

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

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OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1992

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This project was supported by Agreement No. 92-BJ-R-026 awarded to The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York, by the U.S. Department of Justice and is currently supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979; the project, entitled "Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics," is being directed by Kathleen Maguire and Ann L. Pastore, and is being monitored for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by Sue A. Lindgren. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
NCJ-143496

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Acting Director

Foreword

I am very pleased to be able to announce that the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics is now 20 years old. Each year, more than 20,000 libraries, scholars, students, and practitioners request copies of this unique reference volume on crime and the administration of justice. This Sourcebook for 1992 commemorates two decades of partnership between the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), known in 1973 as the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and the staff of what is now known as the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center at the State University of New York at Albany. Two of the veterans of the Sourcebook, present since the beginning, are Sue Lindgren of BJS and Ann Pastore of the Hindelang Center, who have maintained the document's vitality and consistently improved its content and utility.

Over the years, more than 50 people have been part of the project staff, each contributing to the success of the Sourcebook. Mike Hindelang, the principal intellectual architect of the Sourcebook and the namesake for the Criminal Justice Research Center, initiated a standard of excellence that became a tradition for those who followed him.

The Sourcebook, from the very start, was conceived as an annual chronicle of what is known about crime and the justice system and the public's attitudes towards both. To help establish its significance for the field, advisors such as Al Biderman, Don Gottfredson, Clarence Kelley, Milt Luger, Jim McCafferty, Vince O'Leary, Leslie Wilkins, and many others were enlisted to garner the academic and practitioner support necessary.

On behalf of BJS, I want to extend my appreciation and congratulations on reaching this important milestone of achievement.

Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Acting Director

SUGGESTED CITATION

Kathleen Maguire, Ann L. Pastore, and Timothy J. Flanagan, eds., *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1992*. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1992, by Kathleen Maguire (and others).

"NCJ-143496"

1. Criminal statistics--United States. 2. Criminal justice, administration of--United States--Statistics. 3. Corrections--United States--Statistics.
I. Author. II. Title.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, an agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, is part of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Preface

This anniversary edition of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* marks 20 years of collaboration between the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center. This collaboration began with the idea of making criminal justice statistical data available to researchers, policymakers, and practitioners. Professor Michael J. Hindelang submitted the original funding application to the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS), the BJS predecessor agency at the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, in 1972. He wrote that "there is no central catalog (much less a central volume containing the statistics themselves) to which planners, researchers, and operating agency personnel can turn for information which may be critical to the satisfactory performance of their duties. Indeed, it is probable that many of the people to whom such statistics would be of considerable utility, are unaware of the existence of many statistics which are available." Professor Hindelang argued that because such information was expensive to collect and maintain, one way to make information systems development cost-effective was to increase the utilization of the data for decisionmaking, policy development and research. Hence, the "Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project" took as its primary goal "to pull together into a single volume available criminal justice and related statistics which may be of use to professionals in the general criminal justice area," and the principal product would be a "comprehensive, easy to use sourcebook of basic information about criminal activity, criminal justice processing, criminal justice expenditures, and related subjects."

Twenty years later, the need for such a volume remains. Although the development of criminal justice information systems during the past two decades has been impressive, the decentralized nature of American criminal justice continues to hinder the development of comprehensive information systems. However, a number of major new sources of statistical information on crime and criminal justice have become available since the first edition of *Sourcebook*. For example, the Bureau of Justice Statistics' National Crime Victimization Survey, the series of Surveys of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, and the reports of the Monitoring the Future Project describing self-reported criminal behavior have been developed. Such data efforts expand the knowledge of the criminal justice field and its responses to the problems presented by crime. The development of

these and other sources of criminal justice information can be traced in the pages of *Sourcebook* over the past two decades.

The *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* has been well received and actively used in the field of criminal justice. Reviewers have called it the "Statistical Abstract of Criminal Justice" and the first point of reference for research on criminal justice statistics. *Sourcebook* is widely used as a source of authority in scholarly journals, criminal justice textbooks, government reports, and even Supreme Court decisions. Among our tens of thousands of users are Federal, State, and local government agency personnel working in law enforcement, courts, and correctional settings; academic researchers; students; libraries; journalists; wire services; and international organizations. *Sourcebook's* wide usage is testimony to the soundness of the original idea of creating a consistent, easy-to-use single source of criminal justice statistical information.

The first draft of the original *Sourcebook* contained seventeen chapters. They included sections on "offenses known to law enforcement agencies," "sentences and sentencing," separate chapters on probation, incarceration and parole, "interceptions of wire and oral communications," and "cost of crime." After consultation with a distinguished project advisory board and officials of NCJISS, the organizational format of six sections was adopted for the first *Sourcebook*, published in August 1973. That organization has served us well, as we have found over the years that a wide range of emerging topics can be accommodated within the book's structure. In the early 1980s, the *Sourcebook* was redesigned to improve the readability of the tables and graphs, and to allow for easier access to the data presented. We strive to improve *Sourcebook's* appearance with each edition. In the future, we look forward to applying the emerging technologies in the area of information dissemination, such as CD-ROM and Internet, to *Sourcebook*.

A major factor in the success of the project has been that it has attracted a very capable staff at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center. During the past two decades, many individuals have served as editors, researchers, and production staff for *Sourcebook*. In addition, those who make data available to *Sourcebook* enable it to be as complete a volume as possible. Contributors from all levels of government and private sources, as well as researchers have worked with *Sourcebook* staff members. We would like to thank everyone who has helped make *Sourcebook* a success through the years.

As the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* begins its third decade, we hope that it continues to serve an important role in crimi-

nal justice research, practice, and policy development. It is with an understanding of the role of *Sourcebook* as a reference tool and to the legacy of excellence left by Michael J. Hindelang that its editors are committed to producing the most accurate and useful volume every year.

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For your information

This is the 20th annual *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*. It brings together in a single volume nationwide data of interest to the criminal justice community.

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.

The objective of *Sourcebook* is to compile information from a variety of sources in order to make it accessible to a wide audience. In order to be included in *Sourcebook*, the data must meet two standards. First, the information must be national in scope or of nationwide relevance. Nearly all the data presented 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. Second, the data must be methodologically sound with respect to sampling procedures, data collection methods, estimation procedures, and readability of the information.

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; gun control; drug use; and ratings of law enforcement and judicial system performance.

(3) Nature and Distribution of Known Offenses presents data from several indicators of the extent of illegal activities. They include surveys of individuals and households that may have been victims of crime; proportions of persons reporting that they have used

various drugs or participated in other illegal activities; and law enforcement agency counts of offenses reported to them.

(4) Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested includes tabulations of arrests by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods and assets 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, juveniles in custody, population and movement of inmates of State and Federal prisons, and characteristics of State and Federal prison inmates. The section 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 selected 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, explanatory text is presented in the *Sourcebook*. These appendices add information or clarify the data presented, but readers should consult the original sources for 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 fiscal years while those in another are expressed only in calendar years. It is best to check a table's explanatory note to verify the precise periods covered by data presented. 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* from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 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, definitions are provided 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 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

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 20th edition of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* is the result of a collaboration involving many people throughout the United States.

The staff at the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center deserve many thanks. They are an outstanding team and we are grateful for their commitment to the project.

Kim Abbott, editorial assistant and Marcy O'Connor, statistical typist have served the project for many years. They contribute to all aspects of the production process from file maintenance to proofreading. The skill, care, and diligence they lend to their work is evidenced in each page of this book. Marilyn Hubbard also assisted with final production of this edition. We appreciate all the efforts of our production team.

Our Assistant Editors, Eric Riksheim, Tim Ireland, and Charlie Lanier help to define the *Sourcebook* in many ways. We rely on their judgment, methodological expertise, writing skills, and sense of humor on a daily basis. The quality of the data selected for presentation in the book is largely due to the critical review, thoroughness, and research expertise of our assistant editors. We appreciate their efforts and commitment. Sharon Wright, Administrative Associate of the Hindelang Center, has lent her experience to the project by skillfully guiding us through the endless layers of administrative tasks. We appreciate her considerable efforts.

At this 20 year mark, we wish to give special thanks to Sue A. Lindgren, Assistant Deputy Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. For 20 years, Sue has provided support, guidance, and editorial expertise. We are deeply grateful for her efforts on our behalf. Sue works under the direction of Benjamin H. Renshaw III, Deputy Director for Management and Intergovernmental Affairs. Marilyn Marbrook, Chief of Publications and Dissemination at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, administered publication as she has done for the past two decades. The *Sourcebook* is immeasurably better because of her knowledge, assistance, and experience. Her cover design has made this 20th edition special. Marilyn was assisted by Yvonne Boston.

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,

including advising us of new sources of criminal justice statistical data, providing prepublication copies of materials, and answering myriad questions from our editorial team about terminology and data collection procedures. This year, the following individuals were particularly helpful and we acknowledge their generous assistance: Thomas Hester, Lisa Bastion, Brian Reaves, Pat Langan, Patsy Klaus, Carol Kaplan, Allen Beck, John Dawson, and Craig Perkins of the Bureau of Justice Statistics; Joe Moone of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency; Pat Richards and Anita Richardson of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, Patrick O'Malley, Ginger Maggio, and Laura Decker, Institute for Social Research; Kathleen Sampson, American Judicature Society; Tina Kannapel, U.S. Marshals Service; Lydia Saad, The Gallup Organization; David Sanchez, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Christopher Innes, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Dale Dickerhoof, National Park Service; Norma Coleman, Drug Enforcement Administration; G. Thomas Munsterman, National Center for State Courts; Su Perk Davis, CEGA Publishing; James Alan Fox, Northeastern University; Candy Johnson and Susan Katzenelson, U.S. Sentencing Commission; Thomas Kowalski, U.S. Parole Commission; Melissa Sickmund, National Center for Juvenile Justice; Bob Haulbrook, PRIDE, Inc.; Marc Gertz and John LoPilato, The Research Network; Mary T. Brouder, The Roper Organization, Inc.; Janice Greenblatt, Pat Roth, and Joe Gfroerer, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; Mark Overstreet, National Rifle Association; Blanche Shanks, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Ellyne R. Riggs, UCLA, Higher Education Research Center; Joan F. Minton, The Council of State Governments; Fay Honey Knopp, The Safer Society Program; Andrew Kohut, Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press; Robert M. Bray, Research Triangle Institute; Sheldon Goldman, University of Massachusetts at Amherst; Charles W. Thomas, University of Florida; Howard W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, University of Rochester; and Samuel Walker, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

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 followup 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, (518) 442-5608.

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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. Expenditures for State-supported alcohol and drug abuse services are included as are trends for expenditures for the Federal drug control budget. A number of tables also focus on the number of persons employed by police departments, the courts, and correctional systems.

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, expenditures, and characteristics of law enforcement personnel and departments at the State and local levels. Additionally, several tables present information on drug testing of police personnel. Data based on a survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association also provide information on police personnel, salaries, and expenditures. 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. Information on civilian review agencies investigating police misconduct is presented. 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.

The next portion presents information relating to the court process. Information on appropriations for the Federal judiciary, salaries, and personnel is 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, a number of tables describe judicial conduct commissions, juror expenditures and utiliza-

tion, and investigative reports by Federal probation officers.

The fourth segment of the section presents a series of tables involving correctional facilities in the United States. Data on characteristics of State, Federal, and private correctional facilities are provided. Information is presented on correctional personnel and facilities in adult and juvenile systems. This includes details on State and Federal correctional officers, such as salaries, training requirements, and other characteristics, as well as information on wardens and superintendents. Data on correctional facilities housing females, prison boot camp programs, and private correctional facilities are also included. Additionally, furlough programs, financial assistance for inmates at release, and drug interdiction activities in correctional facilities are described. Finally, data on correctional departments under court order and 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 capital offenses, restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court, sex offender programs, and statutory restrictions relating to handguns. Characteristics of State victim compensation programs are presented as well. Finally, information on drinking and driving statutes and State and Federal privacy statutes is provided.

Table 1.1

Justice system expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1990

(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	\$74,249,120	\$31,804,913	\$16,549,151	\$9,306,975	\$5,500,139	\$1,742,037	\$24,960,606	\$934,450
Federal	10,059,735	4,020,474	3,477,040	1,553,171	1,518,098	405,771	1,596,765	964,456
Direct	9,330,923	4,020,474	3,477,030	1,553,161	1,518,098	405,771	1,456,405	377,014
Intergovernmental	727,812	0	10	10	0	0	140,360	587,442
All State and local	64,918,198	27,784,438	13,072,121	7,753,814	3,982,041	1,336,266	23,504,200	557,436
State	28,004,591	5,197,067	5,532,918	3,478,174	1,451,070	603,674	16,692,827	581,779
Direct	25,413,826	4,714,460	5,009,884	3,165,321	1,296,078	548,485	15,364,609	324,872
Intergovernmental	2,590,766	482,607	523,034	312,853	154,992	55,189	1,328,218	256,907
Total, local	39,666,809	23,080,597	8,109,302	4,634,528	2,686,337	788,437	8,244,131	232,779
Direct	39,504,372	23,069,979	8,062,237	4,588,493	2,685,963	787,781	8,139,592	232,564
Intergovernmental	162,437	10,618	47,065	46,035	374	656	104,539	215
County	17,598,878	5,497,619	5,925,165	3,709,371	1,610,086	605,708	5,990,381	185,713
Direct	17,454,242	5,478,220	5,890,116	3,677,208	1,609,341	603,567	5,901,893	184,013
Intergovernmental	144,636	19,399	35,049	32,163	745	2,141	88,488	1,700
Municipal	22,550,436	17,947,913	2,215,116	947,430	1,078,324	189,362	2,338,221	49,186
Direct	22,050,134	17,591,760	2,172,122	911,286	1,076,622	184,214	2,237,700	48,552
Intergovernmental	500,302	356,153	42,994	36,144	1,702	5,148	100,521	634

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, 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, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 2.

Table 1.2

Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal year 1990

Level of government	Total ^a	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Corrections	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	12.6	12.6	21.0	16.7	27.6	23.3	5.8	40.3
State	34.2	14.8	30.3	34.0	23.6	31.5	61.6	34.8
Total, local	53.2	72.5	48.7	49.3	48.8	45.2	32.6	24.9
County	23.5	17.2	35.6	39.5	29.3	34.6	23.6	19.7
Municipal	29.7	55.3	13.1	9.8	19.6	10.6	9.0	5.2
Percent by activity								
All governments	100.0	42.8	22.3	12.5	7.4	2.3	33.6	1.3
Federal	100.0	43.1	37.3	16.6	16.3	4.3	15.6	4.0
State	100.0	18.6	19.7	12.5	5.1	2.2	60.5	1.3
Total, local	100.0	58.4	20.4	11.6	6.8	2.0	20.6	0.6
County	100.0	31.4	33.7	21.1	9.2	3.5	33.8	1.1
Municipal	100.0	79.8	9.9	4.1	4.9	0.8	10.1	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, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 3.^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 1.3

Percent change in direct expenditures for justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, United States, 1971-90, 1979-90, and 1985-90

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Corrections
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	
1971-90							
All governments	606.0 %	415.9 %	736.6 %	585.2 %	1,019.4 %	1,255.2 %	989.5 %
Federal	668.1	400.3	1,124.9	1,058.9	1,610.6	564.2	1,214.4
State and local total	597.9	418.2	671.5	533.3	889.1	1,881.1	978.0
State	847.8	439.7	1,043.8	909.0	1,102.3	3,226.0	1,061.3
Total, local	496.7	414.1	541.8	403.9	811.2	1,445.9	849.6
County	710.9	650.4	587.4	470.4	840.5	1,369.4	947.0
Municipal	393.5	368.1	443.8	242.7	770.6	1,763.4	662.5
1979-90							
All governments	185.3	128.5	194.0	175.3	233.3	191.7	313.3
Federal	176.2	95.9	297.0	320.3	470.4	68.9	311.5
State and local total	186.6	134.2	175.1	157.5	187.7	274.3	313.4
State	243.8	137.1	186.6	163.9	201.0	364.8	335.1
Total, local	158.9	133.6	168.3	153.2	181.7	229.6	277.8
County	188.7	169.6	167.6	157.3	179.0	208.9	257.0
Municipal	139.4	124.3	170.4	137.9	185.9	322.4	346.6
1985-90							
All governments	62.8	44.5	64.3	61.0	70.0	65.2	91.5
Federal	64.2	45.3	73.9	82.3	88.9	18.2	106.1
State and local total	62.6	44.4	62.0	57.3	63.7	87.9	90.7
State	73.3	46.1	57.9	49.2	68.0	97.0	90.1
Total, local	56.4	44.0	64.6	63.5	61.8	82.0	91.7
County	66.8	48.9	67.0	69.3	60.3	72.6	84.6
Municipal	49.0	42.6	58.2	43.8	64.1	121.6	113.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Data for the Federal government were extracted from *Budget of the United States Government, FY 1992, Appendix*. Beginning with the 1985 survey 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, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 4.

Table 1.4

State and local justice system total expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1990^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	\$64,918,200	\$27,784,439	\$7,753,813	\$3,982,041	\$1,336,265	\$23,504,204	\$557,435
Alabama	643,016	310,275	88,291	35,172	8,297	196,906	4,075
Alaska	394,148	126,693	31,569	74,429	6,179	95,279	0
Arizona	1,169,547	481,220	144,380	83,747	27,302	420,139	12,758
Arkansas	271,045	130,347	31,141	15,197	2,066	90,162	2,133
California	11,191,558	4,290,445	1,449,214	770,828	323,478	4,265,013	92,580
Colorado	800,904	351,194	87,053	65,707	17,360	278,198	1,392
Connecticut	973,884	446,482	102,196	53,737	12,711	348,506	10,252
Delaware	201,463	84,974	35,369	8,183	3,046	65,977	3,914
District of Columbia	726,156	234,473	72,864	12,771	23,532	380,614	1,902
Florida	3,727,778	1,574,483	395,706	207,468	88,852	1,399,525	61,744
Georgia	1,547,021	584,832	191,849	65,398	12,424	681,994	10,526
Hawaii	322,614	138,393	55,990	38,338	5,401	81,855	2,637
Idaho	164,310	79,093	26,194	12,261	2,809	43,368	585
Illinois	2,658,624	1,429,752	302,225	144,854	38,126	728,357	15,311
Indiana	791,236	371,701	90,126	47,929	8,701	267,125	5,653
Iowa	444,440	201,059	54,689	33,777	17,163	136,687	1,063
Kansas	550,052	213,810	57,440	31,897	7,256	220,864	18,784
Kentucky	560,597	231,172	73,639	38,412	7,380	205,612	4,382
Louisiana	828,321	381,015	104,413	49,577	484	289,736	3,096
Maine	207,449	98,828	23,314	11,568	4,293	69,371	75
Maryland	1,439,882	602,592	170,619	65,586	24,655	513,854	62,575
Massachusetts	1,822,763	774,819	214,953	86,929	51,832	685,031	9,199
Michigan	2,416,554	989,835	320,566	118,017	37,578	947,587	2,971
Minnesota	821,228	387,009	112,222	77,941	17,425	225,517	1,113
Mississippi	315,355	152,470	39,006	17,789	2,616	102,997	477
Missouri	920,313	484,616	113,332	43,814	12,738	263,032	2,780
Montana	117,287	53,329	14,949	9,005	2,278	34,942	2,783
Nebraska	247,984	119,162	31,813	17,103	3,884	70,866	5,157
Nevada	431,946	161,684	50,772	29,602	7,838	179,317	2,733
New Hampshire	227,431	112,345	32,961	13,554	7,245	61,236	90
New Jersey	2,562,284	1,192,795	271,580	201,200	49,459	842,909	4,341
New Mexico	355,156	148,527	33,441	24,805	7,752	138,875	1,756
New York	8,641,418	3,662,389	932,314	461,790	197,194	3,301,055	86,677
North Carolina	1,234,074	574,006	117,234	46,455	21,864	459,941	14,574
North Dakota	78,505	39,096	14,352	6,781	998	17,230	48
Ohio	2,016,729	853,786	313,415	132,824	36,133	676,457	4,115
Oklahoma	544,326	239,922	48,350	48,317	3,590	204,046	100
Oregon	691,039	267,918	69,189	62,095	30,707	250,989	10,141
Pennsylvania	2,230,924	987,130	339,896	122,449	30,745	738,401	12,302
Rhode Island	249,997	127,242	33,024	20,909	3,433	64,315	1,073
South Carolina	657,726	288,816	60,072	20,887	3,726	279,087	5,138
South Dakota	93,420	45,597	11,655	6,571	1,826	27,763	8
Tennessee	944,351	379,940	100,980	40,642	16,260	404,506	2,024
Texas	3,565,587	1,498,291	386,409	248,126	43,208	1,339,159	50,394
Utah	283,897	126,702	39,506	22,273	3,317	90,837	1,261
Vermont	101,144	43,548	15,505	8,032	3,733	29,840	487
Virginia	1,453,777	626,100	170,412	58,595	23,868	558,445	16,358
Washington	1,031,411	452,143	119,088	79,296	30,221	349,853	809
West Virginia	174,458	81,753	34,086	10,401	6,440	41,326	451
Wisconsin	1,021,085	493,982	110,749	70,160	34,958	308,683	2,553
Wyoming	111,986	56,654	13,701	8,843	1,884	30,820	85

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, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 1.5

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1990^a

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State	Population on Apr. 1, 1990 ^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	248,710	\$261.02	\$111.71	\$31.18	\$16.01	\$5.37	\$94.50	\$2.24
Alabama	4,041	159.12	76.78	21.85	8.70	2.05	48.73	1.01
Alaska	550	607.54	230.35	57.40	135.33	11.23	173.23	-
Arizona	3,665	319.11	131.30	39.39	22.85	7.45	114.64	3.48
Arkansas	2,351	115.29	55.44	13.25	6.46	.88	38.35	.91
California	29,760	376.06	144.17	48.70	25.90	10.87	143.31	3.11
Colorado	3,294	243.14	106.62	26.43	19.95	5.27	84.46	.42
Connecticut	3,287	296.28	135.83	31.09	16.35	3.87	106.03	3.12
Delaware	666	302.50	127.59	53.11	12.29	4.57	99.06	5.88
District of Columbia	607	1196.30	386.28	120.04	21.04	38.77	627.04	3.13
Florida	12,938	288.13	121.69	30.58	16.04	6.87	108.17	4.77
Georgia	6,478	238.81	90.28	29.62	10.10	1.92	105.28	1.62
Hawaii	1,108	291.17	124.90	50.53	34.60	4.87	73.88	2.38
Idaho	1,007	163.17	78.54	26.01	12.18	2.79	43.07	.58
Illinois	11,431	232.58	125.08	26.44	12.67	3.34	63.72	1.34
Indiana	5,544	142.72	67.05	16.26	8.65	1.57	48.18	1.02
Iowa	2,777	160.04	72.40	19.69	12.16	6.18	49.22	.38
Kansas	2,478	221.97	86.28	23.18	12.87	2.93	89.13	7.58
Kentucky	3,685	152.13	62.73	19.98	10.42	2.00	55.80	1.19
Louisiana	4,220	196.28	90.29	24.74	11.75	.11	68.66	.73
Maine	1,228	168.93	80.48	18.99	9.42	3.50	56.49	.06
Maryland	4,781	301.17	126.04	35.69	13.72	5.16	107.48	13.09
Massachusetts	6,016	302.99	128.79	35.73	14.45	8.62	113.87	1.53
Michigan	9,295	259.98	106.49	34.49	12.70	4.04	101.95	.32
Minnesota	4,375	187.71	88.46	25.65	17.82	3.98	51.55	.25
Mississippi	2,573	122.56	59.26	15.16	6.91	1.02	40.03	.19
Missouri	5,117	179.85	94.71	22.15	8.56	2.49	51.40	.54
Montana	799	146.79	66.75	18.71	11.27	2.85	43.73	3.48
Nebraska	1,578	157.15	75.51	20.16	10.84	2.46	44.91	3.27
Nevada	1,202	359.36	134.51	42.24	24.63	6.52	149.18	2.27
New Hampshire	1,109	205.08	101.30	29.72	12.22	6.53	55.22	.08
New Jersey	7,730	331.47	154.31	35.13	26.03	6.40	109.04	.56
New Mexico	1,515	234.43	98.04	22.07	16.37	5.12	91.67	1.16
New York	17,990	480.35	203.58	51.82	25.67	10.96	183.49	4.82
North Carolina	6,629	186.16	86.59	17.69	7.01	3.30	69.38	2.20
North Dakota	639	122.86	61.18	22.46	10.61	1.56	26.96	.07
Ohio	10,847	185.93	78.71	28.89	12.25	3.33	62.36	.38
Oklahoma	3,146	173.02	76.26	15.37	15.36	1.14	64.86	.03
Oregon	2,842	243.15	94.27	24.35	21.85	10.80	88.31	3.57
Pennsylvania	11,882	187.76	83.08	28.61	10.31	2.59	62.14	1.04
Rhode Island	1,003	249.25	126.86	32.93	20.85	3.42	64.12	1.07
South Carolina	3,487	188.62	82.83	17.23	5.99	1.07	80.04	1.47
South Dakota	696	134.22	65.51	16.75	9.44	2.62	39.89	.01
Tennessee	4,877	193.63	77.90	20.71	8.33	3.33	82.94	.41
Texas	16,987	209.90	88.20	22.75	14.61	2.54	78.83	2.97
Utah	1,723	164.77	73.54	22.93	12.93	1.93	52.72	.73
Vermont	563	179.65	77.35	27.54	14.27	6.63	53.00	.87
Virginia	6,187	234.97	101.20	27.54	9.47	3.86	90.26	2.64
Washington	4,867	211.92	92.90	24.47	16.29	6.21	71.88	.17
West Virginia	1,793	97.30	45.60	19.01	5.80	3.59	23.05	.25
Wisconsin	4,892	208.73	100.98	22.64	14.34	7.15	63.10	.52
Wyoming	454	246.66	124.79	30.18	19.48	4.15	67.89	.19

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., 1990*, NCJ-125619 (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming), Table 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bRepresents resident U.S. populations as of Apr. 1, 1990 from the 1990 Decennial Census of Population and Housing.

Table 1.6

Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities

By type of court and State, fiscal year 1990^a

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

State ^b	Total direct current expenditure	Appellate courts			Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Intermediate appellate courts			
Total	\$3,074,839	\$422,551	\$165,186	\$257,365	\$1,514,214	\$665,015	\$473,059
Alabama	57,427	5,960	3,521	2,439	48,523	-	2,944
Alaska	30,651	2,242	2,242	-	23,022	-	5,387
Arizona	18,590	9,466	3,841	5,625	5,643	-	3,481
Arkansas	11,746	2,894	1,652	1,242	7,875	-	977
California	142,347	56,345	7,907	48,438	64,300	-	21,702
Colorado	61,774	5,013	1,896	3,117	27,455	20,712	8,594
Connecticut	98,137	3,782	1,382	2,400	39,050	4,867	50,438
Delaware	29,685	1,336	1,336	-	8,072	15,808	4,469
Florida	113,434	23,868	7,504	16,364	50,134	21,867	17,565
Georgia	27,965	7,288	3,483	3,805	17,320	-	3,357
Hawaii	54,356	2,596	1,906	690	21,658	17,696	12,406
Idaho	13,305	1,748	1,167	581	8,664	1,849	1,044
Illinois	117,895	30,490	12,686	17,804	60,566	808	26,031
Indiana	21,341	6,183	3,357	2,826	14,400	-	758
Iowa	49,643	2,295	1,529	766	38,213	981	8,154
Kansas	41,063	3,462	1,085	2,377	35,025	-	2,576
Kentucky	63,607	5,583	1,938	3,645	39,747	9,651	8,626
Louisiana	36,932	15,505	2,516	12,989	18,414	1,498	1,515
Maine	21,690	1,314	1,314	-	6,302	9,022	5,052
Maryland	100,038	5,417	1,937	3,480	37,966	47,491	9,164
Massachusetts	187,955	9,951	6,605	3,346	170,526	-	7,478
Michigan	106,380	19,702	6,945	12,757	42,047	32,085	12,546
Minnesota	33,903	12,258	8,580	3,678	20,153	-	1,492
Mississippi	9,527	3,098	3,098	-	5,985	-	444
Missouri	67,586	9,201	2,888	6,313	55,723	-	2,662
Montana	4,542	1,307	1,307	-	2,034	-	1,201
Nebraska	17,829	535	535	-	4,608	10,150	2,536
Nevada	6,421	2,295	2,295	-	2,417	-	1,709
New Hampshire	26,601	1,201	1,201	-	9,724	14,164	1,512
New Jersey	90,710	13,171	3,396	9,775	43,950	-	33,589
New Mexico	29,962	2,472	1,015	1,457	13,299	8,951	5,240
New York	714,361	38,592	8,082	30,510	283,190	281,035	111,544
North Carolina	99,638	4,748	2,089	2,659	60,007	25,321	9,562
North Dakota	7,713	1,784	1,784	-	5,603	-	326
Ohio	40,950	10,602	751	9,851	17,468	7,590	5,290
Oklahoma	25,746	7,463	5,504	1,959	17,996	-	287
Oregon	49,821	2,703	1,012	1,691	17,176	19,568	10,374
Pennsylvania	81,628	20,263	7,821	12,442	29,439	23,492	8,434
Rhode Island	31,206	7,438	7,438	-	6,363	11,547	5,858
South Carolina	17,744	4,383	2,540	1,843	5,120	6,073	2,168
South Dakota	9,553	940	940	-	7,851	-	762
Tennessee	20,078	4,027	1,343	2,684	10,853	-	5,198
Texas	52,563	20,355	5,227	15,128	30,055	-	2,153
Utah	30,350	2,348	1,250	1,098	14,637	3,930	9,435
Vermont	13,738	783	783	-	3,000	8,346	1,609
Virginia	92,783	9,416	6,856	2,560	20,028	49,363	13,976
Washington	29,802	9,226	3,425	5,801	6,175	-	14,401
West Virginia	21,734	2,943	2,943	-	8,587	8,035	2,169
Wisconsin	34,306	5,180	1,955	3,225	24,512	-	4,614
Wyoming	8,083	1,379	1,379	-	3,339	3,115	250

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., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming), Table 27.

^aDetail may not add to total because of 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 1990^a

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections 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	\$23,504,200	36.2 %	\$19,954,487	84.9 %	\$2,584,648	11.0 %	\$965,068	4.1 %
States	15,364,609	60.5	12,928,990	84.1	1,470,551	9.6	965,068	6.3
Local, total	8,139,592	20.6	7,025,497	86.3	1,114,095	13.7	X	X
Counties	5,901,893	33.8	4,935,745	83.6	966,149	16.4	X	X
Municipalities	2,237,700	10.1	2,089,753	93.4	147,947	6.6	X	X
Alabama	196,906	30.6	162,954	82.8	21,560	10.9	12,392	6.3
State	141,392	46.4	118,237	83.6	10,763	7.6	12,392	8.8
Local, total	55,514	16.4	44,717	80.6	10,797	19.4	X	X
Counties	46,568	36.8	36,177	77.7	10,391	22.3	X	X
Municipalities	8,945	4.2	8,540	95.5	406	4.5	X	X
Alaska	95,279	28.5	83,834	88.0	7,726	8.1	3,719	3.9
State	93,667	36.8	82,222	87.8	7,726	8.2	3,719	4.0
Local, total	1,612	2.0	1,612	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	1,612	2.2	1,612	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	420,139	35.9	331,299	78.9	70,665	16.8	18,155	4.3
State	274,852	65.1	233,369	84.9	23,328	8.5	18,155	6.6
Local, total	145,287	19.4	97,930	67.4	47,357	32.6	X	X
Counties	144,965	36.7	97,816	67.5	47,149	32.5	X	X
Municipalities	322	0.1	114	35.4	208	64.6	X	X
Arkansas	90,162	33.3	78,937	87.6	5,688	6.3	5,537	6.1
State	68,866	56.3	60,050	87.2	3,279	4.8	5,537	8.0
Local, total	21,296	14.3	18,887	88.7	2,409	11.3	X	X
Counties	17,949	29.0	15,706	87.5	2,243	12.5	X	X
Municipalities	3,347	3.9	3,180	95.0	166	5.0	X	X
California	4,265,013	38.1	3,597,408	84.3	531,021	12.5	136,584	3.2
State	2,647,705	72.4	2,319,392	87.6	191,729	7.2	136,584	5.2
Local, total	1,617,308	21.5	1,278,016	79.0	339,292	21.0	X	X
Counties	1,553,030	33.1	1,227,278	79.0	325,751	21.0	X	X
Municipalities	64,279	2.3	50,738	78.9	13,541	21.1	X	X
Colorado	278,198	34.7	246,446	88.6	22,565	8.1	9,186	3.3
State	193,158	58.4	163,620	84.7	20,352	10.5	9,186	4.8
Local, total	85,040	18.1	82,826	97.4	2,213	2.6	X	X
Counties	58,092	36.6	57,791	99.5	301	0.5	X	X
Municipalities	26,947	8.6	25,035	92.9	1,913	7.1	X	X
Connecticut	348,506	35.8	291,754	83.7	48,082	13.8	8,670	2.5
State	348,499	56.4	291,754	83.7	48,075	13.8	8,670	2.5
Local, total	7	-	-	-	7	100.0	X	X
Municipalities	7	-	-	-	7	100.0	X	X
Delaware	65,977	32.7	40,708	61.7	4,069	6.2	21,200	32.1
State	65,977	45.1	40,708	61.7	4,069	6.2	21,200	32.1
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	380,614	52.4	361,157	94.9	19,457	5.1	-	-
Local, total	380,614	52.4	361,157	94.9	19,457	5.1	X	X
Municipality	380,614	52.4	361,157	94.9	19,457	5.1	X	X
Florida	1,399,525	37.5	1,227,330	87.7	122,002	8.7	50,192	3.6
State	875,790	62.1	709,802	81.0	115,796	13.2	50,192	5.7
Local, total	523,735	22.6	517,528	98.8	6,206	1.2	X	X
Counties	464,112	32.2	457,905	98.7	6,206	1.3	X	X
Municipalities	59,623	6.8	59,623	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	681,994	44.1	537,206	78.8	98,080	14.4	46,708	6.8
State	523,032	75.4	383,940	73.4	92,384	17.7	46,708	8.9
Local, total	158,962	18.6	153,266	96.4	5,696	3.6	X	X
Counties	141,872	25.7	136,315	96.1	5,557	3.9	X	X
Municipalities	17,090	5.7	16,951	99.2	138	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 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections 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	\$81,855	25.4 %	\$61,216	74.8 %	\$13,945	17.0 %	\$6,694	8.2 %
State	81,855	48.2	61,216	74.8	13,945	17.0	6,694	8.2
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Idaho	43,368	26.4	36,116	83.3	5,007	11.5	2,244	5.2
State	33,249	42.8	27,968	84.1	3,037	9.1	2,244	6.7
Local, total	10,119	11.7	8,148	80.5	1,970	19.5	X	X
Counties	10,119	19.1	8,148	80.5	1,970	19.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Illinois	728,357	27.4	628,995	86.4	67,697	9.3	31,665	4.3
State	526,041	58.2	482,298	91.7	12,078	2.3	31,665	6.0
Local, total	202,316	11.5	146,697	72.5	55,619	27.5	X	X
Counties	202,312	32.3	146,693	72.5	55,619	27.5	X	X
Municipalities	4	-	4	100.0	-	-	X	X
Indiana	267,125	33.8	242,365	90.7	20,507	7.7	4,252	1.6
State	195,511	59.1	187,748	96.0	3,511	1.8	4,252	2.2
Local, total	71,614	15.6	54,617	76.3	16,996	23.7	X	X
Counties	51,978	28.2	40,956	78.8	11,023	21.2	X	X
Municipalities	19,635	7.1	13,662	69.6	5,973	30.4	X	X
Iowa	136,687	30.8	99,583	72.9	34,240	25.0	2,865	2.1
State	114,572	48.2	78,720	68.7	32,987	28.8	2,865	2.5
Local, total	22,115	10.7	20,863	94.3	1,253	5.7	X	X
Counties	22,115	24.9	20,863	94.3	1,253	5.7	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Kansas	220,864	40.2	200,608	90.8	15,814	7.2	4,443	2.0
State	182,308	64.9	164,883	90.4	12,982	7.1	4,443	2.4
Local, total	38,556	14.3	35,725	92.7	2,832	7.3	X	X
Counties	37,905	29.6	35,710	94.2	2,196	5.8	X	X
Municipalities	651	0.5	15	2.3	636	97.7	X	X
Kentucky	205,612	36.7	169,273	82.3	28,092	13.7	8,247	4.0
State	152,966	46.9	117,845	77.0	26,874	17.6	8,247	5.4
Local, total	52,646	22.5	51,428	97.7	1,218	2.3	X	X
Counties	47,518	45.0	47,146	99.2	372	0.8	X	X
Municipalities	5,127	4.0	4,282	83.5	845	16.5	X	X
Louisiana	289,736	35.0	261,481	90.2	20,212	7.0	8,043	2.8
State	198,860	56.4	172,295	86.6	18,522	9.3	8,043	4.0
Local, total	90,876	19.1	89,186	98.1	1,690	1.9	X	X
Parishes	42,195	20.4	42,153	99.9	43	0.1	X	X
Municipalities	48,681	18.1	47,033	96.6	1,648	3.4	X	X
Maine	69,371	33.4	59,152	85.3	4,709	6.8	5,510	7.9
State	52,819	43.9	42,600	80.7	4,709	8.9	5,510	10.4
Local, total	16,552	19.0	16,552	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	16,468	54.9	16,468	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	84	0.1	84	100.0	-	-	X	X
Maryland	513,854	35.7	428,512	83.4	53,367	10.4	31,975	6.2
State	395,191	55.9	310,496	78.6	52,720	13.3	31,975	8.1
Local, total	118,663	16.2	118,016	99.5	647	0.5	X	X
Counties	80,534	16.4	79,887	99.2	647	0.8	X	X
Municipalities	38,129	15.7	38,129	100.0	-	-	X	X
Massachusetts	685,031	37.6	618,814	90.3	51,059	7.5	15,158	2.2
State	570,062	55.9	503,845	88.4	51,059	9.0	15,158	2.7
Local, total	114,969	14.3	114,969	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	79,331	88.9	79,331	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	35,638	5.0	35,638	100.0	-	-	X	X
Michigan	947,587	39.2	825,524	87.1	97,660	10.3	24,403	2.6
State	759,980	68.5	659,977	86.8	75,600	9.9	24,403	3.2
Local, total	187,607	14.4	165,547	88.2	22,060	11.8	X	X
Counties	184,675	33.1	165,077	89.4	19,598	10.6	X	X
Municipalities	2,932	0.4	470	16.0	2,462	84.0	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 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections 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
Minnesota	\$225,517	27.5 %	\$165,902	73.6 %	\$48,036	21.3 %	\$11,579	5.1 %
State	115,097	51.3	93,335	81.1	10,183	8.8	11,579	10.1
Local, total	110,420	18.5	72,567	65.7	37,853	34.3	X	X
Counties	110,205	32.0	72,351	65.7	37,853	34.3	X	X
Municipalities	216	0.1	216	100.0	-	-	X	X
Mississippi	102,997	32.7	87,766	85.2	7,809	7.6	7,422	7.2
State	84,899	58.0	69,712	82.1	7,765	9.1	7,422	8.7
Local, total	18,098	10.7	18,054	99.8	44	0.2	X	X
Counties	15,831	20.5	15,787	99.7	44	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	2,267	2.5	2,267	100.0	-	-	X	X
Missouri	263,032	28.6	223,599	85.0	31,905	12.1	7,528	2.9
State	196,708	52.6	159,816	81.2	29,364	14.9	7,528	3.8
Local, total	66,324	12.1	63,783	96.2	2,541	3.8	X	X
Counties	47,209	29.9	45,150	95.6	2,059	4.4	X	X
Municipalities	19,115	4.9	18,633	97.5	482	2.5	X	X
Montana	34,942	29.8	27,566	78.9	6,539	18.7	837	2.4
State	25,577	51.6	20,537	80.3	4,203	16.4	837	3.3
Local, total	9,365	13.8	7,029	75.1	2,336	24.9	X	X
Counties	8,672	20.1	6,555	75.6	2,117	24.4	X	X
Municipalities	693	2.8	473	68.3	220	31.7	X	X
Nebraska	70,866	28.6	54,778	77.3	6,849	9.7	9,238	13.0
State	49,324	50.4	33,655	68.2	6,431	13.0	9,238	18.7
Local, total	21,542	14.4	21,123	98.1	418	1.9	X	X
Counties	21,542	28.6	21,123	98.1	418	1.9	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Nevada	179,317	41.5	155,554	86.7	19,024	10.6	4,738	2.6
State	112,996	69.1	97,828	86.6	10,430	9.2	4,738	4.2
Local, total	66,321	24.7	57,726	87.0	8,594	13.0	X	X
Counties	58,102	28.5	49,858	85.8	8,244	14.2	X	X
Municipalities	8,218	12.8	7,869	95.7	350	4.3	X	X
New Hampshire	81,236	26.9	56,735	92.6	2,930	4.8	1,571	2.6
State	42,304	38.3	37,854	89.5	2,879	6.8	1,571	3.7
Local, total	18,932	16.2	18,881	99.7	51	0.3	X	X
Counties	18,881	67.9	18,881	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	51	0.1	-	-	51	100.0	X	X
New Jersey	842,909	32.9	696,828	82.7	98,058	11.6	48,023	5.7
State	549,094	55.7	476,048	86.7	25,023	4.6	48,023	8.7
Local, total	293,815	18.6	220,780	75.1	73,035	24.9	X	X
Counties	293,815	47.9	220,780	75.1	73,035	24.9	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
New Mexico	138,875	39.1	117,642	84.7	16,539	11.9	4,695	3.4
State	107,507	53.9	88,717	82.5	14,095	13.1	4,695	4.4
Local, total	31,368	20.1	28,925	92.2	2,444	7.8	X	X
Counties	15,403	35.9	12,959	84.1	2,444	15.9	X	X
Municipalities	15,965	14.1	15,965	100.0	-	-	X	X
New York	3,301,055	38.2	2,929,850	88.8	250,253	7.6	120,952	3.7
State	1,674,116	58.8	1,451,135	86.7	102,029	6.1	120,952	7.2
Local, total	1,626,939	28.1	1,478,715	90.9	148,224	9.1	X	X
Counties	447,836	35.9	364,432	81.4	83,403	18.6	X	X
Municipalities	1,179,103	25.9	1,114,283	94.5	64,820	5.5	X	X
North Carolina	459,941	37.3	389,307	84.6	47,283	10.3	23,352	5.1
State	387,311	54.6	317,792	82.1	46,167	11.9	23,352	6.0
Local, total	72,630	13.8	71,515	98.5	1,116	1.5	X	X
Counties	72,630	31.8	71,515	98.5	1,116	1.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	17,230	21.9	15,026	87.2	1,866	10.8	338	2.0
State	12,429	35.9	10,225	82.3	1,866	15.0	338	2.7
Local, total	4,801	10.9	4,801	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	4,801	20.8	4,801	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 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections 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	\$676,457	33.5 %	\$568,202	84.0 %	\$67,807	10.0 %	\$40,448	6.0 %
State	451,616	67.8	380,889	84.3	30,279	6.7	40,448	9.0
Local, total	224,841	16.6	187,313	83.3	37,528	16.7	X	X
Counties	204,805	33.2	172,603	84.3	32,202	15.7	X	X
Municipalities	20,036	2.7	14,710	73.4	5,326	26.6	X	X
Oklahoma	204,046	37.5	149,729	73.4	27,011	13.2	27,307	13.4
State	162,386	56.7	112,065	69.0	23,014	14.2	27,307	16.8
Local, total	41,660	16.2	37,664	90.4	3,997	9.6	X	X
Counties	37,598	49.7	33,862	90.1	3,735	9.9	X	X
Municipalities	4,063	2.2	3,801	93.6	262	6.4	X	X
Oregon	250,989	36.3	199,871	79.6	35,523	14.2	15,595	6.2
State	161,667	47.6	128,750	79.6	17,322	10.7	15,595	9.6
Local, total	89,322	25.4	71,121	79.6	18,201	20.4	X	X
Counties	89,175	45.5	71,017	79.6	18,158	20.4	X	X
Municipalities	146	0.1	104	71.1	42	28.9	X	X
Pennsylvania	738,401	33.1	632,461	85.7	93,583	12.7	12,357	1.7
State	340,722	50.8	308,978	90.7	19,387	5.7	12,357	3.6
Local, total	397,679	25.5	323,483	81.3	74,196	18.7	X	X
Counties	244,222	48.1	191,385	78.4	52,837	21.6	X	X
Municipalities	153,457	14.6	132,098	86.1	21,359	13.9	X	X
Rhode Island	64,315	25.7	47,438	73.8	5,372	8.4	11,505	17.9
State	64,315	46.4	47,438	73.8	5,372	8.4	11,505	17.9
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	279,087	42.4	228,691	81.9	33,582	12.0	16,815	6.0
State	244,940	65.2	195,145	79.7	32,980	13.5	16,815	6.9
Local, total	34,147	12.1	33,546	98.2	602	1.8	X	X
Counties	33,580	19.8	32,978	98.2	602	1.8	X	X
Municipalities	567	0.5	567	100.0	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	27,763	29.7	19,984	72.0	4,574	16.5	3,206	11.5
State	22,812	46.4	15,048	66.0	4,558	20.0	3,206	14.1
Local, total	4,951	11.2	4,936	99.7	16	0.3	X	X
Counties	4,702	20.1	4,687	99.7	16	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	249	1.2	249	100.0	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	404,506	42.8	357,757	88.4	31,636	7.8	15,113	3.7
State	285,879	70.9	242,872	85.0	27,894	9.8	15,113	5.3
Local, total	118,627	21.9	114,885	96.8	3,742	3.2	X	X
Counties	97,920	38.5	95,853	97.9	2,067	2.1	X	X
Municipalities	20,707	7.2	19,032	91.9	1,675	8.1	X	X
Texas	1,339,159	37.6	1,079,839	80.6	216,630	16.2	42,691	3.2
State	776,664	67.5	643,039	82.8	90,934	11.7	42,691	5.5
Local, total	562,495	23.3	436,800	77.7	125,696	22.3	X	X
Counties	553,926	44.7	428,255	77.3	125,671	22.7	X	X
Municipalities	8,569	0.7	8,545	99.7	25	0.3	X	X
Utah	90,830	32.0	69,301	76.3	17,420	19.2	4,116	4.5
State	70,754	50.2	49,218	69.6	17,420	24.6	4,116	5.8
Local, total	20,083	14.0	20,083	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	20,083	26.7	20,083	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Vermont	29,840	29.5	19,394	65.0	7,451	25.0	2,995	10.0
State	29,840	39.3	19,394	65.0	7,451	25.0	2,995	10.0
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	558,445	38.4	473,294	84.8	49,294	8.8	35,857	6.4
State	384,403	57.8	309,443	80.5	39,103	10.2	35,857	9.3
Local, total	174,042	22.1	163,851	94.1	10,191	5.9	X	X
Counties	87,269	22.2	81,728	93.7	5,541	6.3	X	X
Municipalities	86,772	21.9	82,122	94.6	4,650	5.4	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 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections 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	\$349,853	33.9 %	\$286,607	81.9 %	\$49,010	14.0 %	\$14,236	4.1 %
State	238,817	58.9	195,315	81.8	29,266	12.3	14,236	6.0
Local, total	111,036	17.7	91,292	82.2	19,744	17.8	X	X
Counties	107,401	29.9	88,942	82.8	18,459	17.2	X	X
Municipalities	3,635	1.4	2,350	64.6	1,285	35.4	X	X
West Virginia	41,326	23.7	32,951	79.7	4,698	11.4	3,677	8.9
State	29,073	31.3	20,733	71.3	4,663	16.0	3,677	12.6
Local, total	12,253	15.0	12,218	99.7	35	0.3	X	X
Counties	12,253	26.0	12,218	99.7	35	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	308,683	30.2	249,537	80.8	38,604	12.5	20,541	6.7
State	225,529	61.7	172,090	76.3	32,898	14.6	20,541	9.1
Local, total	83,154	12.7	77,447	93.1	5,706	6.9	X	X
Counties	82,954	26.2	77,247	93.1	5,706	6.9	X	X
Municipalities	200	0.1	200	100.0	-	-	X	X
Wyoming	30,820	27.5	28,210	91.5	2,116	6.9	494	1.6
State	21,479	43.2	18,935	88.2	2,050	9.5	494	2.3
Local, total	9,341	15.0	9,275	99.3	66	0.7	X	X
Counties	9,341	26.3	9,275	99.3	66	0.7	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of 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 State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all such governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, USGPO, forthcoming), Table 41.

Table 1.8

Direct current expenditures for State corrections activities

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1990^a

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

State ^b	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions					Probation, pardon, and parole	Other
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles	Other and combined		
Total	\$13,046,792	\$10,699,742	\$8,004,521	\$404,852	\$1,396,924	\$892,043	\$1,143,812	\$903,238
Alabama	135,656	112,694	93,294	4,611	13,974	815	10,570	12,392
Alaska	91,779	80,334	7,700	-	9,979	62,655	7,726	3,719
Arizona	238,674	197,842	149,445	1,897	24,661	21,839	23,230	17,602
Arkansas	64,557	55,953	46,898	1,929	7,126	-	3,067	5,537
California	2,071,458	1,745,104	1,215,700	49,850	215,151	264,403	190,637	135,717
Colorado	126,367	97,053	57,173	12,851	27,029	-	20,128	9,186
Connecticut	234,747	178,191	148,012	13,836	13,019	3,324	48,075	8,481
Delaware	64,774	40,209	31,279	1,449	7,481	-	4,037	20,528
Florida	777,142	613,649	407,750	19,395	104,841	81,663	114,653	48,840
Georgia	400,251	266,268	232,581	9,977	23,618	92	91,151	42,832
Hawaii	74,830	54,682	46,628	3,303	4,751	-	13,908	6,240
Idaho	26,295	21,262	14,049	-	3,735	3,478	2,860	2,173
Illinois	468,273	427,656	323,173	41,383	56,733	6,367	11,964	28,653
Indiana	175,026	167,278	138,685	7,825	20,768	-	3,496	4,252
Iowa	111,284	75,522	53,103	3,221	10,336	8,862	32,919	2,843
Kansas	140,926	123,720	89,163	2,950	18,259	13,348	12,963	4,243
Kentucky	120,861	87,129	60,275	3,753	18,786	4,315	26,833	6,899
Louisiana	192,557	166,369	118,292	4,834	33,012	10,231	18,232	7,956
Maine	45,737	35,620	17,662	-	7,810	10,148	4,683	5,434
Maryland	373,994	290,984	233,657	8,634	48,693	-	52,367	30,643
Massachusetts	347,228	286,409	148,433	8,769	55,196	74,011	50,865	9,954
Michigan	724,921	630,357	528,568	22,155	53,562	26,072	72,873	21,691
Minnesota	113,483	91,965	72,026	8,582	5,078	6,279	10,167	11,351
Mississippi	67,515	52,533	42,897	4,592	5,044	-	7,682	7,300
Missouri	187,760	152,191	117,810	7,585	11,602	15,194	29,081	6,488
Montana	24,672	19,770	-	854	4,566	14,350	4,065	837
Nebraska	48,577	33,500	26,555	1,906	5,039	-	6,404	8,673
Nevada	86,696	71,732	60,087	1,882	7,922	1,841	10,398	4,566
New Hampshire	27,515	23,093	15,384	817	4,287	2,605	2,863	1,559
New Jersey	483,301	412,300	253,919	-	47,908	110,473	24,792	46,209
New Mexico	98,528	80,205	61,749	5,099	11,957	1,400	13,854	4,469
New York	1,445,676	1,254,040	1,016,656	27,773	149,638	59,973	96,662	94,974
North Carolina	352,819	288,969	237,797	14,677	26,890	9,605	43,542	20,308
North Dakota	11,014	8,935	-	-	2,333	6,602	1,853	226
Ohio	400,934	331,384	265,526	14,520	51,338	-	29,627	39,923
Oklahoma	150,322	102,634	77,541	6,854	13,390	4,849	22,077	25,611
Oregon	109,381	77,216	53,175	2,994	15,095	5,952	17,121	15,044
Pennsylvania	328,672	297,160	242,188	14,922	34,727	5,323	19,155	12,357
Rhode Island	63,040	46,595	30,272	2,533	8,313	5,477	5,372	11,073
South Carolina	224,853	177,258	155,839	6,342	12,258	2,819	32,465	15,130
South Dakota	22,038	14,765	7,966	-	2,578	2,819	4,529	2,744
Tennessee	219,782	177,429	126,024	6,470	31,391	13,544	27,788	14,565
Texas	700,586	569,276	471,925	32,303	55,856	9,192	88,639	42,671
Utah	67,725	48,985	34,339	957	13,689	-	14,624	4,116
Vermont	29,508	19,115	17,632	-	1,461	22	7,427	2,966
Virginia	344,108	269,337	201,504	7,445	46,941	13,447	39,000	35,771
Washington	201,409	159,515	123,936	5,820	22,974	6,785	27,977	13,917
West Virginia	28,702	20,465	15,346	-	3,250	1,869	4,661	3,576
Wisconsin	181,822	128,568	103,273	5,821	19,474	-	32,736	20,518
Wyoming	19,017	16,522	11,635	1,482	3,405	-	2,014	481

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming), Table 47.

Table 1.9

Expenditures for State and Federal correctional facilities

By region and jurisdiction, fiscal year ending between July 1, 1989 and June 30, 1990^a

Jurisdiction and region	Annual expenditures (in thousands)			Capital expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures	Annual operating expenditures per inmate ^d	Jurisdiction and region	Annual expenditures (in thousands)			Capital expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures	Annual operating expenditures per inmate ^d
	Total	Operating ^b	Capital ^c				Total	Operating ^b	Capital ^c		
U.S. total	\$11,395,891	\$10,704,266	\$691,625	6.1 %	\$15,496	South	\$3,467,002	\$3,242,803	\$224,199	6.4 %	\$13,224
Federal	812,817	792,069	20,748	2.6	14,456	Alabama	115,512	107,977	7,535	6.5	8,718
State	10,583,075	9,912,197	670,877	6.3	15,586	Arkansas	49,403	48,309	1,094	2.2	7,557
Northeast	2,060,816	2,018,447	42,369	2.1	17,951	Delaware	38,685	38,277	408	1.1	11,208
Connecticut	157,825	153,324	4,501	2.9	17,002	District of Columbia	102,197	100,897	1,300	1.3	13,894
Maine	33,053	32,285	768	2.3	22,656	Florida	604,040	556,486	47,554	7.9	13,902
Massachusetts	124,936	119,250	5,686	4.6	15,152	Georgia	241,375	234,429	6,946	2.9	12,930
New Hampshire	23,429	23,299	130	0.6	17,208	Kentucky	102,653	72,743	29,910	29.1	11,118
New Jersey	335,251	324,810	10,441	3.1	20,703	Louisiana	130,719	129,673	1,046	0.8	9,337
New York	1,009,435	996,215	13,220	1.3	18,670	Maryland	280,600	277,150	3,450	1.2	17,214
Pennsylvania	321,983	315,506	6,477	2.0	15,438	Mississippi	64,022	62,923	1,099	1.7	9,133
Rhode Island	42,294	41,177	1,117	2.6	16,497	North Carolina	359,638	333,893	25,745	7.2	18,486
Vermont	12,610	12,581	29	0.2	15,905	Oklahoma	96,673	95,901	772	0.8	9,919
Midwest	2,120,478	2,027,895	92,579	4.3	14,550	South Carolina	161,860	150,620	11,240	6.9	10,268
Illinois	400,770	398,878	1,892	0.5	15,980	Tennessee	168,873	165,392	3,481	2.1	20,048
Indiana	203,363	182,870	20,493	10.1	14,822	Texas	694,695	621,324	73,371	10.6	12,988
Iowa	77,864	77,446	418	0.5	18,304	Virginia	238,074	229,132	8,942	3.8	16,145
Kansas	88,165	80,890	7,275	8.3	14,670	West Virginia	17,722	17,677	45	0.3	11,699
Michigan	549,458	533,144	16,314	3.0	16,649	West	2,934,779	2,823,049	311,730	10.6	18,879
Minnesota	85,814	84,648	1,166	1.3	26,661	Alaska	70,601	70,337	264	0.4	28,214
Missouri	145,339	140,246	5,093	3.5	9,766	Arizona	172,759	139,639	33,120	19.2	10,311
Nebraska	30,269	30,214	55	0.2	13,012	California	2,092,775	1,897,221	195,554	9.3	21,816
North Dakota	9,228	8,136	1,092	11.8	14,581	Colorado	119,403	74,828	44,575	37.3	14,180
Ohio	356,085	354,269	1,816	0.5	11,028	Hawaii	50,279	49,931	348	0.7	19,542
South Dakota	13,746	13,585	161	11.2	10,859	Idaho	17,286	16,603	683	4.0	9,450
Wisconsin	160,377	123,573	36,804	22.9	18,965	Montana	18,289	18,194	95	0.5	14,590
						Nevada	48,378	47,877	501	1.0	8,630
						New Mexico	58,217	51,153	7,064	12.1	16,711
						Oregon	76,899	66,055	10,844	14.1	11,516
						Utah	42,362	41,254	1,108	2.6	15,251
						Washington	152,758	135,607	17,151	11.2	19,742
						Wyoming	14,773	14,350	423	2.9	12,151

Note: These data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fourth enumeration of State institutions and the first of Federal institutions. Previous censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, and 1984. Questionnaires were mailed to facilities at the end of June 1990. Through various followup procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved. Expenditure information was collected separately by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in site visits to State departments of correction, and by Federal Bureau of Prisons personnel.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with State or Federal employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on the reference date, June 29, 1990. Where data refer to an annual period, the reference date is June 30, 1990. The census also included 67 private facilities under exclusive contract by State governments to house prisoners. The census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; prison hospitals; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Ver-

mont. Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities; immigration and naturalization service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local governments, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Service; and public hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bFigures include expenditures such as salaries, wages, employee benefits, purchase of food, supplies, and contractual services.

^cFigures include expenditures such as purchase or leasing of land.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 17.

Table 1.10

Departments of corrections' proposed budgets

By type of activity and jurisdiction, 1992-93

(Budget amounts in thousands)

Jurisdiction	Total budget proposal	Type of activity		Budget would provide for increased number of:		
		Operational costs	Construction costs	Employees	New facilities	New beds
Alabama	\$192,432	\$173,937 ^a	\$0	361	0	0
Arkansas	89,735	89,735	18,238 ^b	179	1	500
California	3,229,862	2,686,513	543,349	443	2	4,692
Colorado	265,846	181,039	84,807	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	434,165	368,515	65,650	1,125	3 ^c	2,108
Delaware	87,500	84,000	3,500	0	0	NA
District of Columbia	406,974	266,974	140,000	599	1	800
Florida	1,401,621	1,277,907	123,714	5,369	7	3,446
Georgia	585,359	548,009	23,350	2,110	7 ^d	6,110
Hawaii	82,176 ^e	91,123	2,800	268	3	425
Idaho	65,870	49,023	16,846	191	2	348
Indiana	400,932	321,270	79,662	270	2	1,300
Iowa	133,967	133,137	830	299	0	192
Kansas	198,866	181,817	17,049	98	0	0
Kentucky	184,180	177,961	6,220	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	307,168	307,168	0	2	0	0
Maine	68,028	68,028	--	85	1	100
Maryland	361,539	361,539	(f)	314	3	1,291
Minnesota	168,978	168,978	0	86	0	0
Mississippi	99,240	99,240	0	0	0	0
Missouri	218,859	218,859	NA	138	1	200
Montana	27,192	27,192	59,603 ^g	11	2	418
Nebraska	79,381	68,084	11,297 ^b	129	1	430
New Hampshire	35,829	35,829	--	25	1	300
New Jersey	764,622	654,815	109,807	412	--	1,770
New Mexico	119,637	115,770	3,867	57	1	102
New York	1,460,587	1,515,819	130,695	0	0	0
North Carolina	500,584	500,584	73,288	817	4	1,902
North Dakota	39,836 ^h	35,317	4,519	18	1	43
Ohio	691,915	691,915	--	789	2	375
Oklahoma	299,195	223,018	76,177	654	15	2,270
Oregon	181,627	181,627	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	256,096	212,247	43,849	0	1	1,468
South Dakota	30,118	30,118	NA	139	1	288
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	465	1	612
Texas	2,936,500	2,258,400	678,100	5,585	22	25,300
Virginia	389,683 ⁱ	389,683	80,000 ^j	(k)	0	--
Washington	306,916	298,225	8,691	423	4	4,238
West Virginia	27,417	8,844	(l)	0	0	0
Wyoming	30,621	27,063	3,558	46	1	250-350
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2,746,283	2,098,784	647,499	2,349	12	9,233

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the District of Columbia. Alaska, Massachusetts, Nevada, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin did not respond to the survey. Information for this survey was not available from Arizona, Illinois, Michigan, and Utah. Budget amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Some budget allocations and employee figures have also been rounded. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^dPlus six boot camps.

^eDoes not include a \$6,147,318 supplemental budget request.

^fSeparate budget.

^gBiennium 1992-93.

^h1991-93.

ⁱ\$294,468,722 capital request.

^jApproximate.

^kDecrease.

^lNo allocation because of bonds.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, February 1992), pp. 10-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aDoes not include \$18,495,243 for prison industries.

^bFiscal year 1992-93.

^cTwo new facilities, one expansion of existing facility.

Table 1.11

Total State and local expenditures from own sources revenue and variable passthrough percents

By State, fiscal year 1990

(In thousands)

State	Criminal justice expenditures from own sources					
	Total	State		Local		
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
U.S. total	\$64,306,000	\$27,370,000	42.60 %	\$36,936,000	57.40 %	
Alabama	640,374	314,120	49.05	326,254	50.95	
Alaska	328,915	256,667	78.03	72,248	21.97	
Arizona	1,146,367	446,628	38.96	699,738	61.04	
Arkansas	266,444	120,239	45.13	146,205	54.87	
California	11,102,591	4,090,867	36.85	7,011,724	63.15	
Colorado	793,759	326,853	41.18	466,906	58.82	
Connecticut	965,381	608,607	63.04	356,774	36.96	
Delaware	199,056	145,562	73.13	53,493	26.87	
District of Columbia	725,055	0	X	725,055	100.00	
Florida	3,701,271	1,422,737	38.44	2,278,535	61.56	
Georgia	1,536,078	715,995	46.61	820,083	53.39	
Hawaii	315,099	168,746	53.55	146,353	46.45	
Idaho	161,590	76,907	47.59	84,682	52.41	
Illinois	2,648,303	939,972	35.49	1,708,331	64.51	
Indiana	785,565	339,500	43.22	446,064	56.78	
Iowa	441,400	261,348	59.21	180,051	40.79	
Kansas	547,311	287,397	52.51	259,914	47.49	
Kentucky	538,157	364,322	67.70	173,836	32.30	
Louisiana	811,102	389,958	48.08	421,144	51.92	
Maine	203,186	118,674	58.41	84,512	41.59	
Maryland	1,431,585	794,953	55.53	636,631	44.47	
Massachusetts	1,805,122	1,143,694	63.36	661,428	36.64	
Michigan	2,405,199	1,127,977	46.90	1,277,222	53.10	
Minnesota	811,004	267,417	32.97	543,587	67.03	
Mississippi	313,837	149,003	47.48	164,834	52.52	
Missouri	911,793	380,954	41.78	530,838	58.22	
Montana	111,685	46,284	41.44	65,401	58.56	
Nebraska	244,238	96,821	39.64	147,417	60.36	
Nevada	427,701	162,467	37.99	265,235	62.01	
New Hampshire	225,502	109,449	48.54	116,053	51.46	
New Jersey	2,542,203	1,076,104	42.33	1,466,099	57.67	
New Mexico	351,960	203,341	57.77	148,618	42.23	
New York	8,626,100	3,166,929	36.71	5,459,171	63.29	
North Carolina	1,222,076	716,682	58.64	505,394	41.36	
North Dakota	76,185	33,401	43.84	42,784	56.16	
Ohio	1,995,859	710,213	35.59	1,285,646	64.42	
Oklahoma	533,990	291,521	54.59	242,469	45.41	
Oregon	670,331	355,429	53.02	314,902	46.98	
Pennsylvania	2,208,046	776,672	35.17	1,431,373	64.83	
Rhode Island	248,377	144,659	58.24	103,718	41.76	
South Carolina	653,004	375,258	57.47	277,747	42.53	
South Dakota	91,223	48,203	52.84	43,020	47.16	
Tennessee	936,479	479,657	51.22	456,822	48.78	
Texas	3,479,206	1,196,794	34.40	2,282,412	65.60	
Utah	277,019	139,160	50.24	137,858	49.76	
Vermont	98,969	74,114	74.89	24,855	25.11	
Virginia	1,437,128	1,005,360	69.96	431,769	30.04	
Washington	1,020,015	405,480	39.75	614,535	60.25	
West Virginia	171,256	89,165	52.07	82,091	47.93	
Wisconsin	1,012,220	384,855	38.02	627,365	61.98	
Wyoming	110,044	49,572	45.05	60,473	54.95	

Note: The U.S. Bureau of the Census collects the variable passthrough (VPT) data for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) as a part of the BJS Survey of Justice Expenditure and Employment. BJS provides the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) with the VPT data for use in BJA's State and local formula grant program. The grant program is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (Public Law 90-351). This law includes a formula to determine the amount of each State's grant and requires the passthrough of funds to local governments using VPT data. The VPT data determine how much of each State's total award can be used at the State level and how much must be passed through to local governments. Variable passthrough percents are allocated between the State and local governments according to the ratio of State-to-local criminal justice expenditure. Own-sources expenditure excludes any amount expended from revenue received from other governments.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Variable Passthrough Data, 1990*, Technical Report NCJ-133018 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 3.

Table 1.12

Expenditures for State-supported alcohol and drug abuse services

By type of program activity and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1991

Jurisdiction	Total	Treatment	Prevention	Other ^a
Total	\$3,246,333,948	\$2,434,961,382	\$529,378,480	\$281,944,086
Alabama	25,644,899	14,077,848	10,706,241	860,810
Alaska	29,413,909	24,914,551	2,290,558	2,208,800
Arizona	34,156,831 ^b	30,156,537	3,466,855	533,439
Arkansas	9,861,550	8,140,276	1,055,566	665,703
California	410,507,929	280,784,435	65,689,911	64,033,583
Colorado	39,045,786	29,121,341	7,400,152	2,524,293
Connecticut	81,547,898	70,075,276	5,711,039	5,761,583
Delaware	6,903,274	5,985,062	610,832	307,380
District of Columbia	40,252,218	34,502,672	3,492,000	2,257,546
Florida	141,227,749	123,997,671	13,135,805	4,094,273
Georgia	51,682,152	45,634,792	4,645,431	1,401,929
Hawaii	11,562,115	9,092,545	2,137,839	331,731
Idaho	5,179,122	3,668,865	911,362	598,895
Illinois	137,775,529	107,359,819	17,696,084	12,719,626
Indiana	41,666,860	33,842,544	6,673,903	1,150,413
Iowa	26,944,682	21,305,399	4,856,384	782,899
Kansas	18,940,800	14,514,302	3,156,669	1,269,829
Kentucky	21,755,963	16,644,214	4,100,108	1,011,641
Louisiana	24,304,510	21,710,464	1,675,431	918,615
Maine	10,346,730	7,732,761	1,608,922	1,005,047
Maryland	90,431,983	74,673,002	8,643,189	7,115,792
Massachusetts	87,652,000	77,315,300	6,144,800	4,191,900
Michigan	94,243,121	64,275,948	18,911,177	11,055,996
Minnesota	62,793,433	56,421,594	4,177,278	2,194,561
Mississippi	10,394,474	7,525,515	910,107	1,958,852
Missouri	35,249,096	28,732,087	4,315,786	2,201,223
Montana	15,421,058	12,709,558	2,276,083	435,417
Nebraska	12,470,370	9,790,266	2,280,022	400,082
Nevada	8,674,209	5,878,726	1,721,091	1,074,392
New Hampshire	5,154,525	3,441,787	995,265	717,473
New Jersey	85,316,000	61,148,000	17,846,000	6,322,000
New Mexico	16,453,936	12,229,545	1,182,156	3,042,235
New York	659,047,664	498,201,309	103,905,441	56,940,914 ^c
North Carolina	48,786,750	37,194,021	5,409,464	6,183,265
North Dakota	4,923,567	3,915,711	777,837	230,019
Ohio	117,157,450	74,094,304	28,013,490	15,049,656
Oklahoma	20,688,965	16,927,584	2,971,377	790,024
Oregon	42,002,961	21,808,176	20,194,785	NA
Pennsylvania	141,852,490	100,359,829	25,770,247	15,722,414
Rhode Island	20,626,354	15,029,352	5,308,102	288,900
South Carolina	40,202,159	25,535,295	13,795,774	871,090
South Dakota	6,246,726	4,254,869	1,462,585	529,272
Tennessee	27,024,300	18,236,600	6,193,800	2,593,900
Texas	86,933,921	50,478,640	28,844,319	7,610,262
Utah	21,399,197	12,295,803	7,093,464	2,009,930
Vermont	8,153,422	6,142,932	1,560,597	449,893
Virginia	68,468,244	57,377,056	10,442,771	648,417
Washington	63,139,969	51,805,110	4,389,088	6,945,771
West Virginia	15,596,400	8,978,089	1,307,053	1,311,258
Wisconsin	133,255,600	88,738,677	25,922,023	18,594,900
Guam	739,765	594,807	69,420	75,538
Puerto Rico	31,183,313	25,660,516	5,522,797	0

Note: These data were collected by the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, Inc. (NASADAD). State alcohol and drug abuse agencies from 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico voluntarily submitted the data as part of the State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile. These data represent only those programs that received a portion of their funding from State alcohol and drug agencies during fiscal year 1991. Excluded are Federally funded programs, private not-for-profit programs, and some county and local government programs. Treatment programs include a broad range of formal organized services (including diagnostic assessment, detoxification, counseling, medical, psychiatric, psychological, social and vocational services, and outreach and aftercare support) for persons who have abused alcohol and/or drugs. Prevention activities include those that are designed to prevent individuals or groups from becoming dependent on the regular use of alcohol and/or licit or illicit drugs (i.e., information, education, alternatives, and primary and early intervention activities).

^aIncludes activities other than treatment or prevention services, e.g., administration, capital construction, research, and training.

^bRepresents allocations rather than expenditures.

^cIncludes methadone registry, capital construction, and Medicaid Management Information Systems sub-allocation from the Department of Social Services. It does not include over \$171,147,000 in reappropriated State capital construction funds. All figures are State fiscal year 1991-92 estimated expenditures.

Source: William Butynski et al., *State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Problems, Fiscal Year 1991: An Analysis of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile Data*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (Washington, DC: National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, Inc., 1992), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.13

Federal criminal justice budget authorities

Fiscal year 1992 (actual) and 1993-98 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1992 actual	Estimates					
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Total	\$14,426	\$15,294	\$15,682	\$16,783	\$17,473	\$17,713	\$18,292
Federal law enforcement activities, total ^a	6,462	6,665	6,749	7,242	8,046	8,278	8,554
Criminal investigations	3,006	2,991	3,246	3,590	3,661	3,767	3,889
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	336	370	383	398	412	426	442
Border enforcement activities	3,199	3,459	3,320	3,489	3,428	3,518	3,637
Protection activities (Secret Service)	497	508	514	537	554	572	591
Other enforcement	577	625	658	687	713	737	762
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	5,054	5,397	5,643	5,806	5,948	6,141	6,341
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,383	2,465	2,608	2,697	2,747	2,833	2,923
Federal judicial activities	2,329	2,561	2,655	2,723	2,803	2,900	3,000
Representation of indigents in civil cases	329	357	365	375	384	394	403
Other	13	14	15	11	13	15	16
Federal correctional activities	2,114	2,268	2,539	2,738	2,576	2,367	2,445
Criminal justice assistance	795	965	751	997	903	927	952

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in February 1993. 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. Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

^aThese figures reflect the subtraction of the following amounts (in millions) for U.S. Customs Service and Immigration and Natural-

ization Service fees: \$1,152 for 1992, \$1,288 for 1993, \$1,372 for 1994, \$1,458 for 1995, \$722 for 1996, \$742 for 1997, and \$766 for 1998.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 166, 167. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.14

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1982-92

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 ^a	1987	1988	1989	1990 ^a	1991 ^a	1992
Total	\$129,236	\$125,915	\$197,352	\$146,351	\$272,624	\$489,606	\$309,521	\$418,634	\$762,358	\$845,019 ^d	\$865,689
State and local formula grants	0	0	51,118 ^c	4,400 ^c	46,256 ^d	35,520 ^d	0	0	0	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	0	0	15,280 ^c	1,100 ^c	11,564 ^d	8,880 ^d	8,000 ^d	3,497	0	0	0
State and local assistance											
Anti-drug abuse formula	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178,400	55,600	118,800	395,101	423,000	423,000
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,300	13,900	29,700	49,636	49,994	50,000
Anti-drug abuse prison capacity	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-drug abuse Federal Bureau of Investigation-NCIC 2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	17,000	22,000
Televised Testimony of Child Abuse Victims	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000
National Judicial College	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000
National College of District Attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500
Juvenile justice formula grants	43,095	43,095	43,095	42,935	41,089	42,960	40,765	45,750 ^d	48,361	49,255	49,735 ^d
National priority grants (Part E)	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Fund	X	X	X	X	68,313 ^e	62,506 ^e	77,446 ^e	93,559 ^e	123,250 ^e	126,750 ^e	127,968 ^e
Child Abuse Investigation and Prosecution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500
Judicial Child Abuse Training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500
Juvenile justice programs, total	24,505	24,505	24,505	24,665	23,605	24,640	23,035	18,050 ^d	21,044	22,796	22,823 ^d
Special emphasis	14,365	14,365	14,365	14,311	13,696	14,320	13,589	6,362	9,123	7,445	7,471
Juvenile Justice Institute	7,436	7,436	7,436	7,726	7,394	7,731	7,336	10,311	8,501	10,504	10,654
Technical assistance	2,028	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,726	2,000	1,580	934 ^f	987 ^f	1,005 ^f	1,015
Concentration of Federal efforts	676	900	900	824	789	589	530	443	448	342	183
Part D Gangs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,985	3,500	3,500
Missing children	NA	NA	NA	4,000	3,828	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,971	7,971	8,471
Emergency assistance ^g	0	0	0	0	1,048	1,148 ^d	0	0	9,927	0	1,000
Regional Information Sharing System ^h	0	0	0	0	9,474	12,000 ^d	12,000	13,000	13,402	14,000	14,500
Maribel Cuban ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	5,000	4,785	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,963	4,963	4,963
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,131	10,800	12,500	8,301	10,810	10,650 ^d	9,275	24,000	24,818	26,075	27,144
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	2,400	2,400	2,555	2,640	2,566	2,682	2,892	2,892	3,077	3,248	3,425 ^e
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	9,623	7,588	8,166	10,537	9,022	11,499	13,049	13,303	14,974	15,406	16,297
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	16,767	17,603	18,508	19,500	18,566	18,566	19,144	21,000	22,766	23,929	23,739
Justice statistical programs	14,557	14,960	16,809	16,776	15,982	18,982 ^d	19,278	19,986	20,879	22,095	22,095
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	2,908	3,395	3,195	3,321	3,042	3,126	3,265	3,225	3,219	3,380	3,577
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	1,450	1,569	1,621	2,376	2,674	2,747	2,872	2,872	2,970	3,135	3,342
High intensity drug trafficking areas ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,024	37,110

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 body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively. The 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.

^bColumn may not add to total because of rounding.

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

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

^eRepresents amount deposited in previous year.

^fState technical assistance.

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

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

ⁱRefers to an appropriation to be allocated to States housing Maribel Cuban refugees in State correctional facilities.

^jFunds transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

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

Table 1.15

Budget for the U.S. Department of Justice

By selected agencies, fiscal years 1993 (allocated) and 1994 (requested)

(Budget amounts in thousands of dollars)

	1993		1994 ^a		Change from 1993 to 1994		
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Percent change in budget
	Total	83,574	\$11,128,435	83,575	\$11,187,293	1	\$58,858
Federal Prison System	25,375	2,133,163	26,232	2,323,064	857	189,901	8.9
Salaries and expenses	24,990	1,783,688	25,860	2,036,003	870	252,315	14.1
Buildings and facilities	333	339,225	320	276,850	-13	-62,375	-18.4
National Institute of Corrections	52	10,250	52	10,211	0	-39	-0.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	6,027	718,684	5,649	731,639	-378	12,955	1.8
Federal Bureau of Investigation	22,271	1,975,423	21,942	2,043,705	-329	68,282	3.5
Office of Justice Programs ^b	348	667,299	343	667,652	-5	353	0.1
U.S. Parole Commission	80	9,309	78	9,385	-2	76	0.8
U.S. attorneys	8,362	796,962	8,239	808,797	-123	11,835	1.5
Immigration and Naturalization Service	11,598	977,927	11,867	1,018,052	269	40,125	4.1
U.S. Marshals Service	3,682	337,763	3,645	339,808	-37	2,045	0.6
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	4,317	385,248	4,211	384,381	-106	-867	-0.2

Note: Detail does not sum to totals because only selected U.S. Department of Justice agencies are included.

^aReflects the Clinton Administration fiscal year 1994 budget request for the U.S. Department of Justice, which is still subject to Congressional approval.

^bIncludes National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime.

Source: Pace Publications, *Criminal Justice Newsletter* (Washington, DC: Pace Publications, Apr. 1, 1993), p. 5. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.16

Federal drug control budget authorityBy type of activity, fiscal years 1982-93^a

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Interdiction	\$458.0	\$473.5	\$706.9	\$807.3	\$744.0	\$1,350.5	\$948.1	\$1,440.7	\$1,751.9	\$2,027.9	\$2,216.8	\$2,219.6
Department of Defense	4.9	9.7	14.6	54.8	105.7	405.3	94.7	329.1	543.4	751.0	901.0	889.6
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.8
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	17.2	17.2	52.0	48.6	62.6	66.2	74.2
U.S. Coast Guard	328.9	359.9	508.2	506.6	397.8	553.0	509.8	628.9	661.2	714.6	666.9	675.4
Federal Aviation Administration	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	9.3	16.5	16.3	24.4
U.S. Customs	124.0	103.6	183.7	245.3	239.7	367.1	317.5	427.0	488.3	481.8	563.4	552.6
Payments to Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investigations	235.9	369.1	410.1	489.0	537.8	712.2	804.8	959.7	1,090.4	1,288.2	1,398.5	1,542.5
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	6.3	6.2	6.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.3	7.6	11.8	11.1	18.5	15.2
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.5
National Park Service	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	5.7	10.9	10.8	10.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	140.5	143.7	178.0	211.1	252.9	325.1	327.3	375.2	338.2	433.1	467.9	530.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11.3	101.5	84.5	103.6	103.2	134.6	172.6	198.4	127.5	152.3	201.0	210.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.8	17.1	28.5	29.3	27.6	29.8	32.6
U.S. Marshals	3.7	4.0	5.3	7.4	6.8	8.8	11.2	28.7	36.1	44.2	34.8	39.1
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.5	252.8	273.3	299.8
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	17.6	27.7	33.7	40.4	27.6	60.1	78.6	87.4	94.2	120.0	128.5	137.9
U.S. Customs	13.9	30.4	39.6	44.7	52.2	63.1	75.1	83.6	130.7	57.4	59.1	62.7
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.4	6.5	7.3	17.7	17.2	20.8	16.3	18.8
Internal Revenue Service	34.0	41.2	43.5	48.8	53.9	61.6	70.4	84.3	81.0	93.2	102.8	111.1
U.S. Secret Service	12.9	18.0	22.3	27.2	28.7	37.1	40.5	46.2	47.3	53.6	44.7	62.9

See note at end of table.

Table 1.16

Federal drug control budget authority

By type of activity, fiscal years 1982-93^a--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
International	87.8	83.9	95.8	109.2	147.7	220.9	209.3	304.0	500.1	639.6	763.2	767.9
Agency for International Development	15.7	9.2	10.6	6.7	23.5	7.1	9.9	13.3	54.5	195.8	268.8	255.6
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	53.3	0.0	26.0	0.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	34.3	36.9	42.8	51.0	67.7	91.1	97.4	97.6	141.3	172.4	162.1	183.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.8
International narcotics matters	36.7	36.7	41.2	50.2	55.1	118.4	98.8	101.0	129.5	150.0	171.5	173.0
INTERPOL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9
U.S. Marshals	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.5	2.5	2.7
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	114.5	107.6	121.2	140.8
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.8	3.4	7.3	8.0	8.4
Prosecution	78.9	95.3	122.2	152.1	175.3	236.3	305.6	388.9	455.9	583.7	682.3	795.9
Judiciary	30.5	33.0	41.2	52.4	68.0	100.0	133.4	146.3	152.8	179.0	226.1	281.3
U.S. attorneys	20.9	32.7	47.7	54.8	57.3	74.2	80.7	132.0	126.8	161.6	188.7	215.9
Criminal Division	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	9.4	13.3	10.6	18.5	17.2	17.2
U.S. Marshals	25.6	27.0	30.6	40.6	45.2	56.7	79.9	95.1	118.0	154.8	173.0	186.0
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	68.5	76.0	83.9
Tax Division	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
Weed and Seed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Corrections	114.1	140.0	148.8	215.6	258.8	397.8	588.8	933.4	1,780.7	1,265.1	1,544.8	1,759.7
Judiciary	8.2	8.8	11.0	14.0	18.2	26.8	35.7	39.2	73.4	80.5	86.4	104.2
Bureau of Prisons	97.9	118.1	121.4	182.1	219.5	339.1	465.3	772.1	1,553.8	1,011.0	1,264.8	1,419.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	34.5	45.0	41.5	38.4	40.3	47.9
Support of Prisoners	8.0	13.1	16.4	19.5	21.1	27.9	53.3	77.1	112.0	135.1	153.4	187.9
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
Intelligence	25.6	29.2	30.9	35.4	35.6	47.2	52.8	53.4	64.9	104.1	114.6	128.9
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	23.0	21.5	23.6	25.4	25.0	36.2	34.4	32.3	39.0	43.9	54.0	62.6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.6	5.3	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.1	9.1	10.4	9.6	23.6	24.5	26.8
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.8	8.4	9.7
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Customs	2.0	2.4	2.8	4.5	4.9	3.7	8.3	9.8	11.4	12.1	13.1	13.7
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	12.9	14.3
State and local law enforcement assistance	25.0	32.5	33.4	51.2	61.7	307.5	186.5	334.1	696.5	1,015.5	1,020.4	991.4
U.S. Forest Service	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.3
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	107.4	114.0	157.8	171.3
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.8	5.4	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Fish and Wildlife Service	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	47.0	76.0	157.3	176.8	266.8	247.0	257.0
National Institute of Corrections (Bureau of Prisons)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	6.2	7.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	19.2	23.9	22.6	29.2	12.5	13.2	11.4	13.8	15.6	16.1	9.4	14.2
Office of Justice Programs	4.2	6.7	7.2	12.0	12.7	214.6	71.5	126.6	348.4	413.0	425.4	402.7
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.0	5.3	5.3
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	36.0	0.0	0.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.1	6.7	7.9	8.3
U.S. Customs Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.5	24.5	21.2	0.0	29.9	119.4	120.0	120.0
Regulatory and compliance	21.4	26.0	23.0	25.9	14.5	17.9	21.9	29.8	28.5	31.4	31.3	33.7
U.S. Forest Service	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food and Drug Administration	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	7.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	20.3	25.0	21.9	25.0	12.3	15.3	16.9	19.1	19.1	21.7	21.7	23.4
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.4
Other law enforcement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	115.5	185.5	201.0	231.1	238.1
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	114.3	156.5	154.3	174.0	182.0
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.0	46.7	56.1	56.1
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Research and development	64.7	73.6	81.7	93.8	99.0	157.6	171.8	230.6	327.7	450.1	524.3	510.0
Agriculture Research Service	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.4	6.7	6.7
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	61.0	97.9	69.3
Drug Enforcement Administration	1.8	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9

See note at end of table.

Table 1.16

Federal drug control budget authority

By type of activity, fiscal years 1982-93^a--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Research and development, continued												
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.1	5.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.4
Office of Justice Programs	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	2.7	4.7	9.6	11.6	14.7	17.9	16.8	21.6
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.5	0.9
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.6	3.9
U.S. Coast Guard	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.2	3.7
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.2
U.S. Customs	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.9
President's Commission on Organized Crime	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:												
Treatment	33.2	35.3	39.1	45.4	44.6	74.1	74.4	122.7	158.1	185.7	201.8	210.5
Prevention	24.1	26.4	32.0	35.6	40.8	65.9	73.4	81.0	127.7	150.6	157.5	166.2
Small Business Administration--prevention	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Veterans Affairs--treatment	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Drug abuse prevention	101.9	124.9	128.1	146.0	145.0	444.3	464.7	725.4	1,238.0	1,482.7	1,549.8	1,617.0
ACTION	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.8	5.9	10.1	10.5	12.5	12.3	13.4
Agency for International Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	5.2	4.5	3.1	5.4	7.1	10.2	5.3
Department of Defense	36.2	46.4	49.8	63.0	63.4	77.8	83.8	69.7	66.8	71.5	77.3	78.5
Department of Education:	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	203.0	229.8	354.5	541.7	508.9	626.8	656.9
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	79.4	89.9
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	30.0	32.5	32.1	34.1	32.6	98.4	85.2	150.7	329.7	420.1	431.6	455.0
Centers for Disease Control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	25.2	29.3	28.8	31.5
Family Support Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Health Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	98.3	150.0	165.0	165.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.6
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.7	7.4	13.0	34.2	21.6	21.3	19.9
Department of Labor	25.9	35.8	36.0	37.3	33.1	41.1	37.5	38.6	46.0	67.6	73.2	72.6
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	6.1	6.1
Small Business Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Federal Aviation Administration	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	5.5	4.3	9.1	7.3	9.8	11.2
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
Weed and Seed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
White House Conference	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drug abuse treatment												
Department of Defense	21.4	23.3	24.1	18.5	19.6	20.9	22.1	12.4	16.6	15.0	14.6	14.7
Department of Education	7.3	9.1	11.3	12.7	15.9	20.0	24.9	22.6	61.2	74.1	88.7	94.0
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	31.7	32.5
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	120.0	130.1	128.5	136.5	130.7	263.3	281.0	463.9	727.9	800.6	819.1	962.1
Health Care Financing Administration	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	110.0	120.0	130.0	140.0	170.0	190.5	201.5	231.5
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Health Service	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	21.7	16.2	18.7	30.1	35.3	35.2	37.0
Judiciary	4.9	5.3	6.6	8.3	10.8	15.9	21.2	23.3	31.9	34.6	35.2	44.4
Bureau of Prisons	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.1	8.0	10.7	22.5	27.7
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.6	8.1	34.4	88.9	83.1	80.1	86.0
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	6.1	6.1
Veterans Affairs	210.6	234.0	251.5	272.6	287.0	336.3	355.3	356.2	429.5	470.9	541.3	587.5
Total drug control budget	1,651.9	1,934.7	2,298.0	2,679.6	2,826.1	4,786.7	4,702.4	6,592.3	9,693.1	10,841.4	11,953.1	12,728.7

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding. 1993 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, 1992), pp. 212-214. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.17

Allocation of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program funds

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993

Jurisdiction	1991		1992		1993	
	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions
Alabama	\$7,023,000	51.28 %	\$6,894,000	50.95 %	\$6,884,000	50.95 %
Alaska	1,821,000	24.63	1,852,000	21.97	1,870,000	21.97
Arizona	6,209,000	61.23	6,352,000	61.04	6,401,000	61.04
Arkansas	4,543,000	57.78	4,453,000	54.87	4,438,000	54.87
California	43,161,000	64.37	44,048,000	63.15	44,349,000	63.15
Colorado	5,863,000	64.03	5,817,000	58.82	5,870,000	58.82
Connecticut	5,750,000	44.76	5,806,000	36.96	5,747,000	36.96
Delaware	2,032,000	28.47	2,020,000	26.87	2,027,000	26.87
District of Columbia	1,933,000	100.00	1,934,000	100.00	1,910,000	100.00
Florida	19,414,000	65.13	19,747,000	61.56	19,977,000	61.56
Georgia	10,381,000	58.16	10,416,000	53.39	10,495,000	53.39
Hawaii	2,668,000	47.09	2,658,000	46.45	2,675,000	46.45
Idaho	2,526,000	62.82	2,512,000	52.41	2,538,000	52.41
Illinois	17,946,000	66.51	17,570,000	64.51	17,506,000	64.51
Indiana	9,160,000	58.91	9,066,000	56.78	9,052,000	56.78
Iowa	5,172,000	46.27	5,069,000	40.79	5,040,000	40.49
Kansas	4,698,000	54.58	4,637,000	47.79	4,613,000	47.49
Kentucky	6,457,000	30.33	6,381,000	32.30	6,349,000	32.30
Louisiana	7,406,000	55.09	7,154,000	51.92	7,117,000	51.92
Maine	2,828,000	45.98	2,831,000	41.59	2,817,000	41.59
Maryland	7,858,000	43.14	7,965,000	44.47	7,983,000	44.47
Massachusetts	9,624,000	44.28	9,749,000	36.64	9,602,000	36.64
Michigan	14,491,000	57.43	14,485,000	53.10	14,407,000	53.10
Minnesota	7,364,000	70.93	7,378,000	70.29	7,373,000	70.29
Mississippi	4,855,000	57.17	4,775,000	52.52	4,751,000	52.52
Missouri	8,531,000	58.08	8,449,000	58.22	8,408,000	58.22
Montana	2,225,000	58.56	2,212,000	58.56	2,209,000	58.56
Nebraska	3,391,000	60.13	3,338,000	60.36	3,328,000	60.36
Nevada	2,667,000	61.93	2,794,000	62.01	2,887,000	62.01
New Hampshire	2,661,000	54.88	2,660,000	51.46	2,632,000	51.46
New Jersey	12,265,000	58.55	12,224,000	57.67	12,115,000	57.67
New Mexico	3,271,000	44.84	3,246,000	42.23	3,263,000	42.23
New York	27,062,000	64.53	27,046,000	63.29	26,790,000	63.29
North Carolina	10,577,000	39.31	10,633,000	41.36	10,658,000	41.36
North Dakota	2,014,000	60.24	1,980,000	56.16	1,962,000	56.16
Ohio	16,858,000	61.89	16,727,000	64.42	16,645,000	64.42
Oklahoma	5,728,000	46.28	5,602,000	45.41	5,582,000	45.41
Oregon	5,143,000	49.38	5,163,000	46.98	5,221,000	46.98
Pennsylvania	18,500,000	67.76	18,221,000	64.83	18,102,000	64.83
Rhode Island	2,503,000	44.75	2,507,000	41.76	2,488,000	41.76
South Carolina	6,145,000	40.96	6,094,000	42.53	6,130,000	42.53
South Dakota	2,093,000	49.36	2,063,000	47.16	2,059,000	47.16
Tennessee	8,214,000	52.21	8,103,000	48.78	8,115,000	48.78
Texas	25,672,000	67.52	25,596,000	65.60	25,780,000	65.60
Utah	3,530,000	50.90	3,546,000	49.76	3,580,000	49.76
Vermont	1,879,000	28.20	1,870,000	25.11	1,865,000	25.11
Virginia	9,392,000	31.59	9,996,000	30.04	10,015,000	30.04
Washington	7,955,000	62.91	8,088,000	60.25	8,208,000	60.25
West Virginia	3,748,000	49.86	3,648,000	47.93	3,624,000	47.93
Wisconsin	8,108,000	67.39	8,124,000	61.98	8,118,000	61.98
Wyoming	1,746,000	55.41	1,713,000	54.95	1,713,000	54.95
Puerto Rico	5,825,000	0	6,145,000	0	6,076,000	0
Virgin Islands	1,201,000	0	1,205,000	0	1,203,000	0
American Samoa	771,170	0	795,960	0	794,620	0
Guam	1,262,000	0	1,250,000	0	1,247,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	379,830	0	392,040	0	391,380	0

Note: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act provides financial and technical resources to State and local units of government, as well as the Federal Government, to engage in the Nation's fight against drugs. The purpose of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program is to assist States and units of local government in carrying out specific programs which offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system. Special emphasis is placed on nationwide and multi-jurisdictional projects and projects that advance national drug control priorities. In accordance with Sec. 501 (b) of the Act, the States may award formula grant funds to State agencies and units of local government for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws which establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation). (Source 1991, pp. 1-3.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs: FY 1991 Formula Grant Program Guidance and Application Kit* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 25, 26; *Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: Fact Sheet* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1992), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.18

Justice system employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1990^a

Type of activity	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time	Full-time equivalent	
Total justice system	1,721,622	1,618,151	1,658,366	\$4,287,466
Federal	135,951	135,951	135,951	415,139
State	577,815	551,935	563,080	1,439,207
Total, local	1,007,856	930,265	959,335	2,433,120
County	453,279	421,173	435,031	1,016,657
Municipal	554,574	509,090	524,298	1,416,464
Police protection	800,459	746,736	764,382	2,056,941
Federal	65,490	65,490	65,490	188,461
State	120,504	109,455	111,936	303,719
Total, local	614,465	571,791	586,956	1,564,761
County	149,685	140,982	144,013	361,735
Municipal	464,781	430,809	442,941	1,203,026
Judicial (courts only)	224,778	203,927	212,414	547,333
Federal	22,272	22,272	22,272	78,308
State	69,820	65,325	68,090	214,515
Total, local	132,686	116,330	122,052	254,510
County	102,459	93,622	97,622	205,028
Municipal	30,225	22,706	24,430	49,482
Prosecution and legal services	117,726	108,915	112,401	333,577
Federal	24,947	24,947	24,947	82,159
State	30,199	27,871	29,046	84,805
Total, local	62,580	56,097	58,408	166,613
County	42,018	38,484	40,049	109,516
Municipal	20,562	17,615	18,365	57,097
Public defense	15,751	14,564	15,207	46,357
Federal	589	589	589	2,014
State	7,377	7,055	7,255	20,885
Total, local	7,785	6,920	7,363	23,458
County	7,348	6,615	7,038	22,350
Municipal	437	306	325	1,108
Corrections	555,813	537,404	547,166	1,286,069
Federal	22,137	22,137	22,137	62,178
State	345,383	337,871	342,316	803,894
Total, local	188,293	177,396	182,713	419,997
County	150,211	140,020	144,810	215,014
Municipal	38,087	37,380	37,904	104,983
Other justice activities	7,091	6,600	6,792	17,192
Federal	516	516	516	2,019
State	4,532	4,358	4,433	11,391
Total, local	2,043	1,726	1,843	3,782
County	1,568	1,452	1,499	3,014
Municipal	474	271	342	769

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

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 7.

Table 1.19

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1990

Type of activity	Total employment	October payroll
Total justice system	100.0 %	100.0 %
Federal	7.9	9.7
State	33.6	33.6
Local	58.5	56.7
Police protection	100.0	100.0
Federal	8.2	9.2
State	15.1	14.8
Local	76.8	76.1
Judicial (courts only)	100.0	100.0
Federal	9.9	14.3
State	31.1	39.2
Local	59.0	46.5
Prosecution and legal services	100.0	100.0
Federal	21.2	24.6
State	25.7	25.4
Local	53.2	49.9
Public defense	100.0	100.0
Federal	3.7	4.3
State	46.8	45.1
Local	49.4	50.6
Corrections	100.0	100.0
Federal	4.0	4.8
State	62.1	62.5
Local	33.9	32.7
Other justice activities	100.0	100.0
Federal	7.3	11.7
State	63.9	66.3
Local	28.8	22.0

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, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 8.

Table 1.20

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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
Utah	7,857	100 %	3,851	49.0 %	1,052	13.4 %	476	6.1 %	4	0.1 %	2,451	31.2 %	23	0.3 %
State	3,887	100	993	25.5	694	17.9	189	4.9	-	-	1,990	51.2	21	0.5
Local, total	3,970	100	2,858	72.0	358	9.0	287	7.2	4	0.1	461	11.6	2	0.1
Counties	2,048	100	1,100	53.7	280	13.7	201	9.8	4	0.2	461	22.5	2	0.1
Municipalities	1,922	100	1,758	91.5	78	4.1	86	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	2,509	100	1,237	49.3	293	11.7	156	6.2	62	2.5	750	29.9	11	0.4
State	1,715	100	495	28.9	248	14.5	149	8.7	62	3.6	750	43.7	11	0.6
Local, total	794	100	742	93.5	45	5.7	7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	63	100	18	28.6	45	71.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	731	100	724	99.0	-	-	7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	36,561	100	16,007	43.8	4,012	11.0	1,291	3.5	135	0.4	14,962	40.9	154	0.4
State	16,419	100	3,473	21.2	2,096	12.8	287	1.7	123	0.7	10,354	63.1	86	0.5
Local, total	20,142	100	12,534	62.2	1,916	9.5	1,004	5.0	12	0.1	4,608	22.9	68	0.3
Counties	9,329	100	5,395	57.8	1,116	12.0	556	6.0	1	-	2,198	23.6	63	0.7
Municipalities	10,813	100	7,140	66.0	800	7.4	448	4.1	11	0.1	2,409	22.3	5	-
Washington	23,893	100	10,637	44.5	2,686	11.2	2,111	8.8	192	0.8	8,242	34.5	25	0.1
State	8,724	100	2,247	25.8	495	5.7	708	8.1	-	-	5,274	60.5	-	-
Local, total	15,169	100	8,390	55.3	2,191	14.4	1,403	9.2	192	1.3	2,968	19.6	25	0.2
Counties	8,868	100	2,895	32.6	1,776	20.0	1,100	12.4	192	2.2	2,881	32.5	24	0.3
Municipalities	6,300	100	5,494	87.2	415	6.6	303	4.8	-	-	87	1.4	1	-
West Virginia	6,452	100	3,212	49.8	1,186	18.4	421	6.5	17	0.3	1,616	25.0	-	-
State	2,918	100	1,087	37.3	679	23.3	108	3.7	17	0.6	1,027	35.2	-	-
Local, total	3,534	100	2,125	60.1	507	14.3	313	8.9	-	-	589	16.7	-	-
Counties	2,013	100	683	33.9	452	22.5	289	14.4	-	-	589	29.3	-	-
Municipalities	1,522	100	1,442	94.7	56	3.7	24	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	23,810	100	12,863	54.0	2,527	10.6	1,482	6.2	417	1.8	6,464	27.1	57	0.2
State	7,460	100	1,207	16.2	625	8.4	580	7.8	417	5.6	4,576	61.3	55	0.7
Local, total	16,350	100	11,656	71.3	1,902	11.6	902	5.5	-	-	1,888	11.5	2	-
Counties	7,257	100	2,924	40.3	1,725	23.8	720	9.9	-	-	1,888	26.0	-	-
Municipalities	9,093	100	8,732	96.0	177	1.9	182	2.0	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wyoming	3,153	100	1,660	52.6	383	12.1	174	5.5	31	1.0	900	28.5	5	0.2
State	1,231	100	334	27.1	201	16.3	51	4.1	31	2.5	614	49.9	-	-
Local, total	1,922	100	1,326	69.0	182	9.5	123	6.4	-	-	286	14.9	5	0.3
Counties	1,113	100	586	52.7	135	12.1	106	9.5	-	-	286	25.7	-	-
Municipalities	809	100	740	91.5	47	5.8	17	2.1	-	-	-	-	5	0.6

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., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming), Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all such governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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	\$20,496	100 %	\$9,542	46.6 %	\$3,036	14.8 %	\$2,745	13.4 %	\$387	1.9 %	\$4,640	22.6 %	\$145	0.7 %
State	9,948	100	517	5.2	3,036	30.5	1,356	13.6	387	3.9	4,640	46.6	12	0.1
Local, total	10,548	100	9,025	85.6	-	-	1,389	13.2	-	-	-	-	133	1.3
Counties	2,739	100	2,368	86.5	-	-	371	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	7,808	100	6,658	85.3	-	-	1,018	13.0	-	-	-	-	133	1.7
Idaho	10,612	100	5,521	52.0	1,509	14.2	900	8.5	119	1.1	2,563	24.2	-	-
State	4,427	100	1,340	30.3	852	19.2	303	6.8	-	-	1,932	43.6	-	-
Local, total	6,185	100	4,181	67.6	657	10.6	597	9.7	119	1.9	631	10.2	-	-
Counties	3,583	100	1,742	48.6	617	17.2	474	13.2	119	3.3	631	17.6	-	-
Municipalities	2,602	100	2,440	93.8	40	1.5	123	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	176,214	100	103,414	58.7	19,043	11.9	8,811	5.0	2,795	1.7	41,394	23.5	216	0.1
State	52,337	100	13,410	25.6	8,824	16.9	1,862	3.6	384	0.7	27,669	52.9	188	0.4
Local, total	123,876	100	90,004	72.7	10,578	8.5	6,949	5.6	2,591	2.1	13,725	11.1	28	-
Counties	40,829	100	8,691	21.3	10,482	25.7	5,315	13.0	2,591	6.3	13,725	33.6	24	0.1
Municipalities	83,047	100	81,313	97.9	96	0.1	1,635	2.0	-	-	-	-	3	-
Indiana	51,425	100	25,137	48.9	6,162	12.0	3,049	5.9	508	1.0	16,433	32.0	136	0.3
State	20,681	100	6,616	32.0	1,736	8.4	1,183	5.7	181	0.9	10,903	52.7	61	0.3
Local, total	30,744	100	18,521	60.2	4,426	14.4	1,865	6.1	327	1.1	5,530	18.0	75	0.2
Counties	12,125	100	4,020	33.2	3,271	27.0	1,115	9.2	244	2.0	3,409	28.1	67	0.6
Municipalities	18,619	100	14,501	77.9	1,155	6.2	750	4.0	82	0.4	2,121	11.4	8	-
Iowa	31,659	100	13,617	43.0	4,811	15.2	2,312	7.3	352	1.1	10,546	33.3	19	0.1
State	18,511	100	3,376	18.2	4,730	25.6	876	4.7	341	1.8	9,189	49.6	-	-
Local, total	13,147	100	10,242	77.9	81	0.6	1,437	10.9	11	0.1	1,357	10.3	19	0.1
Counties	5,406	100	2,796	51.7	51	0.9	1,173	21.7	11	0.2	1,357	25.1	17	0.3
Municipalities	7,741	100	7,445	96.2	31	0.4	263	3.4	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kansas	30,045	100	14,450	48.1	3,911	13.0	1,476	4.9	257	0.9	9,914	33.0	37	0.1
State	14,444	100	3,057	21.2	3,127	21.6	173	1.2	252	1.7	7,824	54.2	12	0.1
Local, total	15,601	100	11,393	73.0	784	5.0	1,303	8.4	5	-	2,091	13.4	25	0.2
Counties	6,677	100	3,294	49.3	231	3.5	1,061	15.9	3	-	2,071	31.0	18	0.3
Municipalities	8,924	100	8,099	90.8	553	6.2	242	2.7	2	-	20	0.2	8	0.1
Kentucky	31,095	100	14,354	46.2	4,302	13.8	2,506	8.1	402	1.3	9,427	30.3	104	0.3
State	17,032	100	3,944	23.2	4,035	23.7	1,875	11.0	375	2.2	6,710	39.4	94	0.6
Local, total	14,063	100	10,410	74.0	268	1.9	631	4.5	27	0.2	2,717	19.3	10	0.1
Counties	5,818	100	2,701	46.4	264	4.5	429	7.4	27	0.5	2,388	41.0	10	0.2
Municipalities	8,245	100	7,709	93.5	4	-	202	2.4	-	-	330	4.0	-	-
Louisiana	47,616	100	23,176	48.7	6,659	14.0	2,345	4.9	27	0.1	15,333	32.2	78	0.2
State	19,482	100	4,616	23.7	2,587	13.3	1,307	6.7	26	0.1	10,894	55.9	52	0.3
Local, total	28,134	100	18,559	66.0	4,072	14.5	1,038	3.7	1	-	4,439	15.8	26	0.1
Parishes	11,315	100	6,865	60.7	1,831	16.2	374	3.3	1	-	2,242	19.8	2	-
Municipalities	16,819	100	11,694	69.5	2,240	13.3	664	3.9	-	-	2,197	13.1	23	0.1
Maine	11,758	100	6,554	55.7	954	8.1	658	5.6	3	-	3,581	30.5	9	0.1
State	6,053	100	1,938	32.0	870	14.4	486	8.0	3	-	2,755	45.5	-	-
Local, total	5,705	100	4,615	80.9	83	1.5	172	3.0	-	-	825	14.5	9	0.2
Counties	1,605	100	573	35.7	83	5.2	115	7.2	-	-	825	51.4	9	0.6
Municipalities	4,100	100	4,043	98.6	-	-	57	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	93,025	100	43,427	46.7	9,843	10.6	4,570	4.9	1,421	1.5	32,758	35.2	1,007	1.1
State	43,784	100	9,063	20.7	5,953	13.6	806	1.8	1,421	3.2	25,583	58.4	958	2.2
Local, total	49,240	100	34,364	69.8	3,889	7.9	3,764	7.6	-	-	7,174	14.6	49	0.1
Counties	31,929	100	20,908	65.5	3,179	10.0	2,553	8.0	-	-	5,278	16.5	11	-
Municipalities	17,312	100	13,456	77.7	710	4.1	1,211	7.0	-	-	1,896	11.0	38	0.2
Massachusetts	98,307	100	54,813	55.8	13,415	13.6	4,343	4.4	674	0.7	24,735	25.2	327	0.3
State	43,756	100	8,444	19.3	13,116	30.0	3,647	8.3	674	1.5	17,548	40.1	327	0.7
Local, total	54,551	100	46,369	85.0	299	0.5	696	1.3	-	-	7,187	13.2	-	-
Counties	5,805	100	451	7.8	276	4.8	-	-	-	-	5,079	87.5	-	-
Municipalities	48,746	100	45,918	94.2	23	-	696	1.4	-	-	2,108	4.3	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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
Michigan	\$146,675	100 %	\$63,866	43.5 %	\$19,071	13.0 %	\$6,520	4.4 %	\$274	0.2 %	\$56,766	38.7 %	\$177	0.1 %
State	68,240	100	12,122	17.8	6,680	9.8	2,192	3.2	219	0.3	46,952	68.8	74	0.1
Local, total	78,435	100	51,744	66.0	12,391	15.8	4,327	5.5	55	0.1	9,814	12.5	103	0.1
Counties	31,514	100	8,075	25.6	10,149	32.2	3,552	11.3	53	0.2	9,586	30.4	99	0.3
Municipalities	46,921	100	43,670	93.1	2,242	4.8	775	1.7	2	-	228	0.5	4	-
Minnesota	50,260	100	24,939	49.6	6,771	13.5	4,653	9.3	989	2.0	12,849	25.6	59	0.1
State	13,491	100	3,719	27.6	2,387	17.7	1,282	9.5	131	1.0	5,929	43.9	44	0.3
Local, total	36,769	100	21,221	57.7	4,384	11.9	3,371	9.2	858	2.3	6,920	18.8	14	-
Counties	21,296	100	6,385	30.0	4,340	20.4	2,779	13.0	858	4.0	6,920	32.5	14	0.1
Municipalities	15,473	100	14,836	95.9	44	0.3	593	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	18,402	100	9,154	49.7	2,362	12.8	1,113	6.0	99	0.5	5,669	30.8	4	-
State	8,612	100	2,260	26.2	738	8.6	803	9.3	-	-	4,811	55.9	-	-
Local, total	9,791	100	6,894	70.4	1,624	16.6	310	3.2	99	1.0	858	8.8	4	-
Counties	4,149	100	1,710	41.2	1,385	33.4	202	4.9	93	2.2	758	18.3	2	-
Municipalities	5,642	100	5,185	91.9	239	4.2	108	1.9	7	0.1	101	1.8	2	-
Missouri	59,775	100	32,398	54.2	8,459	14.2	3,246	5.4	845	1.4	14,671	24.5	157	0.3
State	22,306	100	4,609	20.7	5,747	25.8	489	2.2	844	3.8	10,560	47.3	56	0.3
Local, total	37,469	100	27,789	74.2	2,712	7.2	2,757	7.4	-	-	4,111	11.0	101	0.3
Counties	10,970	100	4,851	44.2	1,446	13.2	1,779	16.2	-	-	2,852	26.0	41	0.4
Municipalities	26,499	100	22,938	86.6	1,266	4.8	977	3.7	-	-	1,259	4.8	59	0.2
Montana	7,295	100	3,591	49.2	971	13.3	599	8.2	35	0.5	2,018	27.7	81	1.1
State	2,806	100	829	29.5	294	10.5	198	7.1	-	-	1,411	50.3	74	2.6
Local, total	4,489	100	2,761	61.5	677	15.1	400	8.9	35	0.8	607	13.5	7	0.2
Counties	2,749	100	1,275	46.4	565	20.6	314	11.4	31	1.1	563	20.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,739	100	1,486	85.5	112	6.4	86	4.9	4	0.2	44	2.5	7	0.4
Nebraska	16,111	100	8,233	51.1	2,028	12.6	1,145	7.1	194	1.2	4,461	27.7	51	0.3
State	6,447	100	1,804	28.0	1,299	20.1	200	3.1	-	-	3,111	48.3	34	0.5
Local, total	9,664	100	6,430	66.5	729	7.5	945	9.8	194	2.0	1,350	14.0	17	0.2
Counties	4,392	100	1,427	32.5	729	16.6	677	15.4	194	4.4	1,350	30.7	15	0.3
Municipalities	5,273	100	5,003	94.9	-	-	268	5.1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Nevada	24,956	100	10,613	42.5	2,743	11.0	2,138	8.6	452	1.8	9,010	36.1	-	-
State	7,976	100	1,751	22.0	452	5.7	489	6.1	69	0.9	5,215	65.4	-	-
Local, total	16,980	100	8,861	52.2	2,291	13.5	1,649	9.7	383	2.3	3,795	22.3	-	-
Counties	12,622	100	6,074	48.1	1,615	12.8	1,298	10.3	383	3.0	3,252	25.8	-	-
Municipalities	4,358	100	2,788	64.0	676	15.5	351	8.1	-	-	543	12.5	-	-
New Hampshire	12,197	100	7,558	62.0	1,686	13.8	575	4.7	-	-	2,374	19.5	3	-
State	4,889	100	1,220	25.0	1,579	32.3	317	6.5	-	-	1,774	36.3	-	-
Local, total	7,308	100	6,339	86.7	108	1.5	258	3.5	-	-	600	8.2	3	-
Counties	1,207	100	309	25.6	108	8.9	190	15.7	-	-	597	49.5	3	0.2
Municipalities	6,101	100	6,030	98.8	-	-	68	1.1	-	-	3	-	-	-
New Jersey	169,552	100	84,259	49.7	21,069	12.4	13,438	7.9	3,027	1.8	47,692	28.1	68	-
State	57,438	100	15,566	27.1	6,170	10.7	4,474	7.8	2,972	5.2	28,257	49.2	-	-
Local, total	112,115	100	68,693	61.3	14,900	13.3	8,964	8.0	55	-	19,435	17.3	68	0.1
Counties	44,769	100	6,252	14.0	10,888	24.3	8,127	18.2	-	-	19,435	43.4	67	0.1
Municipalities	67,345	100	62,442	92.7	4,011	6.0	837	1.2	55	0.1	-	-	1	-
New Mexico	19,492	100	8,778	45.0	2,267	11.6	1,516	7.8	372	1.9	6,530	33.5	30	0.2
State	10,442	100	1,781	17.1	2,082	19.9	1,236	11.8	370	3.5	4,951	47.4	21	0.2
Local, total	9,050	100	6,996	77.3	185	2.0	280	3.1	2	-	1,578	17.4	9	0.1
Counties	2,648	100	1,790	67.6	17	0.6	36	1.4	-	-	800	30.2	5	0.2
Municipalities	6,402	100	5,206	81.3	168	2.6	244	3.8	2	-	778	12.2	4	0.1
New York	521,048	100	240,088	46.1	56,465	10.8	31,990	6.1	1,723	0.3	187,895	36.1	2,888	0.6
State	191,884	100	21,590	11.3	51,855	27.0	6,978	3.6	1,062	0.6	107,752	56.2	2,647	1.4
Local, total	329,164	100	218,497	66.4	4,610	1.4	25,012	7.6	661	0.2	80,143	24.3	241	0.1
Counties	72,539	100	38,808	53.5	1,293	1.8	7,560	10.4	661	0.9	24,011	33.1	206	0.3
Municipalities	256,625	100	179,689	70.0	3,317	1.3	17,452	6.8	-	-	56,132	21.9	35	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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	\$74,912	100 %	\$36,652	48.9 %	\$8,401	11.2 %	\$2,929	3.9 %	\$465	0.6 %	\$25,841	34.5 %	\$624	0.8 %
State	43,748	100	9,428	21.6	7,981	18.2	2,419	5.5	465	1.1	22,863	52.3	592	1.4
Local, total	31,164	100	27,224	87.4	420	1.3	509	1.6	-	-	2,979	9.6	32	0.1
Counties	11,889	100	8,158	68.6	420	3.5	303	2.5	-	-	2,979	25.1	29	0.2
Municipalities	19,274	100	19,066	98.9	-	-	206	1.1	-	-	-	-	2	-
North Dakota	4,991	100	2,623	52.6	1,050	21.0	410	8.2	1	-	906	18.2	2	-
State	1,922	100	641	33.4	528	27.5	153	8.0	-	-	600	31.2	-	-
Local, total	3,069	100	1,982	64.6	521	17.0	257	8.4	1	-	306	10.0	2	0.1
Counties	1,584	100	596	37.6	450	28.4	229	14.5	1	0.1	306	19.3	2	0.1
Municipalities	1,486	100	1,387	93.3	71	4.8	28	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	124,757	100	59,137	47.4	18,166	14.6	8,561	6.9	1,022	0.8	37,750	30.3	120	0.1
State	40,060	100	9,257	23.1	2,557	6.4	1,898	4.7	433	1.1	25,801	64.4	114	0.3
Local, total	84,697	100	49,880	58.9	15,609	18.4	6,663	7.9	589	0.7	11,949	14.1	6	-
Counties	34,881	100	8,166	23.4	11,026	31.6	4,489	12.9	583	1.7	10,616	30.4	1	-
Municipalities	49,816	100	41,714	83.7	4,583	9.2	2,175	4.4	6	-	1,333	2.7	5	-
Oklahoma	33,003	100	15,939	48.3	3,292	10.0	3,051	9.2	218	0.7	10,503	31.8	-	-
State	17,008	100	3,224	19.0	1,891	11.1	2,598	15.3	87	0.5	9,207	54.1	-	-
Local, total	15,995	100	12,715	79.5	1,401	8.8	452	2.8	132	0.8	1,295	8.1	-	-
Counties	3,678	100	1,523	41.4	934	25.4	1	-	132	3.6	1,089	29.6	-	-
Municipalities	12,317	100	11,191	90.9	467	3.8	451	3.7	-	-	207	1.7	-	-
Oregon	38,177	100	17,474	45.8	4,472	11.7	3,546	9.3	83	0.2	12,303	32.2	298	0.8
State	15,891	100	3,573	22.5	3,547	22.3	1,632	10.3	81	0.5	6,957	43.8	100	0.6
Local, total	22,287	100	13,901	62.4	926	4.2	1,914	8.6	2	-	5,346	24.0	198	0.9
Counties	11,476	100	3,722	32.4	631	5.5	1,589	13.8	-	-	5,336	46.5	197	1.7
Municipalities	10,811	100	10,178	94.1	295	2.7	325	3.0	2	-	10	0.1	1	-
Pennsylvania	144,008	100	75,351	52.3	21,903	15.2	7,207	5.0	1,108	0.8	38,150	26.5	290	0.2
State	43,959	100	17,783	40.5	5,681	12.9	1,624	3.7	-	-	18,597	42.3	274	0.6
Local, total	100,050	100	57,568	57.5	16,222	16.2	5,583	5.6	1,108	1.1	19,553	19.5	16	-
Counties	29,522	100	3,262	11.0	10,227	34.6	2,728	9.2	1,108	3.8	12,182	41.3	16	0.1
Municipalities	70,527	100	54,306	77.0	5,995	8.5	2,855	4.0	-	-	7,371	10.5	-	-
Rhode Island	16,379	100	8,420	51.4	1,909	11.7	850	5.2	190	1.2	4,994	30.5	16	0.1
State	9,853	100	2,089	21.2	1,847	18.7	718	7.3	190	1.9	4,994	50.7	16	0.2
Local, total	6,526	100	6,331	97.0	63	1.0	132	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	6,526	100	6,331	97.0	63	1.0	132	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	37,392	100	17,225	46.1	4,161	11.1	1,056	2.8	131	0.4	14,562	38.9	257	0.7
State	19,794	100	4,990	25.2	1,242	6.3	454	2.3	40	0.2	12,813	64.7	256	1.3
Local, total	17,598	100	12,236	69.5	2,920	16.6	601	3.4	92	0.5	1,749	9.9	1	-
Counties	10,301	100	5,398	52.4	2,598	25.2	493	4.8	92	0.9	1,719	16.7	-	-
Municipalities	7,297	100	6,837	93.7	321	4.4	108	1.5	-	-	30	0.4	1	-
South Dakota	5,525	100	2,970	53.8	709	12.8	426	7.7	36	0.7	1,384	25.0	-	-
State	2,746	100	837	30.5	702	25.6	116	4.2	-	-	1,091	39.7	-	-
Local, total	2,779	100	2,133	76.8	7	0.3	310	11.2	36	1.3	293	10.5	-	-
Counties	1,314	100	726	55.3	7	0.5	273	20.8	36	2.7	273	20.8	-	-
Municipalities	1,465	100	1,407	96.0	-	-	38	2.6	-	-	20	1.4	-	-
Tennessee	49,333	100	23,406	47.4	6,485	13.1	2,691	5.5	725	1.5	15,925	32.3	102	0.2
State	19,154	100	3,321	17.3	1,650	8.6	2,054	10.7	427	2.2	11,702	61.1	-	-
Local, total	30,179	100	20,085	66.6	4,835	16.0	636	2.1	297	1.0	4,223	14.0	102	0.3
Counties	11,805	100	4,460	37.8	3,586	30.4	321	2.7	202	1.7	3,138	26.6	98	0.8
Municipalities	18,374	100	15,625	85.0	1,249	6.8	315	1.7	95	0.5	1,085	5.9	4	-
Texas	214,738	100	104,159	48.5	26,009	12.1	15,787	7.4	239	0.1	67,449	31.4	1,096	0.5
State	68,639	100	16,388	23.9	4,207	6.1	6,414	9.3	-	-	41,454	60.4	176	0.3
Local, total	146,099	100	87,770	60.1	21,803	14.9	9,373	6.4	239	0.2	25,995	17.8	919	0.6
Counties	66,245	100	14,562	22.0	18,058	27.3	7,016	10.6	239	0.4	25,837	38.7	734	1.1
Municipalities	79,854	100	73,209	91.7	3,745	4.7	2,358	3.0	-	-	357	0.4	186	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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											
			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	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Utah	\$17,296	100 %	\$8,592	49.7 %	\$2,446	14.1 %	\$1,385	8.0 %	\$8	-	\$4,811	27.8 %	\$55	0.3 %
State	8,556	100	2,265	26.5	1,719	20.1	558	6.5	-	-	3,961	46.3	53	0.6
Local, total	8,740	100	6,327	72.4	727	8.3	827	9.5	8	0.1 %	850	9.7	2	-
Counties	4,324	100	2,292	53.0	578	13.4	595	13.8	8	0.2	850	19.7	2	-
Municipalities	4,416	100	4,035	91.4	149	3.4	232	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	6,022	100	2,828	47.0	761	12.6	416	6.9	166	2.8	1,829	30.4	22	0.4
State	4,479	100	1,400	31.3	666	14.9	395	8.8	166	3.7	1,829	40.8	22	0.5
Local, total	1,544	100	1,429	92.6	94	6.1	21	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	118	100	24	20.3	94	79.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,426	100	1,405	98.5	-	-	21	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	80,833	100	38,716	47.9	9,396	11.6	3,831	4.7	312	0.4	28,230	34.9	349	0.4
State	35,416	100	9,080	25.6	5,643	15.9	880	2.5	277	0.8	19,306	54.5	230	0.6
Local, total	45,418	100	29,636	65.3	3,753	8.3	2,952	6.5	35	0.1	8,924	19.6	119	0.3
Counties	21,983	100	13,448	61.2	2,438	11.1	1,614	7.3	1	-	4,374	19.9	108	0.5
Municipalities	23,435	100	16,188	69.1	1,315	5.6	1,337	5.7	34	0.1	4,550	19.4	11	-
Washington	62,059	100	30,496	49.1	6,788	10.9	5,858	9.4	412	0.7	18,446	29.7	60	0.1
State	21,180	100	5,840	27.6	1,578	7.5	2,003	9.5	-	-	11,759	55.5	-	-
Local, total	40,879	100	24,656	60.3	5,209	12.7	3,855	9.4	412	1.0	6,687	16.4	60	0.1
Counties	21,748	100	7,849	36.1	4,146	19.1	2,824	13.0	408	1.9	6,465	29.7	56	0.3
Municipalities	19,131	100	16,808	87.9	1,063	5.6	1,031	5.4	4	-	222	1.2	4	-
West Virginia	10,577	100	5,454	51.6	2,051	19.4	801	7.6	36	0.3	2,234	21.1	-	-
State	4,995	100	1,768	35.4	1,405	28.1	231	4.6	36	0.7	1,555	31.1	-	-
Local, total	5,582	100	3,687	66.1	646	11.6	570	10.2	-	-	679	12.2	-	-
Counties	2,889	100	1,119	38.7	575	19.9	516	17.9	-	-	679	23.5	-	-
Municipalities	2,693	100	2,568	95.4	71	2.6	54	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	58,617	100	31,981	54.6	6,198	10.6	4,028	6.9	1,293	2.2	14,998	25.6	118	0.2
State	19,660	100	2,882	14.7	2,496	12.7	1,942	9.9	1,293	6.6	10,930	55.6	116	0.6
Local, total	38,957	100	29,099	74.7	3,702	9.5	2,086	5.4	-	-	4,068	10.4	2	-
Counties	16,110	100	7,199	44.7	3,314	20.6	1,530	9.5	-	-	4,068	25.3	-	-
Municipalities	22,847	100	21,901	95.9	388	1.7	557	2.4	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wyoming	6,278	100	3,425	54.6	818	13.0	430	6.8	73	1.2	1,528	24.3	3	-
State	2,417	100	683	28.3	495	20.5	145	6.0	73	3.0	1,021	42.2	-	-
Local, total	3,861	100	2,742	71.0	323	8.4	285	7.4	-	-	507	13.1	3	0.1
Counties	2,098	100	1,126	53.7	235	11.2	229	10.9	-	-	507	24.2	-	-
Municipalities	1,763	100	1,616	91.7	89	5.0	55	3.1	-	-	-	-	3	0.2

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

(boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all such governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for State and county governments

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.22

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

By rank and State, October 1990

State	Full-time equivalent employment (per 10,000 population)
All State and local	61.2
District of Columbia	194.3
New York	92.9
Alaska	88.6
New Jersey	79.8
Nevada	77.6
Florida	76.9
Arizona	73.3
Delaware	72.2
Wyoming	69.4
Maryland	68.9
Hawaii	67.5
Georgia	66.4
Louisiana	64.9
New Mexico	64.6
California	63.2
Texas	61.1
Illinois	60.3
Rhode Island	60.0
South Carolina	59.3
Virginia	59.1
Massachusetts	57.5
Kansas	57.3
Colorado	57.2
Missouri	56.4
Michigan	55.7
North Carolina	55.6
Oklahoma	53.8
Oregon	53.4
Tennessee	53.3
Idaho	52.9
Alabama	52.8
Connecticut	52.7
Nebraska	52.1
Ohio	49.5
Pennsylvania	49.4
Washington	49.1
Wisconsin	48.7
Montana	48.4
Indiana	48.4
New Hampshire	46.9
Kentucky	45.7
Utah	45.6
Iowa	45.2
Vermont	44.6
Maine	44.3
Mississippi	44.3
South Dakota	44.0
Arkansas	43.6
Minnesota	42.0
North Dakota	39.6
West Virginia	36.0

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, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), Table 10.

Table 1.23

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
		corrections		corrections		corrections		corrections
States-local, total	525,029	100 %	436,774	83.2 %	72,040	13.7 %	16,122	3.1 %
States	342,316	100	287,791	84.1	38,329	11.2	16,122	4.7
Local, total	177,965	100	144,582	81.2	33,365	18.7	X	X
Counties	143,752	100	114,162	79.4	29,576	20.6	X	X
Municipalities	46,648	100	42,115	90.3	4,509	9.7	X	X
Alabama	6,122	100	5,150	84.1	621	10.1	349	5.7
State	4,268	100	3,541	83.0	376	8.8	349	8.2
Local, total	1,854	100	1,609	86.8	245	13.2	X	X
Counties	1,567	100	1,335	85.2	231	14.7	X	X
Municipalities	288	100	274	95.1	14	4.9	X	X
Alaska	1,589	100	1,321	83.1	192	12.1	76	4.8
State	1,558	100	1,290	82.8	192	12.3	76	4.9
Local, total	31	100	31	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	31	100	31	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	10,068	100	8,023	79.7	1,776	17.6	270	2.7
State	6,268	100	5,745	91.7	254	4.1	270	4.3
Local, total	3,800	100	2,278	59.9	1,522	40.1	X	X
Counties	3,790	100	2,274	60.0	1,516	40.0	X	X
Municipalities	10	100	4	40.0	6	60.0	X	X
Arkansas	3,374	100	2,951	87.5	233	6.9	189	5.6
State	2,394	100	2,116	88.4	89	3.7	189	7.9
Local, total	980	100	835	85.2	144	14.7	X	X
Counties	870	100	730	83.9	138	15.9	X	X
Municipalities	111	100	104	93.7	6	5.4	X	X
California	65,878	100	52,038	79.0	11,904	18.1	1,896	2.9
State	36,054	100	31,536	87.5	2,576	7.1	1,896	5.3
Local, total	29,824	100	20,502	68.7	9,328	31.3	X	X
Counties	28,513	100	19,472	68.3	9,047	31.7	X	X
Municipalities	1,311	100	1,030	78.6	281	21.4	X	X
Colorado	5,777	100	4,881	84.5	682	11.8	214	3.7
State	3,407	100	2,593	76.1	600	17.6	214	6.3
Local, total	2,370	100	2,288	96.5	82	3.5	X	X
Counties	1,767	100	1,742	98.6	25	1.4	X	X
Municipalities	603	100	546	90.5	57	9.5	X	X
Connecticut	5,139	100	4,318	84.0	659	12.8	162	3.2
State	5,139	100	4,318	84.0	659	12.8	162	3.2
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Delaware	1,477	100	1,108	75.0	106	7.2	263	17.8
State	1,477	100	1,108	75.0	106	7.2	263	17.8
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	4,727	100	4,381	92.7	346	7.3	-	-
Local, total	4,727	100	4,381	92.7	346	7.3	X	X
Municipality	4,727	100	4,381	92.7	346	7.3	X	X
Florida	37,797	100	31,939	84.5	5,154	13.6	704	1.9
State	26,018	100	20,440	78.6	4,874	18.7	704	2.7
Local, total	11,779	100	11,499	97.6	280	2.4	X	X
Counties	11,059	100	10,780	97.5	280	2.5	X	X
Municipalities	720	100	720	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	18,187	100	14,459	79.5	2,342	12.9	1,383	7.6
State	13,791	100	10,258	74.4	2,147	15.6	1,383	10.0
Local, total	4,396	100	4,201	95.6	195	4.4	X	X
Counties	3,840	100	3,650	95.1	190	4.9	X	X
Municipalities	556	100	551	99.1	5	0.9	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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	1,723	100 %	1,374	79.7 %	270	15.7 %	78	4.5 %
State	1,723	100	1,374	79.7	270	15.7	78	4.5
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Idaho	1,389	100	1,158	83.4	146	10.5	85	6.1
State	994	100	816	82.1	92	9.3	85	8.6
Local, total	395	100	342	86.6	54	13.7	X	X
Counties	395	100	342	86.6	54	13.7	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Illinois	18,151	100	15,400	84.8	2,332	12.8	417	2.3
State	11,511	100	10,793	93.8	301	2.6	417	3.6
Local, total	6,640	100	4,607	69.4	2,031	30.6	X	X
Counties	6,640	100	4,607	69.4	2,031	30.6	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Indiana	8,951	100	7,907	88.3	923	10.3	119	1.3
State	5,448	100	5,216	95.7	113	2.1	119	2.2
Local, total	3,503	100	2,691	76.8	810	23.1	X	X
Counties	2,419	100	1,827	75.5	591	24.4	X	X
Municipalities	1,084	100	865	79.8	219	20.2	X	X
Iowa	3,959	100	2,928	74.0	986	24.9	46	1.2
State	3,132	100	2,121	67.7	965	30.8	46	1.5
Local, total	827	100	807	97.6	21	2.5	X	X
Counties	827	100	807	97.6	21	2.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Kansas	4,782	100	4,175	87.3	535	11.2	73	1.5
State	3,633	100	3,098	85.3	462	12.7	73	2.0
Local, total	1,149	100	1,077	93.7	73	6.4	X	X
Counties	1,139	100	1,075	94.4	65	5.7	X	X
Municipalities	10	100	2	20.0	8	80.0	X	X
Kentucky	5,883	100	5,056	85.9	698	11.9	130	2.2
State	4,087	100	3,302	80.8	655	16.0	130	3.2
Local, total	1,796	100	1,754	97.7	43	2.4	X	X
Counties	1,642	100	1,630	99.3	11	0.7	X	X
Municipalities	154	100	123	79.9	32	20.8	X	X
Louisiana	10,203	100	9,151	89.7	829	8.1	223	2.2
State	6,747	100	5,785	85.7	739	11.0	223	3.3
Local, total	3,456	100	3,366	97.4	90	2.6	X	X
Parishes	1,974	100	1,967	99.6	8	0.4	X	X
Municipalities	1,482	100	1,399	94.4	83	5.6	X	X
Maine	1,774	100	1,613	90.9	132	7.4	29	1.6
State	1,236	100	1,075	87.0	132	10.7	29	2.3
Local, total	538	100	538	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	538	100	538	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Maryland	11,828	100	9,820	83.0	1,608	13.6	398	3.4
State	8,896	100	6,908	77.7	1,588	17.9	398	4.5
Local, total	2,932	100	2,912	99.3	20	0.7	X	X
Counties	2,148	100	2,128	99.1	20	0.9	X	X
Municipalities	785	100	785	100.0	-	-	X	X
Massachusetts	9,662	100	7,895	81.7	1,562	16.2	205	2.1
State	6,594	100	4,827	73.2	1,562	23.7	205	3.1
Local, total	3,068	100	3,068	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	2,207	100	2,207	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	860	100	860	100.0	-	-	X	X
Michigan	19,797	100	17,525	88.5	2,042	10.3	234	1.2
State	15,417	100	13,652	88.6	1,531	9.9	234	1.5
Local, total	4,380	100	3,873	88.4	511	11.7	X	X
Counties	4,270	100	3,839	89.9	435	10.2	X	X
Municipalities	110	100	34	30.9	76	69.1	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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	4,942	100 %	3,649	73.8 %	1,143	23.1 %	145	2.9 %
State	2,193	100	1,907	87.0	141	6.4	145	6.6
Local, total	2,749	100	1,742	63.4	1,002	36.4	X	X
Counties	2,749	100	1,742	63.4	1,002	36.4	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Mississippi	3,887	100	3,483	89.6	251	6.5	152	3.9
State	3,153	100	2,755	87.4	246	7.8	152	4.8
Local, total	734	100	728	99.2	5	0.7	X	X
Counties	662	100	656	99.1	5	0.8	X	X
Municipalities	72	100	72	100.0	-	-	X	X
Missouri	8,788	100	7,341	83.5	1,145	13.0	303	3.4
State	6,297	100	4,955	78.7	1,039	16.5	303	4.8
Local, total	2,491	100	2,386	95.8	106	4.3	X	X
Counties	1,808	100	1,716	94.9	93	5.1	X	X
Municipalities	683	100	669	98.0	14	2.0	X	X
Montana	1,177	100	988	83.9	186	15.8	-	-
State	779	100	682	87.5	95	12.2	-	-
Local, total	398	100	306	76.9	91	22.9	X	X
Counties	375	100	293	78.1	82	21.9	X	X
Municipalities	23	100	14	60.9	9	39.1	X	X
Nebraska	3,021	100	2,502	82.8	294	9.7	225	7.4
State	2,168	100	1,650	76.1	292	13.5	225	10.4
Local, total	853	100	852	99.9	2	0.2	X	X
Counties	853	100	852	99.9	2	0.2	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Nevada	3,537	100	2,873	81.2	564	15.9	101	2.9
State	2,161	100	1,738	80.4	323	14.9	101	4.7
Local, total	1,376	100	1,135	82.5	241	17.5	X	X
Counties	1,177	100	946	80.4	231	19.6	X	X
Municipalities	199	100	189	95.0	10	5.0	X	X
New Hampshire	1,229	100	1,116	90.8	82	6.7	31	2.5
State	779	100	667	85.6	81	10.4	31	4.0
Local, total	450	100	449	99.8	1	0.2	X	X
Counties	449	100	449	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	1	100	-	-	1	100.0	X	X
New Jersey	18,212	100	13,981	76.8	3,387	18.6	847	4.7
State	10,286	100	8,753	85.1	686	6.7	847	8.2
Local, total	7,926	100	5,228	66.0	2,701	34.1	X	X
Counties	7,926	100	5,228	66.0	2,701	34.1	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
New Mexico	3,477	100	2,971	85.4	400	11.5	106	3.0
State	2,537	100	2,031	80.1	400	15.8	106	4.2
Local, total	940	100	940	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	531	100	531	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	409	100	409	100.0	-	-	X	X
New York	63,726	100	56,312	88.4	6,451	10.1	950	1.5
State	37,935	100	34,655	91.4	2,316	6.1	950	2.5
Local, total	25,791	100	21,657	84.0	4,135	16.0	X	X
Counties	8,847	100	6,570	74.3	2,277	25.7	X	X
Municipalities	16,944	100	15,087	89.0	1,857	11.0	X	X
North Carolina	14,038	100	11,670	83.1	1,847	13.2	520	3.7
State	11,937	100	9,602	80.4	1,815	15.2	520	4.4
Local, total	2,101	100	2,068	98.4	32	1.5	X	X
Counties	2,101	100	2,068	98.4	32	1.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	551	100	489	88.7	57	10.3	4	0.7
State	325	100	265	81.5	56	17.2	4	1.2
Local, total	226	100	224	99.1	1	0.4	X	X
Counties	226	100	224	99.1	1	0.4	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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	17,102	100 %	14,552	85.1 %	2,048	12.0 %	496	2.9 %
State	10,759	100	9,586	89.1	676	6.3	496	4.6
Local, total	6,343	100	4,966	78.3	1,372	21.6	X	X
Counties	5,760	100	4,548	79.0	1,208	21.0	X	X
Municipalities	583	100	418	71.7	164	28.1	X	X
Oklahoma	6,156	100	4,812	78.2	1,025	16.7	319	5.2
State	5,209	100	4,041	77.6	849	16.3	319	6.1
Local, total	947	100	771	81.4	176	18.6	X	X
Counties	802	100	633	78.9	168	20.9	X	X
Municipalities	145	100	138	95.2	7	4.8	X	X
Oregon	5,371	100	4,119	76.7	947	17.6	303	5.6
State	2,989	100	2,256	75.5	429	14.4	303	10.1
Local, total	2,382	100	1,863	78.2	518	21.7	X	X
Counties	2,378	100	1,861	78.3	516	21.7	X	X
Municipalities	4	100	2	50.0	2	50.0	X	X
Pennsylvania	17,259	100	14,014	81.2	3,065	17.8	172	1.0
State	8,119	100	7,375	90.8	572	7.0	172	2.1
Local, total	9,140	100	6,639	72.6	2,493	27.3	X	X
Counties	6,422	100	4,658	72.5	1,756	27.3	X	X
Municipalities	2,718	100	1,981	72.9	737	27.1	X	X
Rhode Island	1,758	100	1,383	78.7	144	8.2	231	13.1
State	1,758	100	1,383	78.7	144	8.2	231	13.1
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	8,530	100	7,149	83.8	1,029	12.1	347	4.1
State	7,430	100	6,077	81.8	1,006	13.5	347	4.7
Local, total	1,100	100	1,072	97.5	23	2.1	X	X
Counties	1,079	100	1,052	97.5	23	2.1	X	X
Municipalities	21	100	21	100.0	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	855	100	704	82.3	130	15.2	21	2.5
State	646	100	495	76.6	130	20.1	21	3.3
Local, total	209	100	209	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	193	100	193	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	16	100	16	100.0	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	9,629	100	8,142	84.6	1,203	12.5	281	2.9
State	6,950	100	5,614	80.8	1,055	15.2	281	4.0
Local, total	2,679	100	2,528	94.4	148	5.5	X	X
Counties	2,123	100	2,026	95.4	94	4.4	X	X
Municipalities	556	100	501	90.1	54	9.7	X	X
Texas	38,162	100	30,352	79.5	6,355	16.7	1,454	3.8
State	23,529	100	19,733	83.9	2,342	10.0	1,454	6.2
Local, total	14,633	100	10,619	72.6	4,013	27.4	X	X
Counties	14,441	100	10,428	72.2	4,012	27.8	X	X
Municipalities	192	100	191	99.5	1	0.5	X	X
Utah	2,451	100	1,950	79.6	408	16.6	92	3.8
State	1,990	100	1,489	74.8	408	20.5	92	4.6
Local, total	461	100	461	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	461	100	461	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Vermont	750	100	511	68.1	179	23.9	59	7.9
State	750	100	511	68.1	179	23.9	59	7.9
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	14,962	100	13,348	89.2	1,185	7.9	429	2.9
State	10,354	100	8,949	86.4	976	9.4	429	4.1
Local, total	4,608	100	4,399	95.5	209	4.5	X	X
Counties	2,198	100	2,073	94.3	126	5.7	X	X
Municipalities	2,409	100	2,326	96.6	83	3.4	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.23

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^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	8,242	100 %	6,843	83.0 %	1,201	14.6 %	197	2.4 %
State	5,274	100	4,396	83.4	681	12.9	197	3.7
Local, total	2,968	100	2,447	82.4	520	17.5	X	X
Counties	2,881	100	2,400	83.3	480	16.7	X	X
Municipalities	87	100	47	54.0	40	46.0	X	X
West Virginia	1,616	100	1,303	80.6	214	13.2	99	6.1
State	1,027	100	715	69.6	213	20.7	99	9.6
Local, total	589	100	588	99.8	1	0.2	X	X
Counties	589	100	588	99.8	1	0.2	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	6,464	100	4,847	75.0	931	14.4	686	10.6
State	4,576	100	3,083	67.4	807	17.6	686	15.0
Local, total	1,888	100	1,764	93.4	124	6.6	X	X
Counties	1,888	100	1,764	93.4	124	6.6	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wyoming	900	100	799	88.8	91	10.1	9	1.0
State	614	100	516	84.0	89	14.5	9	1.5
Local, total	286	100	283	99.0	2	0.7	X	X
Counties	286	100	283	99.0	2	0.7	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X

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

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of 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 State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming), Table 44. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.24

Employees and operating expenditures for State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency, United States, 1990^a

Type of agency	All agencies ^b	Number of employees						Operating expenditures, fiscal year 1990
		Full-time			Part-time			
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian	
Number	16,961	793,020	595,869	197,151	76,044	35,384	40,660	\$41,550,270,000
Local police	12,288	459,891	363,001	96,890	53,705	24,533	29,172	20,585,981,000
Sheriff	3,093	203,974	141,418	62,556	16,406	9,192	7,214	9,137,209,000
Special police	1,531	51,825	39,078	12,747	5,129	1,549	3,560	8,137,543,000
State police	49	77,330	52,372	24,958	804	110	694	3,689,537,000
Percent	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Local police	72.4	58.0	60.9	49.1	70.6	69.3	71.7	49.5
Sheriff	18.2	25.7	23.7	31.7	21.6	26.0	17.7	22.0
Special police	9.0	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	4.4	8.8	19.6
State police	0.3	9.8	8.8	12.7	1.1	0.3	1.7	8.9

Note: These data are from the second Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey conducted in 1990. The first survey was conducted in 1987. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The LEMAS survey collects data from a nationally-representative sample of nearly 17,000 publicly-funded law enforcement agencies in the United States. All 780 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers were included in the survey. For agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers, a nationally-representative sample was drawn. A stratified random sample based on type of agency (local, sheriff, or special police), size of population served, and number of sworn officers was used. A total of 2,945 agencies responded to the survey yielding a 94.5 percent response rate. The final database includes responses from 1,830 local police departments, 840 sheriffs' departments, 226 special police departments, and 49 primary State police departments. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. The data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were derived from a sample, and therefore subject to sampling variation.

A local police department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal or county government. A State police department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated by the State. Other police departments such as those with jurisdiction limited to enforcement of wildlife conservation or liquor laws, parks, transit systems, airports, college and university campuses, or school systems have been defined as special police and are not included in any tables except the above table. Local and State police categories include only general purpose agencies. The special police category includes both State and local-level agencies.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bExcept for the State police, the number of agencies reported is an estimate from a weighted sample, not an exact enumeration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 1.25

State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers

By type of agency and selected agency characteristics, 1990

Agency characteristics	Type of agency				
	County police (N=34)	Municipal police (N=380)	Sheriff (N=153)	Special police (N=17)	State police (N=49)
Personnel					
<u>Number of agencies by number of full-time sworn officers</u>					
1,000 or more	7	31	12	3	14
500 to 999	5	29	16	1	17
250 to 499	12	66	43	4	12
100 to 249	10	254	82	9	6
<u>Number of employees and sworn officers</u>					
Total number of full-time employees	30,206	235,995	97,310	11,289	77,330
Total number of full-time sworn officers	23,205	183,804	64,296	10,169	52,372
Average number of full-time officers per 10,000 residents	12	21	10	--	2
<u>Average percent of sworn employees by job function category^a</u>					
Administration	6 %	5 %	5 %	6 %	7 %
Field operations	87	89	55	91	89
Technical support	6	5	4	3	3
Jail operations	1	0	27	0	0
Court operations	1	0	8	0	0
<u>Average percent of sworn employees by sex^a</u>					
Male	91 %	93 %	86 %	89 %	96 %
Female	9	7	14	11	4
<u>Average percent of sworn employees by race^a</u>					
White, non-Hispanic	79 %	84 %	85 %	66 %	90 %
Black, non-Hispanic	10	10	9	24	6
Hispanic, any race	2	6	5	8	3
Other race	9	1	1	2	1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.25

State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more officers

By type of agency and selected agency characteristics, 1990--Continued

Agency characteristics	Type of agency				
	County police (N=34)	Municipal police (N=380)	Sheriff (N=153)	Special police (N=17)	State police (N=49)
Salaries					
Average base starting salary					
Chief executive	\$60,600	\$58,100	\$63,300	\$67,100	\$56,900
Entry-level officer	24,100	24,500	21,700	27,400	22,800
Policies					
<u>Percent of agencies authorizing collective bargaining and membership organizations for officers</u>					
Collective bargaining by employees	56 %	72 %	47 %	82 %	49 %
Officer membership in nonpolice union	9	10	15	18	14
Officer membership in police union	56	61	33	53	35
Officer membership in police association	29	45	35	35	51
<u>Percent of agencies with educational requirement for officers</u>					
4-year college degree	0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %
2-year college degree	9	5	3	0	8
Nondegree college requirement	3	8	1	6	10
High school diploma	85	85	95	88	80
No formal requirement	3	1	0	6	2
<u>Percent of agencies requiring that body armor be worn by</u>					
All regular field officers	18 %	16 %	26 %	35 %	12 %
Some regular field officers	6	8	7	12	6
All special operations officers	24	21	29	35	14
Some special operations officers	15	15	14	18	8
<u>Percent of agencies authorizing the use of nonlethal weapons</u>					
Chemical agents	82 %	70 %	69 %	53 %	61 %
Electrical devices	27	22	34	24	4
Impact devices	77	77	78	82	65
Restraining devices	29	20	26	24	25
<u>Percent of agencies with a written policy directive pertaining to:</u>					
Citizen complaints	94 %	95 %	88 %	88 %	92 %
Conduct and appearance	97	99	97	100	100
Confidential funds	91	78	79	53	61
Deadly force	97	100	98	100	100
Domestic disputes	91	93	85	47	49
Employee counseling	82	77	72	88	82
Homeless persons	29	30	22	41	6
Juveniles	88	96	91	94	74
Mentally deficient persons	82	86	81	65	53
Off-duty employment	97	95	98	88	100
Private security firms	56	31	33	29	16
Pursuit driving	97	99	98	94	98
Strip searches	77	81	90	71	37
Operations					
<u>Percent of agencies performing the enforcement and investigative functions of:</u>					
Accident investigation	100 %	100 %	71 %	59 %	100 %
Ballistics testing	27	16	18	0	45
Crime investigation	100	100	100	100	100
Fingerprint processing	77	85	81	29	59
Laboratory testing	32	20	27	0	45
Patrol and first response to accidents	100	100	97	88	96
Traffic enforcement	100	100	82	59	100

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

a) Percents may not total 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-134436 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. X-XIII.

Table 1.26

Local police departments

By number of sworn personnel, United States, 1990^a

Number of sworn personnel ^b	Departments	
	Number ^c	Percent
Total	12,288	100 %
1,000 or more	38	0.3
500 to 999	34	0.3
250 to 499	81	0.7
100 to 249	856	2.9
50 to 99	575	4.7
25 to 49	1,495	12.2
10 to 24	3,279	26.7
5 to 9	2,910	23.7
2 to 4	2,561	20.8
1	959	7.8

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes both full-time and part-time sworn personnel.^cThe number of agencies reported is an estimate resulting from a weighted sample, not an exact enumeration.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 1.28

Local police departments and full-time sworn personnel

By size of population served, United States, 1990^a

Population served	Departments		Full-time sworn personnel	
	Number ^b	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	12,288	100 %	363,001	100 %
1,000,000 or more	14	0.1	74,775	20.6
500,000 to 999,999	29	0.2	36,163	10.0
250,000 to 499,999	42	0.3	30,862	8.5
100,000 to 249,999	137	1.1	37,330	10.3
50,000 to 99,999	344	2.8	40,651	11.2
25,000 to 49,999	702	5.7	40,342	11.1
10,000 to 24,999	1,672	13.6	47,640	13.1
2,500 to 9,999	4,095	33.3	40,515	11.2
Under 2,500	5,253	42.8	14,722	4.1

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bThe number of agencies reported is an estimate resulting from a weighted sample, not an exact enumeration.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.27

Sheriffs' departments

By number of sworn personnel, United States, 1990^a

Number of sworn personnel ^b	Departments	
	Number ^c	Percent
Total	3,093	100 %
1,000 or more	12	0.4
500 to 999	21	0.7
250 to 499	64	2.1
100 to 249	191	6.2
50 to 99	295	9.5
25 to 49	522	16.9
10 to 24	953	30.8
5 to 9	684	22.1
2 to 4	335	10.8
1	17	0.5

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes both full-time and part-time sworn personnel.^cThe number of agencies reported is an estimate resulting from a weighted sample, not an exact enumeration.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 1.29

Sheriffs' departments and full-time sworn officers

By size of population served, United States, 1990

Population served	Departments		Full-time sworn officers	
	Number ^a	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,093	100 %	141,418	100 %
1,000,000 or more	27	0.9	28,112	19.9
500,000 to 999,999	62	2.0	22,231	15.7
250,000 to 499,999	92	3.0	18,367	13.0
100,000 to 249,999	270	8.7	25,055	17.7
50,000 to 99,999	374	12.1	17,898	12.7
25,000 to 49,999	594	19.2	13,391	9.5
10,000 to 24,999	955	30.9	11,972	8.5
Under 10,000	719	23.2	4,292	3.0

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aThe number of agencies reported is an estimate resulting from a weighted sample, not an exact enumeration.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.30

State police departments and full-time sworn personnel

United States, 1990^a

Number of officers in department	Departments		Total full-time sworn personnel	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All sizes	49	100 %	52,372	100 %
1,000 or more	14	29	33,841	65
500 to 999	17	35	13,099	25
250 to 499	12	25	4,452	9
100 to 249	6	12	980	2

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 10, Table 25.

Table 1.31

Average number of employees in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990^a

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	37	30	8	4	2	2
1,000,000 or more	6,810	5,341	1,468	226	(b)	226
500,000 to 999,999	1,611	1,254	357	63	1	62
250,000 to 499,999	968	742	226	49	2	48
100,000 to 249,999	357	273	84	25	1	24
50,000 to 99,999	153	118	34	17	4	13
25,000 to 49,999	73	58	15	8	2	6
10,000 to 24,999	36	29	7	4	2	2
2,500 to 9,999	12	10	2	4	3	1
Under 2,500	3	3	(b)	2	2	(b)

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.32

Average number of employees in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990^a

Population served	Average number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
All sizes	66	46	20	5	3	2
1,000,000 or more	1,638	1,052	586	45	31	14
500,000 to 999,999	534	356	178	22	4	18
250,000 to 499,999	287	199	87	19	8	11
100,000 to 249,999	129	93	36	9	6	3
50,000 to 99,999	64	48	16	8	5	3
25,000 to 49,999	32	23	10	5	3	2
10,000 to 24,999	17	13	5	3	2	1
Under 10,000	9	6	3	2	1	1

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 1.33

State and local law enforcement agencies with 1,000 or more full-time sworn personnel working in field operations

By State, name of agency, and number of full-time sworn personnel working in field operations, 1990

State	Name of agency	Full-time sworn personnel	
		Total	Working in field operations
New York	New York City Police	25,655	22,496
Illinois	Chicago Police	11,837	10,929
California	Los Angeles Police	8,295	7,683
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	6,523	6,519
California	California Highway Patrol	5,958	5,681
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	4,506	4,066
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	7,640	4,017
New York	New York State Police	4,013	3,847
Illinois	Cook County Sheriff	4,081	3,599
Texas	Houston Police	4,104	3,570
Michigan	Detroit Police	4,595	3,518
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Police	4,091	3,503
New York	New York City Transit Police	3,647	2,947
Texas	Texas Department of Public Safety	2,786	2,703
Maryland	Baltimore Police	2,861	2,547
New York	Nassau County Police	2,923	2,383
Illinois	Illinois State Police	2,360	2,164
New York	Suffolk County Police	2,614	2,146
New Jersey	New Jersey State Police	2,613	2,116
Texas	Dallas Police	2,635	2,083
Massachusetts	Boston Police	2,053	1,919
Michigan	Michigan State Police	2,278	1,845
Arizona	Phoenix Police	1,949	1,840
California	San Diego Police	1,816	1,706
New York	New York City Housing Police	1,934	1,701
Hawaii	Honolulu Police	1,781	1,680
Florida	Florida Highway Patrol	1,649	1,630
Virginia	Virginia State Police	1,679	1,618
Florida	Metro-Dade Police	2,479	1,583
Maryland	Maryland State Police	1,656	1,574
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	1,866	1,525
California	San Francisco Police	1,777	1,504
Ohio	Cleveland Police	1,761	1,472
Missouri	St. Louis Police	1,544	1,409
New York	Port Authority of New York-New Jersey	1,406	1,395
Ohio	Columbus Police	1,381	1,371
Texas	San Antonio Police	1,576	1,343
Maryland	Baltimore County Police	1,540	1,336
Georgia	Atlanta Police	1,560	1,279
Washington	Seattle Police	1,271	1,209
Ohio	Ohio State Highway Patrol	1,247	1,186
North Carolina	North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,245	1,180
Louisiana	New Orleans Police	1,397	1,142
Maryland	Prince George's County Police	1,211	1,112
Colorado	Denver Police	1,318	1,103
Missouri	Kansas City Police	1,148	1,045
Florida	Jacksonville Sheriff	1,181	1,043
California	San Jose Police	1,110	1,033

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Field operations personnel include officers, detectives, inspectors, supervisors and other personnel providing direct services related to traffic enforcement, patrol and response to incidents, investigations, and special operations. Personnel working in positions related to the functions of administration, technical support, jail operations, or court operations are not included.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-134436 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. ix.

Table 1.34

Number and rate (per 10,000 residents) of full-time State law enforcement agency employees

By agency and percent sworn, 1990

(1990 population)

Name of agency	Full-time employees, 1990			Percent sworn	State population in 1990	1990 sworn employees per 10,000 residents	Percent change in number of full-time employees, 1986 to 1990		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian				Total	Sworn	Civilian
Alabama Department of Public Safety	1,252	677	575	54 %	4,040,587	2	4 %	-3 %	13 %
Alaska State Troopers	380	252	128	66	550,043	5	-9	-12	-4
Arizona Department of Public Safety	1,697	993	704	59	3,665,228	3	7	2	16
Arkansas State Police	657	476	181	72	2,350,725	2	-2	-5	8
California Highway Patrol	8,506	5,958	2,548	70	29,760,021	2	11	8	18
Colorado State Patrol	715	495	220	69	3,294,394	2	-2	-3	1
Connecticut State Police	1,454	982	472	68	3,287,116	3	-2	-2	-3
Delaware State Police	692	520	172	75	666,168	8	16	15	19
Florida Highway Patrol	2,183	1,649	534	76	12,937,926	1	8	9	3
Georgia State Police	1,954	832	1,122	43	6,478,216	1	22	2	42
Idaho State Police	237	189	48	80	1,006,749	2	17	14	33
Illinois State Police	3,820	2,360	1,460	62	11,430,602	2	22	22	22
Indiana State Police	1,807	1,104	703	61	5,544,159	2	2	-3	10
Iowa State Patrol	451	415	36	92	2,776,755	1	-1	0	-14
Kansas Highway Patrol	769	591	178	77	2,477,574	2	47	41	71
Kentucky State Police	1,632	900	732	55	3,685,296	2	0	21	-18
Louisiana State Police	1,011	708	303	70	4,219,973	2	-5	-9	6
Maine State Police	489	355	134	73	1,227,928	3	-13	-3	-31
Maryland State Police	2,303	1,656	647	72	4,781,468	3	9	9	7
Massachusetts State Police	1,327	1,162	165	88	6,016,425	2	10	12	-1
Michigan State Police	3,215	2,278	937	71	9,295,297	2	7	6	9
Minnesota State Patrol	750	510	240	68	4,375,099	1	10	3	30
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol	749	512	237	68	2,573,216	2	-10	-10	-27
Missouri State Highway Patrol	1,812	871	941	48	5,117,073	2	6	4	8
Montana Highway Patrol	251	200	51	80	799,065	3	5	0	31
Nebraska State Patrol	597	463	134	78	1,578,385	3	5	20	-26
Nevada Highway Patrol	377	265	112	70	1,201,833	2	17	13	26
New Hampshire State Police	354	258	96	73	1,109,252	2	18	13	37
New Jersey State Police	3,801	2,613	1,188	69	7,730,188	3	12	14	6
New Mexico State Police	500	375	125	75	1,515,069	2	-25	-5	-53
New York State Police	4,742	4,013	729	85	17,990,455	2	-4	-3	-8
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	1,577	1,245	332	79	6,628,637	2	9	9	6
North Dakota Highway Patrol	182	115	67	63	638,800	2	-9	-3	-16
Ohio State Highway Patrol	2,270	1,247	1,023	55	10,847,115	1	8	6	10
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	1,357	801	556	59	3,145,585	3	3	-5	19
Oregon State Police	1,031	875	156	85	2,842,321	3	4	2	19
Pennsylvania State Police	5,348	4,091	1,257	76	11,881,643	3	9	3	34
Rhode Island State Police	204	180	24	88	1,003,464	2	5	13	-31
South Carolina Highway Patrol	1,204	991	213	82	3,486,703	3	29	25	52
South Dakota Highway Patrol	163	147	16	90	696,004	2	-7	-6	-16
Tennessee Department of Safety	1,426	838	588	59	4,877,185	2	6	43	-22
Texas Department of Public Safety	5,470	2,786	2,684	51	16,986,510	2	19	12	28
Utah Highway Patrol	422	322	100	76	1,722,850	2	-15	-16	-9
Vermont Department of Public Safety	414	294	120	71	562,758	5	6	11	-5
Virginia State Police	2,243	1,679	564	75	6,187,358	3	17	19	12
Washington State Patrol	1,925	978	947	51	4,866,692	2	29	20	41
West Virginia State Police	781	520	261	67	1,793,477	3	-8	-5	-15
Wisconsin State Patrol	633	482	151	76	4,891,769	1	3	4	0
Wyoming Highway Patrol	196	149	47	76	453,588	3	-6	-7	0

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Personnel data for 1990 are for the pay period that included June 15, 1990. Personnel data for 1986 are for the pay period that included Mar. 12, 1986. Population data are based on U.S. Bureau of Census figures for Apr. 1, 1990. Figures for number of sworn employees per 10,000 residents include full-time employees only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-134436 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 12.

Table 1.35

Full-time sworn employees in State law enforcement agencies

By agency and sex, race, and ethnicity of employee, 1990^a

Name of agency	Race and ethnicity of full-time sworn employees								
	Sex of full-time sworn employees			Total	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic, any race	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander
	Total	Male	Female						
Alabama Department of Public Safety	100 %	98.8 %	1.2 %	100 %	68.5 %	31.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Alaska State Troopers	100	92.9	7.1	100	93.7	1.6	2.0	2.4	0.4
Arizona Department of Public Safety	100	95.6	4.4	100	82.9	2.0	12.7	2.1	0.3
Arkansas State Police	100	96.4	3.6	100	88.4	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
California Highway Patrol	100	92.2	7.8	100	82.3	3.9	11.1	0.1	2.6
Colorado State Patrol	100	96.4	3.6	100	87.5	2.0	9.3	0.6	0.6
Connecticut State Police	100	94.7	5.3	100	89.2	5.7	4.6	0.3	0.2
Delaware State Police	100	93.8	6.2	100	88.1	9.8	2.7	0.0	0.0
Florida Highway Patrol	100	92.4	7.6	100	81.6	12.2	5.8	0.2	0.2
Georgia State Police	100	96.8	3.2	100	89.2	10.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Idaho State Police	100	98.9	1.1	100	96.8	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.0
Illinois State Police	100	93.4	6.6	100	82.6	11.6	4.8	0.1	0.8
Indiana State Police	100	96.0	4.0	100	91.3	8.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Iowa State Patrol	100	96.9	3.1	100	98.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
Kansas Highway Patrol	100	93.4	6.6	100	97.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.0
Kentucky State Police	100	98.7	1.3	100	96.3	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Louisiana State Police	100	99.0	1.0	100	86.9	12.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
Maine State Police	100	96.3	3.7	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland State Police	100	92.9	7.1	100	82.5	16.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Massachusetts State Police	100	91.7	8.3	100	92.3	5.4	1.8	0.4	0.0
Michigan State Police	100	91.9	8.1	100	87.5	8.7	2.7	0.9	0.2
Minnesota State Patrol	100	96.5	3.5	100	97.5	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.0
Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol	100	98.4	1.6	100	77.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri State Highway Patrol	100	98.6	1.4	100	90.7	7.3	0.8	1.0	0.1
Montana Highway Patrol	100	95.5	4.5	100	98.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Nebraska State Patrol	100	97.0	3.0	100	97.8	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.0
Nevada Highway Patrol	100	97.0	3.0	100	90.6	2.3	4.5	1.1	1.5
New Hampshire State Police	100	93.4	6.6	100	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
New Jersey State Police	100	97.6	2.4	100	86.5	7.9	4.2	0.5	0.8
New Mexico State Police	100	96.3	3.7	100	70.7	1.1	26.7	1.6	0.0
New York State Police	100	94.1	5.9	100	83.1	10.0	6.6	0.3	0.1
North Carolina State Highway Patrol	100	99.4	0.6	100	86.2	12.5	0.0	1.2	0.1
North Dakota Highway Patrol	100	99.1	0.9	100	96.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
Ohio State Highway Patrol	100	95.5	4.5	100	90.5	7.9	1.0	0.1	0.5
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	100	98.6	1.4	100	88.8	4.6	0.6	5.9	0.1
Oregon State Police	100	96.8	3.2	100	96.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.0
Pennsylvania State Police	100	97.1	2.9	100	89.6	8.3	1.5	0.1	0.4
Rhode Island State Police	100	96.1	3.9	100	95.6	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
South Carolina Highway Patrol	100	98.2	1.8	100	86.5	13.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
South Dakota Highway Patrol	100	98.6	1.4	100	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Tennessee Department of Safety	100	98.0	2.0	100	93.0	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.2
Texas Department of Public Safety	100	97.7	2.3	100	76.8	5.9	16.7	0.4	0.2
Utah Highway Patrol	100	96.0	4.0	100	96.3	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.6
Vermont Department of Public Safety	100	95.9	4.1	100	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia State Police	100	97.3	2.7	100	93.0	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
Washington State Patrol	100	96.4	3.6	100	92.6	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.1
West Virginia State Police	100	98.1	1.9	100	98.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin State Patrol	100	87.6	12.4	100	93.8	2.1	1.7	2.1	0.4
Wyoming Highway Patrol	100	98.7	1.3	100	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Percents are based on employee counts for the pay period that included June 15, 1990.

^aPercents may not total 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers*, NCJ-134436 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 48.

Table 1.36

Characteristics of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990^a

Population served	Percent of full-time sworn personnel									
	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All sizes	100 %	77.5 %	5.5 %	8.5 %	2.0 %	4.7 %	0.5 %	1.2 %	0.1 %	
1,000,000 or more	100	65.4	7.0	12.4	4.2	8.4	1.5	0.9	0.1	
500,000 to 999,999	100	62.9	5.7	15.6	4.4	5.6	0.5	5.0	0.4	
250,000 to 499,999	100	68.0	6.8	13.0	3.2	7.2	0.7	1.0	0.1	
100,000 to 249,999	100	76.7	6.0	9.1	1.8	4.1	0.4	1.9	0.1	
50,000 to 99,999	100	84.2	4.9	5.7	0.8	3.4	0.2	0.7	(c)	
25,000 to 49,999	100	85.8	4.4	5.6	0.5	2.9	0.1	0.6	(c)	
10,000 to 24,999	100	89.4	4.3	3.5	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	
2,500 to 9,999	100	88.2	4.6	3.6	0.4	2.6	(c)	0.5	0.1	
Under 2,500	100	87.6	3.8	4.5	0.2	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Black and white racial categories do not include Hispanics. ^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 5, Table 11.

Table 1.37

Characteristics of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990^a

Population served	Percent of full-time sworn personnel									
	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
All sizes	100 %	72.6 %	11.9 %	7.2 %	2.6 %	3.9 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	0.1 %	
1,000,000 or more	100	64.0	14.2	6.8	2.9	8.2	1.9	1.9	0.2	
500,000 to 999,999	100	68.9	9.7	11.8	4.0	4.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	
250,000 to 499,999	100	74.7	10.6	6.1	2.0	5.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	
100,000 to 249,999	100	72.7	12.4	8.1	3.1	2.3	0.5	0.8	(c)	
50,000 to 99,999	100	78.8	12.1	5.6	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	
25,000 to 49,999	100	77.7	11.4	5.4	1.5	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	
10,000 to 24,999	100	79.5	11.5	4.6	1.0	2.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	
Under 10,000	100	76.4	14.0	4.7	0.9	2.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Black and white racial categories do not include Hispanics. ^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 1.38

Characteristics of full-time sworn personnel in State police departments

United States, 1987 and 1990^a

	1987						1990					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	100 %	50,498	95.8 %	48,354	4.2 %	2,144	100 %	52,372	95.4 %	49,976	4.6 %	2,396
White	88.7	44,825	85.1	42,986	3.6	1,839	87.1	45,590	83.1	43,531	3.9	2,059
Black	6.5	3,285	6.1	3,088	0.4	197	7.5	3,928	7.1	3,707	0.4	221
Hispanic	3.8	1,942	3.7	1,857	0.2	85	4.4	2,315	4.2	2,224	0.2	91
Other ^b	0.9	446	0.8	423	(c)	23	1.0	539	1.0	514	(c)	25

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Black and white racial categories do not include Hispanics. ^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 11, Table 28.

Table 1.39

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

1983 and 1992

City	Total number of officers		Black officers				Index of Black representation		
	1983	1992	1983		1992		1983	1992	Percent change
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
New York, NY	23,408	27,154	2,395	10.2 %	3,121	11.4 %	0.40	0.40	0.0 %
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	8,020	657	9.4	1,127	14.1	0.55	1.00	81.8
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,291	2,508	20.1	3,063	24.9	0.51	0.64	25.4
Houston, TX	3,629	4,056	355	9.7	595	14.7	0.35	0.52	48.5
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,280	1,201	16.5	1,615	25.7	0.44	0.64	45.4
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,937	76	5.5	146	7.5	0.62	0.80	29.0
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,787	1,238	30.7	2,556	53.3	0.49	0.70	42.8
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,878	169	8.2	545	19.0	0.28	0.64	128.5
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,644	48	2.8	66	4.0	0.58	0.77	32.7
San Antonio, TX ^a	1,164	1,606	54	4.6	90	5.6	NA	0.80	NA
San Jose, CA	915	1,223	20	2.1	50	4.1	0.46	0.85	84.7
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,822	537	17.5	851	30.2	0.32	0.51	59.3
Indianapolis, IN	936	979	123	13.1	174	17.8	0.60	0.78	30.0
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,818	159	8.1	170	9.4	0.64	0.85	32.8
Jacksonville, FL ^a	1,263	1,205	78	6.1	232	19.2	0.24	0.76	216.6
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,444	133	11.1	256	17.7	0.50	0.78	56.0
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,971	168	11.6	283	14.4	0.50	0.47	-6.0
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,403	268	22.0	481	34.3	0.46	0.62	34.7
Washington, DC	3,851	4,396	1,931	50.1	2,980	67.8	0.71	1.03	45.0
Boston, MA	1,871	1,972	248	13.2	404	20.5	0.59	0.80	35.5
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,231	42	4.1	105	8.5	0.43	0.84	95.3
El Paso, TX	650	787	13	2.0	17	2.2	0.63	0.62	-1.5
Cleveland, OH	2,091	1,668	238	11.3	439	26.3	0.26	0.56	115.3
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,551	276	20.9	608	39.2	0.38	0.63	65.7
Nashville, TN	969	1,058	114	11.7	139	13.1	0.50	0.54	8.0
Denver, CO	1,379	1,348	82	5.9	130	9.2	0.49	0.72	46.9
Austin, TX	607	830	43	7.0	81	9.8	0.57	0.78	36.8
Fort Worth, TX	766	967	43	5.6	112	11.6	0.25	0.52	108.0
Oklahoma City, OK	662	932	27	4.0	69	7.4	0.27	0.47	74.0
Portland, OR	688	877	19	2.7	32	3.6	0.36	0.46	27.7
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,166	123	10.7	156	13.4	0.39	0.45	15.3
Long Beach, CA	637	696	20	3.1	39	5.6	0.27	0.41	51.8
Tucson, AZ	549	771	17	3.0	25	3.2	0.81	0.74	-8.6
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,552	346	19.6	437	28.2	0.43	0.59	37.2
Charlotte, NC	644	872	144	22.3	167	19.2	0.72	0.60	-16.6
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,223	602	45.8	668	54.6	0.69	0.81	17.3
Virginia Beach, VA	NA	599	NA	NA	50	8.3	NA	0.60	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	765	14	2.4	16	2.0	0.96	0.67	-30.2
Oakland, CA	636	549	147	23.1	144	26.2	0.49	0.60	22.4
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,128	175	14.3	289	25.6	0.60	0.99	65.0
Sacramento, CA	NA	607	NA	NA	38	6.3	NA	0.41	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	840	20	2.9	46	5.5	0.38	0.42	10.5
Tulsa, OK	695	718	30	4.3	68	9.5	0.36	0.69	91.6
Honolulu, HI	1,557	1,870	11	0.7	28	1.4	0.58	1.07	84.4
Cincinnati, OH	971	927	89	9.1	176	19.0	0.27	0.50	85.1
Miami, FL	1,051	1,032	181	17.2	231	22.4	0.69	0.81	17.3
Fresno, CA	NA	412	NA	NA	33	8.0	NA	0.96	NA
Omaha, NE	551	610	46	8.3	70	11.5	0.69	0.87	26.0
Toledo, OH	757	639	139	18.3	119	18.8	1.05	0.94	-10.4
Buffalo, NY	1,018	963	86	8.4	195	20.2	0.37	0.66	78.3

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. Forty-seven cities returned completed questionnaires in 1983; all 50 cities returned completed questionnaires in 1992. Cities are listed in rank order of size based on the 1990 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 1990 census of the population.

^aData 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 and K.B. Turner, "A Decade of Modest Progress: Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1992," Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1992. (Mimeographed.) 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 1992

City	Total number of officers		Hispanic officers				Index of Hispanic representation		
	1983	1992	1983		1992		1983	1992	Percent change
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
New York, NY	23,408	27,154	1,704	7.2 %	3,688	13.6 %	0.36	55.30	52.7 %
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	8,020	943	13.6	1,787	22.3	0.49	0.56	14.2
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,291	432	3.4	925	7.5	0.24	0.38	58.3
Houston, TX	3,629	4,056	314	8.6	506	12.5	0.49	0.44	-10.2
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,280	46	0.6	202	3.2	0.16	0.57	256.2
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,937	107	7.8	226	11.6	0.52	0.56	7.6
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,787	32	0.7	62	1.2	0.29	0.43	48.2
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,878	96	4.6	234	8.1	0.37	0.39	5.4
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,644	156	9.3	211	12.8	0.63	0.64	1.5
San Antonio, TX ^a	1,164	1,606	384	32.9	583	36.3	NA	0.65	NA
San Jose, CA	915	1,223	159	17.3	240	19.6	0.78	0.74	-5.1
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,822	10	0.3	14	0.5	0.30	0.40	33.3
Indianapolis, IN	936	979	1	0.1	0	X	0.11	0.00	-100.0
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,818	159	8.1	189	10.4	0.66	0.74	12.1
Jacksonville, FL ^a	1,263	1,205	9	0.7	0	X	0.38	0.00	-100.0
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,444	0	X	1	0.1	0.00	0.05	0.0
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,971	66	4.5	109	5.5	1.09	0.87	-20.1
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,403	0	X	0	X	0.00	0.00	0.0
Washington, DC	3,851	4,396	40	1.0	132	3.0	0.36	0.56	55.5
Boston, MA	1,871	1,972	40	2.1	84	4.2	0.33	0.39	18.1
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,231	18	1.7	32	2.6	0.65	0.69	6.1
El Paso, TX	650	787	370	56.9	481	61.1	0.91	0.89	-2.1
Cleveland, OH ^b	2,091	1,668	6	0.2	66	3.9	0.06	0.85	1,316.6
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,551	26	1.9	25	1.6	0.56	0.46	-17.8
Nashville, TN	969	1,058	3	0.3	6	0.6	0.38	0.56	47.3
Denver, CO	1,379	1,348	180	13.0	122	9.1	0.69	0.40	-42.0
Austin, TX	607	830	73	12.0	123	14.8	0.64	0.64	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	766	967	51	6.6	85	8.8	0.52	0.45	-13.4
Oklahoma City, OK	662	932	5	0.7	16	1.7	0.25	0.34	36.0
Portland, OR	688	877	9	1.3	20	2.3	0.68	0.69	1.4
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,166	18	1.5	32	2.7	0.45	0.69	53.3
Long Beach, CA	637	696	35	5.4	88	12.6	0.39	0.53	35.8
Tucson, AZ	549	771	95	17.3	151	19.6	0.69	0.67	-2.8
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,552	0	X	7	0.5	0.00	0.31	100.0
Charlotte, NC	644	872	0	X	0	X	0.00	0.00	0.0
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,223	9	0.6	0	X	0.43	0.00	-100.0
Virginia Beach, VA	NA	599	NA	NA	6	1.0	NA	0.32	NA
Albuquerque, NM	561	765	184	32.7	262	34.2	0.97	0.99	2.0
Oakland, CA	636	549	59	9.2	61	11.1	0.96	0.80	16.6
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,128	4	0.3	0	X	0.38	0.00	-100.0
Sacramento, CA	NA	607	NA	NA	70	11.5	NA	0.71	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	840	8	1.1	24	2.9	0.85	1.38	62.3
Tulsa, OK	695	718	4	0.5	2	0.3	0.29	0.08	-72.4
Honolulu, HI	1,557	1,870	4	0.2	30	1.6	0.04	0.35	775.0
Cincinnati, OH	971	927	1	0.1	1	0.1	0.13	0.14	7.6
Miami, FL	1,051	1,032	413	39.2	487	47.2	0.70	0.75	7.1
Fresno, CA	NA	412	NA	NA	82	19.9	NA	0.67	NA
Omaha, NE	551	610	12	2.1	18	3.0	0.91	0.94	3.2
Toledo, OH	757	639	28	3.6	33	5.2	1.20	1.22	6.6
Buffalo, NY	1,018	963	21	2.0	64	6.6	0.74	1.35	82.4

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 1990 census of the population.

^aData for 1983 are based on 1980-81 information from the Police Executive Research Forum, *Survey of Operational and Administra-*

tive 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 and K.B. Turner, "A Decade of Modest Progress: Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1992," Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.41

Training requirements for recruits in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990

Population served	Percent of departments requiring training	Average number of hours required ^a		
		Total	Class-room	Field
All sizes	92 %	543	402	141
1,000,000 or more	100	1,266	774	492
500,000 to 999,999	100	1,086	678	408
250,000 to 499,999	100	1,408	722	686
100,000 to 249,999	99	1,137	595	542
50,000 to 99,999	100	926	495	431
25,000 to 49,999	100	820	458	362
10,000 to 24,999	99	665	451	214
2,500 to 9,999	96	536	413	123
Under 2,500	85	399	347	52

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aExcludes departments not requiring training.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 6, Table 13.

Table 1.42

Training requirements for recruits in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990

Population served	Percent of departments requiring training	Average number of hours required ^a		
		Total	Class-room	Field
All sizes	89 %	471	354	117
1,000,000 or more	85	946	538	408
500,000 to 999,999	94	821	511	310
250,000 to 499,999	100	638	379	259
100,000 to 249,999	90	581	384	197
50,000 to 99,999	93	553	372	181
25,000 to 49,999	90	498	352	146
10,000 to 24,999	85	410	342	68
Under 10,000	91	367	325	42

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aExcludes departments not requiring training.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 7, Table 13.

Table 1.43

Average operating expenditures of local police departments

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1990

Population served	Average operating expenditures			
	Per department	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$1,675,000	\$54,900	\$42,300	\$108
1,000,000 or more	334,542,000	62,600	48,300	144
500,000 to 999,999	79,567,000	63,400	48,400	114
250,000 to 499,999	46,500,000	62,600	46,800	128
100,000 to 249,999	16,268,000	59,600	44,000	108
50,000 to 99,999	6,528,000	54,400	40,600	95
25,000 to 49,999	3,225,000	55,200	42,100	93
10,000 to 24,999	1,513,000	51,600	40,400	96
2,500 to 9,999	442,000	39,800	31,800	85
Under 2,500	115,000	31,500	27,400	95

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computation of per officer and per employee averages includes both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 3, Table 6.

Table 1.44

Average operating expenditures of sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1990

Population served	Average operating expenditures			
	Per department	Per sworn officer	Per employee	Per resident
All sizes	\$2,954,000	\$62,600	\$43,100	\$40
1,000,000 or more	92,020,000	86,200	55,400	38
500,000 to 999,999	23,640,000	66,100	43,400	34
250,000 to 499,999	12,023,000	59,200	40,600	34
100,000 to 249,999	6,997,000	73,000	52,400	48
50,000 to 99,999	2,247,000	44,300	33,200	34
25,000 to 49,999	954,000	39,800	27,800	28
10,000 to 24,999	603,000	45,300	32,100	38
Under 10,000	309,000	48,200	32,700	56

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computation of per officer and per employee averages includes both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 3, Table 6.

Table 1.45

Average starting salaries in local police departments

By size of population served and selected positions, United States, 1990

Population served	Average base starting salary ^a		
	Entry-level officer	Sergeant	Chief of police
All sizes	\$18,910	\$25,420	\$30,240
1,000,000 or more	26,560	40,420	85,320
500,000 to 999,999	25,110	33,900	67,300
250,000 to 499,999	25,370	35,120	62,770
100,000 to 249,999	24,960	34,330	59,190
50,000 to 99,999	23,300	32,140	51,600
25,000 to 49,999	23,150	31,200	46,400
10,000 to 24,999	21,630	28,950	40,930
2,500 to 9,999	18,710	24,110	29,960
Under 2,500	18,870	19,960	20,610

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Average salaries are based on the minimum starting salary offered by a department and have been rounded to the nearest 10 dollars.

^aExcludes departments with no full-time employees in that position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 6, Table 14.

Table 1.46

Average starting salaries in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served and selected positions, United States, 1990

Population served	Average base starting salary ^a		
	Entry-level deputy	Sergeant	Sheriff
All sizes	\$17,420	\$21,870	\$33,530
1,000,000 or more	26,180	35,530	80,350
500,000 to 999,999	22,950	32,100	61,490
250,000 to 499,999	20,130	26,860	53,710
100,000 to 249,999	19,530	24,830	44,900
50,000 to 99,999	18,300	23,100	38,460
25,000 to 49,999	16,950	21,510	33,050
10,000 to 24,999	16,940	20,840	30,320
Under 10,000	15,860	18,560	24,530

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Average salaries are based on the minimum starting salary offered by a department and have been rounded to the nearest 10 dollars.

^aExcludes departments with no full-time employees in that position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 7, Table 14.

Table 1.47

Sidearms authorized for use by sworn officers in local police departments

By size of population served and type of weapon, United States, 1990

Population served	Percent of departments authorizing												
	One or more types	Semiautomatic						One or more types	Revolver				
		.357	.380	.45	9mm	10mm			.357	.38	.45	9mm	10mm
All sizes	73 %	4 %	5 %	27 %	67 %	9 %	75 %	60 %	46 %	8 %	7 %	3 %	
1,000,000 or more	100	7	14	36	100	0	93	57	86	21	7	0	
500,000 to 999,999	97	0	10	24	93	3	96	50	88	3	4	0	
250,000 to 499,999	98	2	14	36	98	5	92	58	85	18	10	2	
100,000 to 249,999	93	6	18	44	81	8	79	45	70	14	9	4	
50,000 to 99,999	91	7	13	26	88	7	71	55	59	12	11	4	
25,000 to 49,999	88	2	3	39	82	7	69	53	50	9	5	0	
10,000 to 24,999	85	2	5	34	76	8	64	52	42	8	6	2	
2,500 to 9,999	80	5	5	28	75	9	72	62	44	8	10	3	
Under 2,500	59	3	3	22	53	9	80	64	45	7	6	3	

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Some departments may have authorized some types or calibers of sidearms not included in this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 7, Table 15.

Table 1.48

Sidearms authorized for use by sworn officers in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served and type of weapon, United States, 1990

Population served	Percent of departments authorizing												
	One or more types	Semiautomatic						One or more types	Revolver				
		.357	.380	.45	9mm	10mm			.357	.38	.45	9mm	10mm
All sizes	74 %	4 %	6 %	32 %	67 %	12 %	82 %	72 %	47 %	11 %	10 %	4 %	
1,000,000 or more	71	7	22	40	67	11	100	77	80	21	21	4	
500,000 to 999,999	79	0	10	30	70	9	86	54	70	12	2	2	
250,000 to 499,999	84	3	9	43	81	17	86	70	68	1	2	0	
100,000 to 249,999	78	5	5	34	75	12	84	74	47	10	15	6	
50,000 to 99,999	82	6	9	39	74	16	81	72	59	10	8	5	
25,000 to 49,999	71	2	4	30	67	15	79	73	42	10	9	3	
10,000 to 24,999	75	3	5	31	65	10	82	73	42	11	10	3	
Under 10,000	67	5	5	30	59	10	80	70	46	14	12	4	

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Some departments may have authorized some types or calibers of sidearms not included in this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 7, Table 15.

Table 1.49

Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in local police departments

By size of population served and type of weapon, United States, 1990

Population served	Percent of departments authorizing				
	One or more types	Impact devices ^a	Chemical agents ^b	Electrical devices ^c	Restraining devices ^d
All sizes	78 %	56 %	51 %	17 %	10 %
1,000,000 or more	93	93	93	36	36
500,000 to 999,999	100	84	97	31	24
250,000 to 499,999	97	85	75	37	29
100,000 to 249,999	98	78	70	25	27
50,000 to 99,999	91	67	63	16	13
25,000 to 49,999	92	77	70	11	17
10,000 to 24,999	85	63	55	15	12
2,500 to 9,999	79	57	50	17	9
Under 2,500	71	48	47	19	7

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aIncludes sidearm batons, soft projectiles, and rubber bullets.^bIncludes tear gas and mace.^cIncludes tasers and stun guns.^dIncludes three-pole trips and capture nets, but not handcuffs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 7, Table 16.

Table 1.50

Nonlethal weapons authorized for use by sworn officers in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served and type of weapon, United States, 1990

Population served	Percent of departments authorizing				
	One or more types	Impact devices ^a	Chemical agents ^b	Electrical devices ^c	Restraining devices ^d
All sizes	80 %	52 %	52 %	25 %	23 %
1,000,000 or more	96	77	80	39	26
500,000 to 999,999	82	65	59	23	24
250,000 to 499,999	94	80	74	27	40
100,000 to 249,999	91	67	54	22	30
50,000 to 99,999	84	52	60	27	18
25,000 to 49,999	74	51	47	25	21
10,000 to 24,999	80	50	49	26	26
Under 10,000	75	45	49	23	18

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aIncludes sidearm batons, soft projectiles, and rubber bullets.^bIncludes tear gas and mace.^cIncludes tasers and stun guns.^dIncludes three-pole trips and capture nets, but not handcuffs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 7, Table 16.

Table 1.51

Sidearms and nonlethal weapons authorized for use in State police departments

By type of weapon, United States, 1990

Type of weapon	Percent of departments authorizing
Sidearms	
Semiautomatic	
One or more types	80 %
.357	4
.380	10
.45	27
9mm	74
10mm	18
Revolver	
One or more types	80
.357	67
.38	45
.45	10
9mm	12
10mm	4
Nonlethal weapons	
One or more types	91
Impact devices ^a	65
Chemical agents ^b	61
Restraining devices ^c	25
Electrical devices ^d	4

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aIncludes sidearm batons, soft projectiles, and rubber bullets.^bIncludes tear gas and mace.^cIncludes three-pole trips and capture nets, but not handcuffs.^dIncludes tasers and stunguns.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 12, Table 31.

Table 1.52

Special units operated by large local police departments

By type of unit, United States, 1990

Type of special unit ^a	Percent of large departments
Community crime prevention	98 %
Drug education in schools	93
Juvenile delinquency	89
Child abuse	79
Missing children	74
Drunk drivers	64
Gangs	60
Prosecutor relations	54
Domestic violence	45
Repeat offenders	39
Bias-related crimes	36
Victim assistance	35

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Table excludes departments with fewer than 100 sworn personnel.

^aUnit may be full- or part-time.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 9, Table 23.

Table 1.53

Special units operated by large sheriffs' departments

By type of unit, United States, 1990

Type of special unit ^a	Percent of large departments
Drug education in schools	82 %
Community crime prevention	82
Child abuse	65
Missing children	61
Juvenile delinquency	59
Gangs	47
Drunk drivers	45
Domestic violence	40
Victim assistance	35
Prosecutor relations	31
Repeat offenders	28
Bias-related crimes	24

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Table excludes departments with fewer than 100 sworn personnel.

^aUnit may be full- or part-time.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 10, Table 23.

Table 1.54

Special units operated by State police departments

By type of unit, United States, 1990

Type of special unit	Percent of departments
Drug education in schools	69 %
Drunk drivers	65
Missing children	51
Child abuse	27
Community crime prevention	27
Prosecutor relations	22
Gangs	20
Juvenile delinquency	14
Bias-related crimes	12
Domestic violence	10
Victim assistance	6

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 13, Table 33.

Table 1.55

Special drug enforcement units operated by local police and sheriffs' departmentsBy type of agency and size of population served, United States, 1990^a

Type of agency and population served	Agencies operating one or more special drug units ^b		Number of officers assigned full time	
	Number	Percent of all agencies responsible for drug enforcement	Total	Average
All local agencies	3,270	28 %	16,520	5
Local police departments				
All sizes	2,299	25	12,715	6
1,000,000 or more	13	93	3,126	240
500,000 to 999,999	26	95	1,273	48
250,000 to 499,999	42	100	1,509	36
100,000 to 249,999	131	96	1,996	15
50,000 to 99,999	312	94	1,708	5
25,000 to 49,999	411	62	1,161	3
10,000 to 24,999	569	36	964	2
2,500 to 9,999	633	19	772	1
Under 2,500	163	5	206	1
Sheriffs' departments				
All sizes	971	39	3,805	4
1,000,000 or more	18	92	607	34
500,000 to 999,999	31	90	551	18
250,000 to 499,999	47	86	533	11
100,000 to 249,999	141	77	795	6
50,000 to 99,999	223	75	515	2
25,000 to 49,999	222	44	391	2
10,000 to 24,999	225	28	349	2
Under 10,000	64	11	64	1

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Table includes only agencies with primary responsibility for drug enforcement.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes only units with at least one officer assigned full time as of June 30, 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134505 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 1.56

Employees tested for drugs in mandatory testing programs in local police, sheriffs', and State police departments

By size of population served and position of employee tested, United States, 1990

Type of agency and population served	Percent of agencies with a mandatory testing program for:					
	Applicants ^a	Probationary officers	Regular field officers	Candidates for promotion ^a	Officers in drug-related positions	Civilian personnel
All local agencies	25 %	4 %	2 %	2 %	3 %	3 %
Local police departments						
All sizes	26	4	2	2	3	3
1,000,000 or more	79	29	0	21	43	0
500,000 to 999,999	71	29	8	18	25	0
250,000 to 499,999	85	8	5	14	13	5
100,000 to 249,999	63	7	1	7	10	5
50,000 to 99,999	71	7	1	9	14	7
25,000 to 49,999	52	7	4	6	6	8
10,000 to 24,999	44	7	3	2	5	10
2,500 to 9,999	25	4	1	1	2	2
Under 2,500	14	3	2	1	1	(b)
Sheriffs' departments						
All sizes	23	4	3	3	4	4
1,000,000 or more	46	0	0	4	10	6
500,000 to 999,999	42	5	4	0	7	4
250,000 to 499,999	40	7	0	0	6	3
100,000 to 249,999	44	3	2	3	6	7
50,000 to 99,999	33	5	3	3	5	5
25,000 to 49,999	26	7	7	6	7	7
10,000 to 24,999	15	2	1	1	2	3
Under 10,000	14	2	1	1	2	2
State police departments	55	6	4	2	10	0

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Mandatory programs are those in which all are tested.

^aSworn positions only.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134505 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992), p. 6, Table 9; p. 9, Table 15. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 1.57

Employees tested for drugs in random selection testing programs in local police, sheriffs', and State police departments

By size of population served and position of employee tested, United States, 1990

Type of agency and population served	Percent of agencies with a random selection testing program for:					
	Applicants ^a	Probationary officers	Regular field officers	Candidates for promotion ^a	Officers in drug-related positions	Civilian personnel
All local agencies	2 %	4 %	4 %	3 %	5 %	3 %
Local police departments						
All sizes	2	4	4	3	5	3
1,000,000 or more	0	21	21	7	36	0
500,000 to 999,999	0	10	10	0	10	3
250,000 to 499,999	0	19	17	7	22	5
100,000 to 249,999	0	7	7	1	8	2
50,000 to 99,999	1	13	11	9	22	4
25,000 to 49,999	1	6	4	5	5	3
10,000 to 24,999	1	3	3	2	4	2
2,500 to 9,999	2	5	6	4	6	4
Under 2,500	2	3	3	2	3	2
Sheriffs' departments						
All sizes	2	4	6	3	6	5
1,000,000 or more	0	7	7	4	7	7
500,000 to 999,999	0	0	4	0	4	2
250,000 to 499,999	1	0	0	0	2	2
100,000 to 249,999	2	6	10	4	6	7
50,000 to 99,999	1	2	6	4	7	5
25,000 to 49,999	2	7	10	6	11	9
10,000 to 24,999	2	3	4	2	4	3
Under 10,000	1	3	4	3	3	4
State police departments	2	12	8	8	10	4

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aSworn positions only.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134505 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992), p. 7, Table 10; p. 9, Table 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.58

Employees tested for drugs upon suspicion of use in local police, sheriffs', and State police departments

By size of population served and position of employee tested, United States, 1990

Type of agency and population served	Percent of agencies with a suspicion-based testing program for:					
	Applicants ^a	Probationary officers	Regular field officers	Candidates for promotion ^a	Officers in drug-related positions	Civilian personnel
All local agencies	2 %	9 %	10 %	7 %	9 %	8 %
Local police departments						
All sizes	2	9	11	7	9	8
1,000,000 or more	7	54	79	50	71	64
500,000 to 999,999	11	44	61	33	50	47
250,000 to 499,999	5	69	71	46	59	64
100,000 to 249,999	2	37	43	22	39	39
50,000 to 99,999	2	39	48	23	34	29
25,000 to 49,999	6	28	32	19	25	25
10,000 to 24,999	4	12	15	9	12	14
2,500 to 9,999	2	8	11	8	8	8
Under 2,500	2	3	3	3	3	2
Sheriffs' departments						
All sizes	2	7	8	6	7	7
1,000,000 or more	12	34	41	30	34	34
500,000 to 999,999	5	22	28	17	24	28
250,000 to 499,999	0	16	21	12	17	18
100,000 to 249,999	(b)	18	19	14	17	15
50,000 to 99,999	1	3	6	2	3	5
25,000 to 49,999	4	7	10	6	9	9
10,000 to 24,999	3	5	6	5	5	4
Under 10,000	1	2	2	2	3	2
State police departments	12	37	49	33	41	45

Note: See Note, table 1.24.

^aSworn positions only.^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134505 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992), p. 7, Table 11; p. 9, Table 15. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 1.59

Sanctions and treatment alternatives for nonprobationary officers after a positive drug test in local police and sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990

Type of agency and population served	Percent of departments with dismissal or suspension as most serious possible sanction for positive drug tests				Percent including treatment as a possible response to positive tests ^a
	After one positive test		After two positive tests		
	Dismissal	Suspension	Dismissal	Suspension	
All local agencies	63 %	14 %	94 %	2 %	47 %
Local police departments					
All sizes	61	14	93	3	49
1,000,000 or more	100	0	100	0	20
500,000 to 999,999	83	0	95	5	51
250,000 to 499,999	83	4	91	0	51
100,000 to 249,999	76	8	95	3	68
50,000 to 99,999	54	5	98	2	67
25,000 to 49,999	73	0	89	4	52
10,000 to 24,999	57	14	86	5	59
2,500 to 9,999	64	18	95	4	49
Under 2,500	54	18	96	0	38
Sheriffs' departments					
All sizes	69	14	98	(b)	39
1,000,000 or more	88	0	100	0	48
500,000 to 999,999	44	17	94	6	62
250,000 to 499,999	82	5	95	0	36
100,000 to 249,999	60	31	100	0	52
50,000 to 99,999	89	8	100	0	36
25,000 to 49,999	68	6	94	0	33
10,000 to 24,999	70	18	100	0	40
Under 10,000	60	20	100	0	35

Note: See Note, table 1.24. Table includes only agencies with a testing program that specifies sanctions for nonprobationary officers who test positive for drugs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134505 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992), p. 8, Table 13; p. 9, Table 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAfter first positive test only.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Table 1.60

Employment and payroll for State and local police

By level of government, United States, October 1991^a

Level of government	Employees		Full-time equivalent employment	October payroll (in thousands)	
	Total	Full-time only		Total	Full-time employees
State and local governments					
Police protection	761,593	676,454	706,584	\$1,948,445	\$1,907,136
Police officers only	553,330	525,028	534,087	1,610,649	1,597,535
State government					
Police protection	87,318	86,157	86,707	249,534	248,579
Police officers only	56,444	56,325	56,353	181,106	181,027
Local government					
Police protection	674,275	590,297	619,877	1,698,912	1,658,557
Police officers only	496,886	468,703	477,734	1,429,542	1,416,508
County government					
Police protection	174,522	160,398	165,494	429,416	421,994
Police officers only	126,259	121,358	122,870	344,895	342,730
Municipal government					
Police protection	454,723	396,968	417,517	1,162,031	1,134,864
Police officers only	337,803	319,533	325,562	990,204	981,729
Township government					
Police protection	45,030	32,931	35,866	107,465	101,700
Police officers only	32,824	27,812	29,302	94,443	92,049

Note: The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts an annual survey of government employment as authorized by Title 13, United States Code, Section 182. This survey measures the number of government civilian employees and their gross pay for the month of October by type of government. Data presented are based on a mail survey of State government agencies and sampled local governments. Data for State governments resulted from a complete canvass of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. Local government data are estimated from a sample of approximately 21,800 local units chosen from the universe of local governments identified in the 1987 Census of Governments and modified by the addition or deletion of local governments that came into existence or went out of existence since 1987. Usable replies were received from more than 80 percent of the panel canvassed for the 1991 survey of government employment. Estimates based on the sample are subject to sampling error.

"Local governments" include counties, municipalities, and townships. "Municipal governments" are political subdivisions within which a municipal corporation has been established to provide general local government services for a specific population concentration in a defined area. "Township governments," as distinguished from municipal governments, are created to serve inhabitants of areas defined without regard to population concentrations. "Police protection" includes all activities concerned with the enforcement of law and order, including coroners' offices, police training academies, investigation bureaus, local jails and other detention facilities not intended to serve as correctional facilities. "Police officers only" includes only persons with the power of arrest.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1991*, Series GE/91-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 11-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.61

Full-time equivalent employment of State and local police

By level of government and State, October 1991

State	Police protection						
	State and local governments			Employment per 10,000 population		State government only	
	Total	Police officers only	Total	Police officers only	Total	Police officers only	
National	706,584	534,087	28.0	21.2	86,707	56,353	
Alabama	10,418	7,908	25.5	19.3	1,111	662	
Alaska	1,572	1,119	27.6	19.6	431	289	
Arizona	11,105	7,565	29.6	20.2	1,691	960	
Arkansas	5,096	3,813	21.5	16.1	858	505	
California	86,259	59,351	28.4	19.5	11,060	6,555	
Colorado	9,235	6,717	27.3	19.9	1,017	547	
Connecticut	9,258	7,255	28.1	22.0	1,579	987	
Delaware	1,909	1,368	28.1	20.1	741	503	
District of Columbia	5,320	4,550	89.0	76.1	0	0	
Florida	45,036	30,861	33.9	23.2	4,225	2,588	
Georgia	18,288	14,277	27.6	21.6	2,019	1,196	
Hawaii	3,255	2,573	28.7	22.7	0	0	
Idaho	2,681	1,884	25.8	18.1	430	240	
Illinois	39,890	30,085	34.6	26.1	4,046	2,533	
Indiana	13,081	9,552	23.3	17.0	1,785	1,074	
Iowa	6,034	4,484	21.6	16.0	816	547	
Kansas	6,613	4,795	26.5	19.2	988	658	
Kentucky	7,781	5,732	21.0	15.4	1,804	990	
Louisiana	11,870	9,051	27.9	21.3	1,052	726	
Maine	2,945	2,210	23.8	17.9	589	377	
Maryland	14,754	12,004	30.4	24.7	2,412	1,700	
Massachusetts	17,220	14,840	28.7	24.7	1,990	1,678	
Michigan	21,634	17,028	23.1	18.2	3,105	2,157	
Minnesota	9,064	6,941	20.5	15.7	903	602	
Mississippi	5,690	4,178	22.0	16.1	939	561	
Missouri	14,578	10,335	28.3	20.0	1,892	935	
Montana	1,959	1,380	24.2	17.1	376	231	
Nebraska	3,832	2,818	24.1	17.7	679	421	
Nevada	4,228	3,097	32.9	24.1	505	372	
New Hampshire	2,939	2,271	26.6	20.6	345	251	
New Jersey	30,536	23,716	39.4	30.6	3,651	2,642	
New Mexico	4,536	3,261	29.3	21.1	521	366	
New York	66,920	57,045	37.1	31.6	5,567	4,012	
North Carolina	17,307	13,617	25.7	20.2	3,010	2,307	
North Dakota	1,366	1,036	21.5	16.3	218	122	
Ohio	27,398	20,189	25.0	18.5	2,248	1,237	
Oklahoma	8,767	6,342	27.6	20.0	1,742	999	
Oregon	6,492	4,924	22.2	16.9	1,108	845	
Pennsylvania	29,210	22,613	24.4	18.9	5,086	3,820	
Rhode Island	2,985	2,409	29.7	24.0	236	172	
South Carolina	8,885	6,978	25.0	19.6	1,788	1,348	
South Dakota	1,544	1,111	22.0	15.8	281	169	
Tennessee	12,361	9,494	25.0	19.2	1,524	938	
Texas	46,207	35,003	26.6	20.2	3,012	1,976	
Utah	3,967	2,701	22.4	15.3	801	354	
Vermont	1,231	899	21.7	15.9	477	323	
Virginia	15,224	11,773	24.2	18.7	2,373	1,723	
Washington	10,872	7,666	21.7	15.3	1,832	955	
West Virginia	2,932	2,321	16.3	12.9	56	487	
Wisconsin	12,773	9,909	25.8	20.0	835	560	
Wyoming	1,527	1,038	33.2	22.6	252	153	

Note: See Note, table 1.60.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1991*, Series GE/91-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 25, 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.62

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

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1992^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,361	115	2.55
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	3	6,374	3.18
500,000 to 1,000,000	6	2,221	3.18
250,000 to 499,999	18	1,097	2.95
100,000 to 249,999	71	350	2.37
50,000 to 99,999	164	156	2.31
25,000 to 49,999	309	81	2.35
10,000 to 24,999	790	37	2.35
Geographic division			
New England	126	59	2.33
Mid-Atlantic	165	66	2.34
East North Central	267	74	2.12
West North Central	138	93	2.39
South Atlantic	182	147	3.43
East South Central	67	121	2.65
West South Central	159	156	2.43
Mountain	79	170	2.69
Pacific Coast	178	182	2.54
Metro status			
Central	278	352	2.76
Suburban	741	59	2.24
Independent	342	44	2.35

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in January 1992. Of the 2,771 cities surveyed, 1,443 (52.0 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 civilian/nonuniformed personnel.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police and Fire Personnel and Expenditures, 1992," *The Municipal Year Book 1993* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1993), p. 151, Table 3/2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.63

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

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1992^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean expenditure (in thousands)	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,118	\$5,454	\$118.75
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	2	488,836	228.72
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	108,004	149.29
250,000 to 499,999	17	45,005	122.93
100,000 to 249,999	61	16,359	110.50
50,000 to 99,999	134	6,907	101.91
25,000 to 49,999	264	3,657	105.67
10,000 to 24,999	635	1,459	92.78
Geographic division			
New England	78	3,055	120.00
Mid-Atlantic	125	3,527	123.47
East North Central	212	3,182	97.03
West North Central	123	3,808	93.88
South Atlantic	164	5,819	132.50
East South Central	52	3,677	82.72
West South Central	140	4,638	83.21
Mountain	72	7,335	111.04
Pacific Coast	152	12,848	165.80
Metro status			
Central	233	16,495	130.35
Suburban	595	3,076	111.25
Independent	290	1,464	78.43

Note: See Note, table 1.62. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

^aTotal personnel expenditures include salaries and wages for all department personnel (civilian and uniformed), as well as contributions for Social Security, employee retirement programs, and health and life insurance programs.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police and Fire Personnel and Expenditures, 1992," *The Municipal Year Book 1993* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1993), p. 157, Table 3/15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.64

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

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1991

(1991 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,740 cities; population 159,722,000)	Population group					
		Group I (63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,426,000)	Group II (129 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,182,000)	Group III (329 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,621,000)	Group IV (669 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,172,000)	Group V (1,634 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,664,000)	Group VI (6,916 cities under 10,000; population 23,657,000)
Total: 9,740 cities; population 159,722,000:							
Number of employees	448,538	163,132	46,130	51,053	51,407	57,950	78,866
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.3
Northeast: 2,369 cities; population 39,992,000:							
Number of employees	118,812	49,934	8,324	12,441	14,733	17,751	15,629
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	4.8	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4
New England: 673 cities; population 11,582,000:							
Number of employees	28,644	2,616	3,757	5,705	5,672	6,264	4,630
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	4.6	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.7
Middle Atlantic: 1,696 cities; population 28,411,000:							
Number of employees	90,168	47,318	4,567	6,736	9,061	11,487	10,999
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	4.8	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2
Midwest: 2,660 cities; population 39,995,000:							
Number of employees	103,410	36,169	8,069	11,819	12,747	16,447	18,159
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	4.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.7
East North Central: 1,834 cities; population 29,109,000:							
Number of employees	78,700	29,237	5,453	9,568	9,531	12,197	12,714
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8
West North Central: 826 cities; population 10,887,000:							
Number of employees	24,710	6,932	2,616	2,251	3,216	4,250	5,445
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.5
South: 3,445 cities; population 43,818,000:							
Number of employees	139,264	40,673	17,662	14,362	14,352	18,212	34,003
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	4.5
South Atlantic: 1,683 cities; population 18,461,000:							
Number of employees	69,855	17,945	9,350	8,342	8,175	8,282	17,761
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.8	4.3	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	5.4
East South Central: 738 cities; population 7,745,000:							
Number of employees	22,493	4,891	3,375	975	2,551	4,151	6,550
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.6
West South Central: 1,024 cities; population 17,612,000:							
Number of employees	46,916	17,837	4,937	5,045	3,626	5,779	9,692
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.9
West: 1,266 cities; population 35,917,000:							
Number of employees	87,052	36,356	12,075	12,431	9,575	5,540	11,075
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	4.2
Mountain: 528 cities; population 9,490,000:							
Number of employees	23,805	9,137	2,530	3,230	2,422	1,852	4,634
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.8
Pacific: 738 cities; population 26,427,000:							
Number of employees	63,247	27,219	9,545	9,201	7,153	3,688	6,441
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	4.5
Suburban:^b 5,814 agencies; population 95,686,000:							
Number of employees	293,040	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,065 agencies; population 78,334,000:							
Number of employees	286,974	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.7	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, 1991. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 estimates. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes civilians.

^bIncludes 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 291.

Table 1.65

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

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1991

(1991 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,740 cities; population 159,722,000)	Population group					
		Group I (63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,426,000)	Group II (129 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,182,000)	Group III (329 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,621,000)	Group IV (669 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,172,000)	Group V (1,634 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,664,000)	Group VI (6,912 cities under 10,000; population 23,657,000)
Total: 9,704 cities; population 159,722,000:							
Number of officers	348,070	125,403	35,276	39,053	40,508	46,475	61,355
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.6
Northeast: 2,369 cities; population 39,992,000:							
Number of officers	96,565	38,488	7,068	10,330	12,564	15,123	12,992
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
New England: 673 cities; population 11,582,000:							
Number of officers	23,864	1,989	3,146	4,858	4,920	5,320	3,631
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1
Middle Atlantic: 1,696 cities; population 28,411,000:							
Number of officers	72,701	36,499	3,922	5,472	7,644	9,803	9,361
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Midwest: 2,660 cities; population 39,995,000:							
Number of officers	82,183	28,771	6,408	9,337	10,001	13,076	14,590
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.2
East North Central: 1,834 cities; population 29,109,000:							
Number of officers	62,964	23,686	4,430	7,528	7,501	9,701	10,118
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.2
West North Central: 826 cities; population 10,887,000:							
Number of officers	19,219	5,085	1,978	1,809	2,500	3,375	4,472
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1
South: 3,445 cities; population 43,818,000:							
Number of officers	106,858	31,301	13,470	10,852	11,088	14,246	25,901
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.4
South Atlantic: 1,683 cities; population 18,461,000:							
Number of officers	54,193	14,190	7,066	6,256	6,339	6,402	13,940
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.2
East South Central: 738 cities; population 7,745,000:							
Number of officers	17,449	3,707	2,528	781	2,006	3,337	5,090
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8
West South Central: 1,024 cities; population 17,612,000:							
Number of officers	35,216	13,404	3,876	3,815	2,743	4,507	6,871
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.8
West: 1,266 cities; population 35,917,000:							
Number of officers	62,464	26,843	8,330	8,534	6,855	4,030	7,872
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.0
Mountain: 528 cities; population 9,489,000:							
Number of officers	17,313	6,687	1,821	2,317	1,763	1,346	3,379
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.7
Pacific: 738 cities; population 26,427,000:							
Number of officers	45,151	20,156	6,509	6,217	5,092	2,684	4,493
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	3.2
Suburban: ^a 5,814 agencies; population 95,686,000:							
Number of officers	206,820	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,065 agencies; population 78,334,000:							
Number of officers	187,559	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.64. For a list of States in geographic divisions, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 292.

^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 1.66

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1991

(1991 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: 12,805 agencies; population 238,056,000	735,512	76.0 %	24.0 %	535,629	91.0 %	9.0 %	199,883	35.8 %	64.2 %
Total cities: 9,740 cities; population 159,772,000	448,538	77.4	22.6	348,070	91.4	8.6	100,468	28.8	71.2
Group I									
63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,426,000	163,132	73.8	26.2	125,403	87.1	12.9	37,729	29.5	70.5
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,181,000	86,245	72.7	27.3	66,384	85.8	14.2	19,861	28.7	71.3
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,545,000	37,575	76.2	23.8	29,404	88.5	11.5	8,171	32.1	67.9
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,701,000	39,312	73.8	26.2	29,615	88.5	11.5	9,697	29.0	71.0
Group II									
129 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,182,000	46,130	76.2	23.8	35,276	91.5	8.5	10,854	26.3	73.7
Group III									
329 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,621,000	51,053	77.7	22.3	39,053	93.6	6.4	12,000	25.9	74.1
Group IV									
669 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,172,000	51,407	79.7	20.3	40,508	94.5	5.5	10,899	25.0	75.0
Group V									
1,634 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,664,000	57,950	81.3	18.7	46,475	95.1	4.9	11,475	25.2	74.8
Group VI									
6,916 cities under 10,000; population 23,657,000	78,866	81.1	18.9	61,355	94.0	6.0	17,511	35.6	64.4
Suburban counties									
735 agencies; population 47,475,000	168,942	72.3	27.7	109,034	88.1	11.9	59,908	43.6	56.4
Rural counties									
2,330 agencies; population 30,859,000	118,032	76.1	23.9	78,525	93.3	6.7	39,507	41.8	58.2
Suburban areas^a									
5,814 agencies; population 95,686,000	293,040	76.0	24.0	206,820	91.1	8.9	86,220	39.8	60.2

Note: See Note, table 1.64.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 295, Table 74.^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 1.67

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

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1992

	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	1,342	\$23,921	\$19,881	\$23,546	\$27,132	1,320	\$31,891	\$26,568	\$31,240	\$36,810	1,071	6
Population group												
Over 1,000,000	3	29,411	24,754	28,163	28,163	3	38,405	33,716	34,499	34,499	3	7
500,000 to 1,000,000	6	24,510	21,975	23,000	26,688	6	34,508	32,414	33,660	37,224	6	4
250,000 to 499,999	18	24,096	21,012	22,727	26,586	18	34,358	30,726	32,364	37,850	17	10
100,000 to 249,999	71	25,929	21,151	23,975	28,806	70	35,288	29,512	33,877	41,084	57	6
50,000 to 99,999	166	26,389	22,000	25,752	29,661	165	35,130	29,980	33,805	40,448	146	6
25,000 to 49,999	307	24,882	20,320	24,644	28,536	304	32,871	27,708	32,739	37,326	245	6
10,000 to 24,999	771	22,791	19,222	22,782	25,911	754	30,366	25,260	29,641	34,818	597	6
Geographic division												
New England	124	24,912	22,591	24,700	27,365	122	30,414	27,192	29,615	32,991	109	4
Mid-Atlantic	159	25,524	22,650	25,304	28,546	159	37,183	32,000	36,491	41,636	146	5
East North Central	267	24,456	22,000	24,633	26,499	264	32,152	27,643	32,787	36,236	232	5
West North Central	135	22,152	19,000	22,000	24,991	131	29,596	24,624	29,000	33,540	108	7
South Atlantic	179	20,624	17,992	20,048	22,339	177	29,605	25,376	29,037	33,201	99	10
East South Central	65	18,017	16,660	17,964	19,212	62	24,346	21,700	23,792	27,299	38	9
West South Central	155	20,109	17,280	19,600	22,692	153	25,844	21,738	25,620	29,964	112	7
Mountain	80	22,481	19,416	22,247	25,848	77	32,172	28,309	32,010	35,858	58	8
Pacific Coast	178	31,773	27,678	32,616	35,688	175	39,585	34,056	41,064	44,352	169	4
Metro status												
Central	275	23,577	19,520	22,942	26,364	270	31,451	27,299	30,680	34,840	223	6
Suburban	730	25,714	22,000	25,233	28,621	723	34,656	29,902	34,590	39,000	593	5
Independent	337	20,317	17,730	19,700	22,836	327	26,141	23,088	25,688	29,078	255	7

Note: See Note, table 1.62. 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, or 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. Hoelmer, "Police and Fire Personnel and Expenditures, 1992," *The Municipal Year Book 1993* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1993), p. 154, Table 3/7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1992

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities, total	3,962	\$44,720	\$41,515	50,000 to 99,999, total	215	\$68,019	\$65,499
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	874	49,025	47,628	Northeast	36	65,955	65,530
North Central	1,304	41,185	38,712	North Central	59	60,163	60,320
South	1,162	39,087	36,000	South	57	60,295	59,892
West	622	56,609	52,144	West	63	83,545	87,264
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	331	63,082	60,340	Central	104	60,558	59,610
Suburban	2,111	49,149	47,000	Suburban	107	75,427	71,960
Independent	1,520	34,572	33,000	Independent	4	63,856	65,394
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	1,728	40,431	37,108	Mayor-council	62	58,459	59,026
Council-manager	1,960	48,475	45,234	Council-manager	148	71,913	68,128
Commission	83	41,210	36,500	Representative town meeting	4	69,223	68,978
Town meeting	154	44,890	43,496				
Representative town meeting	37	53,298	54,711	25,000 to 49,999, total	448	59,628	58,778
Population over 1,000,000, total	5	102,053	100,900	<u>Region</u>			
<u>City type</u>				Northeast	103	61,492	60,207
Central	5	102,053	100,900	North Central	131	55,141	55,993
<u>Form of government</u>				South	108	52,694	51,165
Mayor-council	3	101,765	100,900	West	106	70,427	69,286
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	11	86,600	89,600	<u>City type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Central	107	54,953	53,186
South	5	84,311	89,600	Suburban	256	64,519	63,189
West	3	98,147	99,808	Independent	85	50,781	49,000
<u>City type</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Central	11	86,600	89,600	Mayor-council	140	55,064	54,612
<u>Form of government</u>				Council-manager	282	61,944	61,233
Mayor-council	8	80,449	78,048	Commission	11	57,566	52,500
Council-manager	3	103,000	99,808	Town meeting	5	57,530	58,450
250,000 to 499,999, total	24	80,285	81,000	Representative town meeting	10	61,516	60,256
<u>Region</u>				10,000 to 24,999, total	952	49,288	48,005
North Central	6	74,944	77,616	<u>Region</u>			
South	8	76,919	77,908	Northeast	263	54,945	53,717
West	9	86,313	84,322	North Central	299	47,287	46,956
<u>City type</u>				South	275	43,464	41,990
Central	24	80,285	81,000	West	115	55,479	53,094
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Mayor-council	10	77,621	81,395	Central	17	42,776	42,723
Council-manager	13	82,023	80,611	Suburban	646	52,427	51,831
100,000 to 249,000, total	85	76,620	75,010	Independent	289	42,654	41,669
<u>Region</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Northeast	11	68,143	66,114	Mayor-council	352	47,490	46,632
North Central	14	67,992	69,172	Council-manager	518	50,073	48,636
South	33	70,862	70,907	Commission	24	44,252	41,464
West	27	91,585	94,776	Town meeting	47	54,427	54,567
<u>City type</u>				Representative town meeting	11	58,922	54,711
Central	63	72,783	71,175	5,000 to 9,999, total	994	40,461	38,830
Suburban	22	87,606	91,452	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Form of government</u>				Northeast	254	45,091	42,450
Mayor-council	28	67,571	65,605	North Central	326	38,890	38,000
Council-manager	55	81,871	78,006	South	276	35,017	34,609
				West	138	46,534	44,392
				<u>City type</u>			
				Suburban	580	44,046	42,484
				Independent	414	35,437	34,735
				<u>Form of government</u>			
				Mayor-council	455	39,477	37,529
				Council-manager	455	41,240	39,900
				Commission	22	33,551	32,998
				Town meeting	55	44,929	42,663
				Representative town meeting	7	40,356	38,930

See note at end of table.

Table 1.68

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1992--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999, total	974	\$32,109	\$30,480
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	172	36,363	34,063
North Central	376	31,415	30,376
South	309	28,315	27,610
West	117	38,109	36,562
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	414	36,099	34,473
Independent	560	29,160	28,882
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	560	30,706	29,000
Council-manager	349	34,022	32,844
Commission	17	33,685	29,080
Town meeting	43	34,498	34,000
Representative town meeting	5	29,871	29,366
Under 2,500, total	254	29,638	27,818
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	33	32,333	28,300
North Central	89	28,495	27,872
South	89	26,469	25,000
West	43	36,490	33,876
<u>City type</u>			
Suburban	86	33,466	31,875
Independent	168	27,678	26,100
<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	110	27,646	25,865
Council-manager	135	31,418	30,000
Commission	5	26,522	25,000
Town meeting	4	28,225	28,704

Note: These data are from a mail survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in the summer of 1992. Of the 7,175 cities surveyed, 4,425 responded for a rate of 61.7 percent. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into 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: Lisa A. Guerreri, "Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1992," *The Municipal Year Book 1993* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1993), pp. 122-140. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69

Salaries of county chief law enforcement officials

By county population, region, and metro status, United States, July 1, 1992

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,484	\$39,247	\$35,174				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	100	42,876	37,235				
North Central	590	34,138	32,178				
South	541	41,829	39,094				
West	253	44,206	38,087				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	384	55,131	50,786				
Nonmetro	1,100	33,702	32,154				
Population over 1,000,000, total	16	87,326	89,778				
<u>Region</u>							
North Central	5	79,109	80,341				
South	3	89,642	89,568				
West	7	91,039	93,340				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	16	87,326	89,778				
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	36	76,446	75,330				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	8	65,867	64,645				
North Central	7	63,340	69,930				
South	12	84,128	86,365				
West	9	85,800	87,721				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	36	76,446	75,330				
250,000 to 499,999, total	57	66,784	67,733				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	12	54,183	54,563				
North Central	15	59,996	58,596				
South	18	74,870	78,401				
West	12	75,743	70,112				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	57	66,784	67,733				
100,000 to 249,999, total	148	53,603	51,775				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	27	44,465	45,947				
North Central	44	48,082	47,559				
South	52	59,553	56,715				
West	25	60,814	60,288				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	130	52,705	50,930				
Nonmetro	18	60,091	57,045				
50,000 to 99,999, total	190	44,531	43,875				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	26	40,372	36,257				
North Central	55	42,063	40,397				
South	78	46,136	44,943				
West	31	48,358	49,389				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	80	45,041	44,187				
Nonmetro	110	44,160	43,640				
				25,000 to 49,999, total	272	\$38,163	\$36,753
				<u>Region</u>			
				Northeast	20	29,620	29,441
				North Central	114	36,098	35,308
				South	107	40,341	39,923
				West	31	43,750	42,000
				<u>County type</u>			
				Metro	39	43,394	40,500
				Nonmetro	233	37,287	36,082
				10,000 to 24,999, total	425	33,732	32,860
				<u>Region</u>			
				Northeast	4	29,872	30,500
				North Central	179	31,374	31,770
				South	184	35,169	34,800
				West	58	36,714	35,875
				<u>County type</u>			
				Metro	25	41,165	37,726
				Nonmetro	400	33,267	32,690
				5,000 to 9,999, total	203	28,308	26,890
				<u>Region</u>			
				North Central	102	25,739	26,299
				South	65	29,991	28,122
				West	34	32,913	29,400
				<u>County type</u>			
				Nonmetro	202	28,260	26,854
				2,500 to 4,999, total	85	24,992	23,796
				<u>Region</u>			
				North Central	47	23,852	23,238
				South	15	25,959	26,720
				West	23	26,690	26,210
				<u>County type</u>			
				Nonmetro	85	24,992	23,796
				Under 2,500, total	52	25,110	23,939
				<u>Region</u>			
				North Central	22	22,550	21,854
				South	7	25,985	26,680
				West	23	27,292	24,818
				<u>County type</u>			
				Nonmetro	52	25,110	23,939

Note: These data were collected from the 1992 annual salary survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association and mailed during July and August of 1992. Of the 3,108 counties surveyed, 1,558 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 50.1 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: Lisa A. Guerreri, "County Officials' Salaries, 1992," *The Municipal Year Book 1993* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1993), pp. 143-150. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.70

Characteristics of civilian review agencies investigating police misconduct in 30 large cities

United States, 1991

City	Name of organization	Date established	Enabling authority	Class ^a	Number of members	Method of appointment of board or director	Responsibilities	Other characteristics
Albuquerque, NM	Independent Counsel	1987	Ordinance	II	1	By city council	Reviews complaints and findings of internal affairs in allegations of police misconduct	The Independent Counsel is an attorney hired by the city council who reviews police internal investigations
Atlanta, GA	Civilian Review Board	1984	Administrative Order (mayor)	II	22	By mayor (approved by council)	Reviews complaints of excessive force, serious bodily injury, or death--makes recommendations	The Review Board consists of 22 members divided between 4 panels--board also reviews complaints against the Department of Corrections
Baltimore, MD	Complaint Evaluation Board	1977	State Statute	II	7	The board consists of seven State agency heads or their delegates	Reviews complaints of discourtesy and excessive use of force--makes recommendations	
Chicago, IL	Police Board (Office of Professional Standards)	1974	Ordinance	I	20	By mayor (approved by council)	Receives and investigates all complaints of police misconduct--makes recommendations	The Office of Professional Standards operates under the authority of the police board, separate from the police department
Cincinnati, OH	Office of Municipal Investigations	1979	Ordinance	I	1	Chief Investigator appointed by mayor	Investigates and reviews all complaints of police misconduct--makes recommendations	Investigates and reviews complaints involving all city employees
Cleveland, OH	Police Review Board/Office of Professional Standards	1988	Ordinance	I	5	By mayor (approved by council)	Reviews citizen complaints--makes recommendations	The Office of Professional Standards is composed of both civilians and sworn staff and investigates all complaints of police misconduct
Dallas, TX	Citizen's Police Review Board	1988	Ordinance	II	13	By city council	Reviews shooting and other complaints--makes recommendations	
Detroit, MI	Board of Commissioners (Office of Chief Investigator)	1974	Ordinance	I	5	By mayor (approved by council)	Receives and investigates all complaints--makes recommendations	The Office of the Chief Investigator handles all investigations and is staffed by civilian investigators
Fresno, CA	Ombudsman's Office	1989	Ordinance	II	1	By mayor (hired)	Reviews all complaints involving shots fired, verbal intimidation--makes recommendations	
Honolulu, HI	Police Commission	1972	Ordinance	I	7	By Governor	Investigates and reviews complaints of misconduct on the part of police employees, including civilian personnel	The Commission utilizes 4 support staff who are full-time paid employees
Houston, TX	Civilian Review Committee	1990	Ordinance	II	21	By mayor	Reviews complaints of excessive force, serious bodily injury, or death	The Review Committee has 21 members divided into 3 separate panels
Indianapolis, IN	Citizens Police Complaint Office	1989	Ordinance	II	9	3 by mayor 3 by council 3 by police (sworn)	Reviews complaints of excessive use of force, abuse of authority, and discourtesy--makes recommendations	Citizens Police Complaint Office is an investigative office headed by a director appointed by the Public Safety Director
Kansas City, MO	Office of Citizen Complaints	1983	Executive Order	II	1	Director appointed by mayor	Reviews all complaints of police misconduct--makes recommendations	The Office of Citizen Complaints has a 5 member staff headed by a director who reviews cases and makes recommendations

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.70

Characteristics of civilian review agencies investigating police misconduct in 30 large cities

United States, 1991--Continued

City	Name of organization	Date established	Enabling authority	Class ^a	Number of members	Method of appointment of board or director	Responsibilities	Other characteristics
Long Beach, CA	Citizen Police Complaint Commission	1991	Ordinance	I	11	By mayor (approved by council)	Investigates and reviews complaints of police misconduct, excessive force, false arrest, and racial or sexual overtones--makes recommendations	The Commission has an independent investigator not associated with the police department who conducts all investigations
Miami, FL	Office of Professional Compliance	1986	Ordinance	II	11	By city manager (approved by council)	Reviews complaints of police misconduct--makes recommendations	
Milwaukee, WI	Fire and Police Commission	1977	State Statute	I	5	By Governor	Receives and investigates complaints of excessive force and abusive language--makes recommendations	Investigates and reviews allegations of misconduct against all public employees
Minneapolis, MN	Civilian Police Review Authority	1990	Ordinance	I	7	4 by council 3 by mayor (approved by council)	Investigates and reviews all complaints of police misconduct--makes recommendations	To begin operation April 1991
New Orleans, LA	Office of Municipal Investigation	1983	Ordinance	I	1	Director appointed by mayor	Investigates and reviews all complaints of police misconduct--makes recommendations	The Office of Municipal Investigation conducts investigation and review of misconduct involving all public employees in the city
New York, NY	Civilian Complaint Review Board	1987	Ordinance	II	12	6 by mayor 6 by council	Reviews all citizen complaints--makes recommendations	Also makes training and policy recommendations to police agency
Oakland, CA	Citizens' Complaint Board	1980	Ordinance	I	7	By mayor (approved by council)	Investigates and reviews complaints of excessive force; appellate review of cases of nonforce--makes recommendations	The board has original jurisdiction over complaints of excessive force and appellate jurisdiction over nonforce complaints
Omaha, NE	Public Safety Finding Review Board	1975	Executive Order	III	8	By mayor	Conducts appellate review of cases alleging police misconduct	The board consists of Mayor, Chief of Police, Public Safety Director, Human Relations Director, City Attorney, one city councilmember, and two citizen volunteers
Phoenix, AZ	Disciplinary Review Board	1986	Administrative Order	III	5		Reviews disciplinary decisions--makes further recommendations	The Disciplinary Review Board consists of 4 sworn officers and 1 citizen
Pittsburgh, PA	Office of Professional Responsibility	1986	Ordinance	II	1	Chief investigator appointed by public safety director	Investigates and reviews complaints of misconduct--makes recommendations	Investigates and reviews all public safety employee complaints--office has 4 support staff members
Portland, OR	Police Internal Investigations Auditing Committee	1982	Ordinance	II	14	Committee consists of 3 councilmembers (elected)--plus 11 citizens	Reviews cases designated as serious ones--makes recommendations	
St. Louis, MO	Board of Commissioners	1989	State Statute	III	4	By Governor (approved by Senate)	Serves as appellate review in cases alleging police misconduct	
San Diego, CA	Citizen Review Board	1988	Ordinance	II	20	By city manager	Reviews all citizen complaints--makes recommendations	

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.70

Characteristics of civilian review agencies investigating police misconduct in 30 large cities

United States, 1991--Continued

City	Name of organization	Date established	Enabling authority	Class ^a	Number of members	Method of appointment of board or director	Responsibilities	Other characteristics
San Francisco, CA	Office of Citizens' Complaints	1983	Ordinance	I	1	Director appointed by Police Commission	Receives and investigates all complaints--makes recommendations	The Office of Citizen's Complaints is headed by one director who conducts investigations and recommends
Toledo, OH	Civilian Review Board	1991	Ordinance	II	11	By mayor	Reviews complaints of police misconduct--makes recommendations	
Tucson, AZ	Citizens' Police Advisory Committee	1982	Ordinance	III	13	By city counsel--the Police Chief and City Manager are members also	Serves as appellate review in cases alleging inadequate policies and procedures or violation of existing procedures	The Committee is comprised of both sworn and nonsworn personnel
Washington, DC	Civilian Complaint Review Board	1980	Ordinance	I	7	By mayor (approved by council)	Receives and investigates all citizen complaints--makes recommendations	

Note: These data were obtained through a telephone and mail survey of the 50 largest cities in the United States. Police departments were contacted by telephone and department spokespersons were interviewed concerning procedures for handling citizen complaints about police misconduct. Civilian review procedures were found to exist in 30 of the surveyed cities. Where a civilian review procedure existed, documents regarding the structure and process of the procedure were requested and used to verify information obtained in the telephone interviews.

^aCivilian review procedures are classified according to who does the initial investigation of a citizen complaint, and who reviews the investigative report and makes a recommendation for action. This results in three types of civilian review agencies: Class I--initial investigation and fact finding by sworn officers; review of investigative report and recommendation for

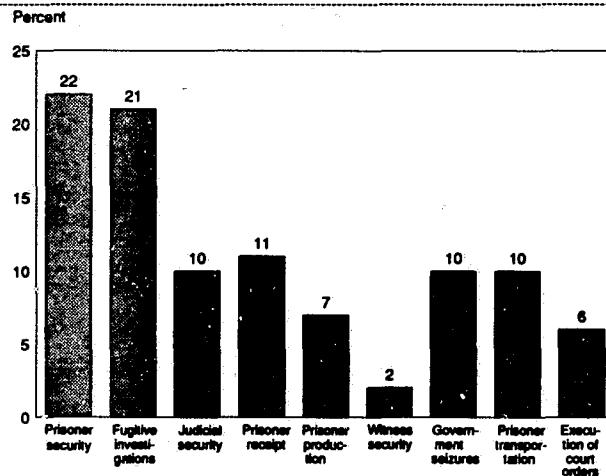
action by nonsworn person or board consisting of a majority of nonsworn persons. Class II--initial investigation and fact finding by sworn police officers; review of investigative report and recommendation for action by nonsworn person or board consisting of a majority of nonsworn persons. Class III--initial investigation and fact finding by sworn police officers; review of investigative report and recommendation for action by sworn officers; and opportunity for a citizen who is dissatisfied with the final disposition of the complaint to appeal to a board that includes nonsworn persons.

Source: Samuel Walker and Vic W. Bumphus, "Civilian Review of the Police: A National Survey of the 50 Largest Cities, 1991," *Criminal Justice Focus*, No. 91-3, Center for Applied Urban Research (Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 1.1

Duties performed by Deputy U.S. Marshals

By type of activity, fiscal year 1992



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 dangerous fugitives. Data on workload, accomplishments, and time utilization are collected on a regular basis from the 94 district offices.

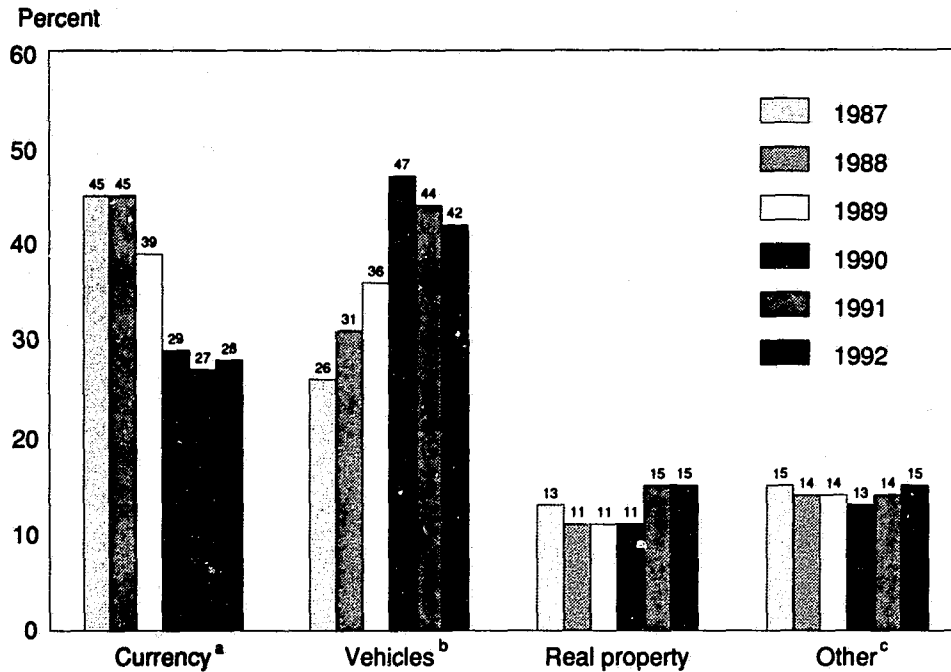
A fugitive is an individual who has been convicted or is suspected of criminal activity and attempts to avoid legal sanctions by fleeing from the justice system. Fugitive warrants are issued for a variety of violations, e.g., escape, bond default, parole or probation violations, and felony violations 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 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 5. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1.2

Property seized by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of property, fiscal years 1987-92



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, 1991, p. 59.)

^aPrior to 1990, the category was labeled "cash."

^bPrior to 1990, the category was labeled "conveyances."

^cOther includes all property excluded from the other three categories, including antiques, livestock, jewelry, laboratory equipment and chemicals, electronic equipment, aircraft, and vessels.

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; *1991*, p. 63; *1992*, p. 46 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.71

Warrants handled by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of warrant, fiscal years 1987-92

Type of warrant	Pending at beginning of fiscal year ^a	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	De-tainers filed	Dis-missals	Pending at end of fiscal year
Total							
1987	50,090	80,979	24,527	12,710	6,540	24,932	59,357
1988	59,357	75,097	24,926	13,723	6,904	25,938	62,963
1989	66,286	78,341	27,987	16,224	6,642	22,391	71,683
1990	70,391	78,197	27,496	16,043	7,124	25,346	72,578
1991	79,227	74,259	27,498	16,704	6,192	20,019	82,707
1992	78,148	76,438	28,312	17,699	NA	29,216	79,359
U.S. Marshals Service felony fugitive							
1987	9,224	11,587	6,715	337	2,424	1,006	9,845
1988	9,845	12,209	7,422	447	2,480	810	10,896
1989	10,580	13,294	8,704	829	2,377	871	11,093
1990	11,470	11,906	7,911	860	2,889	763	10,953
1991	12,051	12,325	8,216	889	2,770	673	11,828
1992	13,989	13,869	9,399	964	NA	3,722	13,773
Other felony							
1987	17,500	26,780	6,541	10,743	3,270	3,080	19,612
1988	19,612	26,346	7,073	11,526	3,595	3,896	19,868
1989	19,130	22,196	5,816	10,912	2,874	3,004	18,720
1990	15,463	21,370	6,322	10,275	2,711	2,505	15,020
1991	19,429	23,256	6,671	11,615	2,419	2,789	18,928
1992	18,858	25,663	8,200	12,162	NA	5,512	18,647
Misdemeanor							
1987	23,366	42,612	11,271	1,630	846	20,846	29,900
1988	29,900	36,542	10,431	1,750	829	21,232	32,199
1989	32,322	36,425	11,263	1,843	629	17,729	37,283
1990	38,753	38,465	10,912	2,107	890	21,513	41,796
1991	42,937	32,795	10,524	1,495	434	16,154	47,022
1992	40,073	30,256	8,604	1,388	NA	18,750	41,587
Drug Enforcement Administration fugitive							
1987	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1988	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1989	4,254	6,726	2,204	2,640	762	787	4,587
1990	4,705	6,456	2,351	2,801	634	565	4,910
1991	4,810	5,883	2,087	2,705	569	403	4,929
1992	5,228	6,650	2,109	3,185	NA	1,232	5,325

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, supervised release 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.

^aFor 1989-91, data for warrants pending at the beginning of the fiscal year 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; *1991*, p. 8; *1992*, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.72

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

By type of court order, fiscal years 1987-92

	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
Court orders served					
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	15,396	545
1988					
Received from courts	333,987	87,583	131,600	110,661	4,143
Court orders served					
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
Court orders served					
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
Court orders served					
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
1991					
Received from courts	350,895	85,322	155,025	106,181	4,367
Court orders served					
In person	244,675	57,467	145,513	38,582	3,113
By mail	71,510	17,585	5,313	48,494	118
Returned unexecuted	39,106	10,722	10,046	17,636	702
1992					
Received from courts	302,909	74,479	115,521	109,968	2,941
Court orders served					
In person	200,955	53,730	109,664	34,782	2,779
By mail	61,852	9,946	4,350	47,496	60
Returned unexecuted	37,415	8,434	15,346	13,083	552

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, *1992*, p. 39.)

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; *1991*, p. 56; *1992*, p. 39 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.73

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

Fiscal years 1987-92

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
New principal witnesses	170	208	185	173	175	227
Active funded principal witnesses	787	783	878	766	657	1,306
Active funded program participants ^a	1,731	1,632	1,854	1,609	1,844	3,234
Average number of months witnesses are funded	15	16	17	16	NA	NA
Cumulative principal witnesses	5,045	5,253	5,438	5,612	5,787	6,014
Cumulative program participants ^a	11,279	11,157	11,511	12,611	12,982	13,535
Number of principal witnesses reactivated during fiscal year	97	109	115	81	71	69

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; 1991, p. 51; 1992, p. 33 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.74

Transportation of prisoners by the U.S. Marshals Service

Fiscal years 1986-92

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Percent change 1986-92
Number of prisoner movements	74,834	83,907	92,051	107,391	127,052	131,133	157,089	110 %
Total hours expended in prisoner transportation	214,200	221,300	245,762	287,604	295,234	312,156	354,440	65
Average number of hours expended per prisoner transported	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.2	-21
Average number of prisoner movements per workyear	NA	682	718	778	895	753	810	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. The USMS also takes newly sentenced prisoners to institutions to begin serving their time, and transfers sentenced prisoners between institutions. (Source, 1992, pp. 21, 22.)

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; 1988, p. 31; 1990, p. 31; 1991, p. 34; 1992, p. 23 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.75

Appropriations for the Federal judiciary

Fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	1991 appropriations	1992 appropriations	1993 appropriations
Total	\$2,026,709	\$2,370,990	\$2,471,819
Supreme Court	22,536	24,588	25,606
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	9,762	10,775	11,554
Court of International Trade	8,838	9,432	10,345
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services	1,925,172	2,248,219	2,344,194
Salaries and expenses	1,662,023 ^a	1,875,300 ^b	1,979,000
Defender services	132,761	221,871 ^b	215,121
Fees of jurors and commissioners	58,597	70,000	68,820
Court security	71,791	81,048	81,253
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	39,850	44,681	45,100
Federal Judicial Center	15,551	17,795	17,500
Judiciary Trust Funds	5,000	6,500	8,520
U.S. Sentencing Commission	NA	9,000	9,000

Note: Data for fiscal year 1992 have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

^aAn additional \$750,000 was appropriated to this account but earmarked for transfer to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal.^bIncludes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1992 and incorporates it in the base for fiscal year 1993.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The Third Branch*, Vol. 23, No. 10, p. 5; Vol. 24, No. 10, p. 3 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.76

Annual salaries of Federal judges

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1993

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$171,500
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	164,100
United States Circuit Judges	141,700
United States District Judges	133,600
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	133,600
Judges, United States Court of Federal Claims	133,600
United States Bankruptcy Judges	122,912
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	122,912

Note: The Court of Federal Claims Technical and Procedural Improvements Act of 1992 (Title IX, Public Law No. 102-572) changed the name of the United States Claims Court to the United States Court of Federal Claims.

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

Table 1.78

Characteristics of Presidential appointees to the U.S. Supreme Court

By Presidential administration, 1930-92

Presidential administration and justice	Political party	Home State	Years on Court	Age at nomination	Number of years of previous judicial experience
Hoover appointees					
Charles E. Hughes	Republican	New York	1930-1941	67	0
Owens J. Roberts	Republican	Pennsylvania	1930-1945	55	0
Benjamin N. Cardozo	Democrat	New York	1932-1938 ^a	61	18
F. Roosevelt appointees					
Hugo L. Black	Democrat	Alabama	1937-1971 ^a	51	1.5
Stanley F. Reed	Democrat	Kentucky	1938-1957	53	0
Felix Frankfurter	Independent	Massachusetts	1939-1962	56	0
William O. Douglas	Democrat	Connecticut	1939-1975	40	0
Frank Murphy	Democrat	Michigan	1940-1949 ^a	49	7
James F. Byrnes	Democrat	South Carolina	1941-1942	62	0
Harlan Fiske Stone	Republican	New York	1941-1946 ^a	68	0 ^b
Robert H. Jackson	Democrat	New York	1941-1954 ^a	49	0
Wiley B. Rutledge	Democrat	Iowa	1943-1949 ^a	48	4
Truman appointees					
Harold H. Burton	Republican	Ohio	1945-1958	57	0
Fred M. Vinson	Democrat	Kentucky	1946-1953 ^a	56	5
Tom C. Clark	Democrat	Texas	1949-1967	49	0
Sherman Minton	Democrat	Indiana	1949-1956	58	8
Eisenhower appointees					
Earl Warren	Republican	California	1953-1969	62	0
John M. Harlan	Republican	New York	1955-1971	55	1
William J. Brennan	Democrat	New Jersey	1956-1990	50	7
Charles E. Whittaker	Republican	Missouri	1957-1962	56	3
Potter Stewart	Republican	Ohio	1958-1981	43	4
Kennedy appointees					
Byron R. White	Democrat	Colorado	1962-present	44	0
Arthur J. Goldberg	Democrat	Illinois	1962-1965	54	0
Johnson appointees					
Abe Fortas	Democrat	Tennessee	1965-1969	55	0
Thurgood Marshall	Democrat	New York	1967-1991	59	4
Nixon appointees					
Warren E. Burger	Republican	Minnesota	1969-1986	61	13
Harry A. Blackmun	Republican	Minnesota	1970-present	61	11
Lewis F. Powell, Jr.	Democrat	Virginia	1971-1987	64	0
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1971-1986	47	0
Ford appointee					
John Paul Stevens	Republican	Illinois	1976-present	55	5
Reagan appointees					
Sandra Day O'Connor	Republican	Arizona	1981-present	51	6.5
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1986-present	61	0 ^b
Antonin Scalia	Republican	Illinois	1986-present	50	4
Anthony Kennedy	Republican	California	1986-present	51	12
Bush appointees					
David H. Souter	Republican	New Hampshire	1990-present	50	13
Clarence Thomas	Republican	Georgia	1991-present	43	1

^aDied in office.^bPrior to appointment to associate justice.

Source: Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, *Vital Statistics on American Politics* (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 1992), pp. 292-297; and data provided by Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.79

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

By Presidential administration, 1963-92^a

	President Johnson's appointees 1963-68 ^b (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 1989-92 (N=37)
Sex							
Male	97.5 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	80.4 %	96.8 %	93.6 %	81.1 %
Female	2.5	0.0	0.0	19.6	3.2	6.4	18.9
Ethnicity							
White	95.0	97.8	100.0	78.6	93.5	100.0	89.2
Black	5.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	3.2	0.0	5.4
Hispanic	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.2	0.0	5.4
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	29.7
Private (not Ivy League)	40.0	35.6	41.7	50.0	45.2	55.3	59.5
Ivy League	17.5	20.0	8.3	19.6	25.8	23.4	10.8
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	29.7
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25.0	19.6	48.4	29.8	46.5
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25.0	41.1	16.1	27.7	29.7
Occupation at nomination or appointment							
Politics or government	10.0	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	8.5	10.8
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75.0	46.4	61.3	51.1	59.5
Law firm, large	5.0	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	14.9	16.2
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	10.6	10.8
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	2.7
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	62.2
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25.0	32.1	19.3	34.0	29.7
Other	20.0	17.8	25.0	37.5	25.8	40.4	32.4
Religion							
Protestant	60.0	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	46.8	59.4
Catholic	25.0	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	36.2	24.3
Jewish	15.0	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	17.0	16.2
Political party							
Democrat	95.0	6.7	8.3	82.1	0.0	0.0	5.4
Republican	5.0	93.3	91.7	7.1	100.0	95.7	89.2
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	2.1	5.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
American Bar Association ratings							
Extremely well/well qualified	75.0	73.3	58.3	75.0	64.5	55.3	64.9
Qualified	20.0	26.7	33.3	25.0	35.5	44.7	35.1
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	8.3	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 U.S. 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.), national and regional editions of *Who's Who*, *The Judicial Staff Directory* (1992 edition), and local newspaper articles.

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 U.S. Senate. The ABA's Committee evaluation is directed primarily to professional qualifications—competence, integrity, and judicial temperament. Factors including intel-

lectual capacity, judgment, writing and analytical ability, industry, knowledge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. Prior to the Bush administration, the ABA's Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary utilized four ratings: exceptionally well qualified, well qualified, qualified, and not qualified. Starting with the Bush administration, the ABA Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary dropped its "exceptionally well qualified" rating so that "well qualified" became the highest rating. Nominees who previously would have been rated "exceptionally well qualified" and nominees who would have been rated "well qualified" now received the same rating. The "exceptionally well qualified" and "well qualified" categories are combined for all six administrations' appointees and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bNo ABA rating was requested for one Johnson appointee.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 323, 324, Table 3; and "Bush's Judicial Legacy: The Final Imprint," *Judicature* 76 (April-May 1993), p. 293. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.80

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

By Presidential administration, 1963-92^a

	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 ^b (N=161)	President Bush's appointees 1989-92 (N=148)
Sex							
Male	98.4 %	99.4 %	98.1 %	85.6 %	90.7 %	92.5 %	80.4 %
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	7.4	19.6
Ethnicity							
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	73.7	93.0	91.9	89.2
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.1	6.8
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.3	4.0
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	35.6	44.6
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	50.9	41.2
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	16.3	12.4	14.2
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	52.7
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	44.1	33.1
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	14.9	14.2
Occupation at nomination or appointment							
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	16.8	10.8
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	34.8	41.9
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	14.0	11.6	22.4	25.7
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25.0	19.8	25.6	14.3	14.9
Law firm, small	23.0	19.0	9.6	13.9	10.8	9.9	4.7
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	0.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	1.4
Occupational experience							
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.5	50.4	43.5	46.6
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50.0	38.6	43.4	44.7	39.2
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.9	31.8
Religion							
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	58.9	60.9	64.2
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.7	34.1	27.3	28.4
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	11.9	7.0	11.2	7.4
Political party							
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	92.6	3.1	6.2	5.4
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.4	96.9	90.7	88.5
Independent	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	3.1	6.1
American Bar Association rating							
Extremely well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	46.1	50.9	50.4	57.1	57.4
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	42.9	42.6
Not qualified	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.79. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience. Some figures have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Sheldon Goldman, "Reagan's Judicial Legacy: Completing the Puzzle and Summing Up," *Judicature* 72 (April-May 1989), pp. 320, 321, Table 1; and "Bush's Judicial Legacy: The Final Imprint," *Judicature* 76 (April-May 1993), p. 287. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne appointee classified as non-denominational.

Table 1.81

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

By district, years ending June 30, 1971-91--Continued

District	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
									Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act												
TENTH CIRCUIT																						
Colorado	81	103	109	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	39	41	44	45	44
Kansas	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	49	47	52	49	33
New Mexico	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	107	132	106	130	116
Oklahoma:																						
North	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	81	71	61	52	41
East	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	58	53	47	62	42
West	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	52	49	46	49	37
Utah	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	38	53	52	60	48
Wyoming	173	140	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	39	35	40	64	34
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																						
Alabama:																						
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	37	43	36	35	30
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	42	49	45	56	47
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	49	60	65	55	72
Florida:																						
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	66	85	79	70	50
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	64	77	75	90	77
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	93	101	83	88	98
Georgia:																						
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	44	45	49	35	31
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	43	47	79	42
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	56	52	46	46	49
District of Columbia	154	174	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32	32	31	35	47

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 1980-91 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, Statistics 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 1991* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.82

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

Years ending June 30, 1990 and 1991

	1990	1991
Total all matters	450,565	460,722
Trial jurisdiction	22.4 %	20.6 %
Petty offenses	19.5	18.1
Misdemeanors (other than petty)	2.9	2.6
Preliminary proceedings in criminal cases	37.1	38.8
Initial appearances	11.0	11.2
Arraignments	7.6	7.7
Warrants ^a	8.8	9.5
Bail review	1.7	1.8
Other ^d	8.0	8.5
Civil consent cases	1.1	1.1
Additional duties	39.3	39.5
Motions ^c	20.5	20.4
Pretrial conferences	10.8	10.7
Prisoner litigation	4.6	5.1
Social Security	1.1	0.8
Other ^d	2.3	2.5

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 matter; 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. The reporting rate for 1990 was 96 percent and for 1991, 99 percent.

^aIncludes search and arrest warrants and summonses.

^bIncludes detention hearings, preliminary examinations, and grand jury returns.

^cIncludes evidentiary hearings.

^dIncludes calendar calls and special masterships.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 108. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.83

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992

Jurisdiction	Appellate courts				General 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	21	6	Superior courts	116	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts and Circuit courts	98 ^c	(c)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	88	12	Superior courts	789	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	110	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	150	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	15 ^d	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Court of Appeals	57	6	Circuit courts	421	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	148	4 ^e
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	Appellate Court	38	10	Circuit courts	810	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 ^f	Court of Appeals	13	10 ^f	Superior Court and Circuit courts	229	6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	115 ^g	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	148 ^h	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	48	10	District courts	194	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	116 ⁱ	15

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.83

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992—Continued

Jurisdiction	Appellate courts						General 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)			
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Trial Court	320	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	24	6	Circuit courts	200	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	15	6	District courts	241	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts	39	4
							Circuit courts	40	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	41	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	48	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	37	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	26	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^k	Appellate Division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	359	7
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	7	8	District courts	59	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ^k	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	47	5 ^k	Supreme Court	568	14 ^k
				Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	15	5 ^k			
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	77	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	5	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court	90	6
				Tax Court	1	6			
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court	15	10	Courts of common pleas	342	10
				Commonwealth Court	9	10			
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	21	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	36	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	33	8
				Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit courts	105	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 ⁿ	Court of Appeals	7	10 ⁿ	District courts	29	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	29	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	131	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	17	6	Superior courts	147	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	210	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	59	15
American Samoa	High Court	8 ^o	(p)	X	X	X	High Court: trial level	8 ^o	(p)
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	6	7
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	108	12

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.

^cAt the general trial court level, Arkansas has three types of courts: chancery, circuit, and chancery probate courts. There are 32 chancery court judges who serve 4-year terms; circuit court has 33 judges who serve 6-year terms. Chancery probate court, a hybrid of both chancery and circuit consists of 33 judges (20 of which serve in the juvenile division of chancery court) who serve 4-year terms.

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

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

^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 62 special judges.

ⁿThree years initial; 10 years retention.

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

^pFor good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1992-93* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1992), pp. 227-230. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.84

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992

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) ^k	(j,k) ^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	25	25	8	8		
Louisiana			5	5	2	2	25	25	5	5		
Maine									(j)	(j)	(h)	(h)
Maryland			5 ^{b,g}	5 ^{b,g}	(l)	(l)	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	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	Y ^c			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)
Oklaoma			(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)	(f)	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								(j)		
Northern Mariana Islands		Y						30		(j)		
Puerto Rico	Y	Y					25		Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.84

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.83. "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, elector for 9 years; for circuit courts, elector 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 1992-93* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1992), pp. 231, 232. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of January 1993

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	\$107,125	\$106,125	\$72,500 (105,125)	10/1/91	New Hampshire	\$88,200	X	\$82,687	11/2/90
Alaska	104,472 to 105,876	98,688	96,600 to 103,596	1/1/91	New Jersey	115,000	\$108,000	100,000	1/1/91
Arizona	91,728	89,544	87,360	1/1/92	New Mexico	75,000	71,250	67,500	7/1/90
Arkansas	81,772	78,988	76,201	1/1/93	New York	115,000	102,500	95,000	10/1/87
California	121,207	113,632	99,297	1/1/91	North Carolina	90,054 ^b	85,290 ^b	75,774 ^b	7/1/92
Colorado	84,000	79,500	75,000	7/1/92	North Dakota	71,555	X	65,970	7/1/92
Connecticut	101,479 ^b	94,359 ^b	90,140 ^b	7/1/92	Ohio	101,150	94,200	76,150	1/1/92
Delaware	99,000	X	94,100	7/1/90	Oklahoma	81,874	76,786	69,631	12/1/92
Florida	100,443	95,421	90,399	1/1/91	Oregon	76,400	74,600	69,600	7/1/90
Georgia	93,778	93,179	71,559 (101,559)	1/1/92	Pennsylvania	105,000	101,500	90,000	12/18/92
Hawaii	93,780	89,780	86,780	1/1/90	Rhode Island	95,149 ^b	X	85,666 ^b	3/22/92
Idaho	74,701	73,701	70,014	7/1/91	South Carolina	92,986	88,338	88,338	9/2/92
Illinois	100,681	94,758	89,966	7/1/92	South Dakota	69,980	X	65,354	7/1/92
Indiana	81,000	76,500	61,740	1/1/91	Tennessee	93,540	89,184	85,344	7/1/92
Iowa	90,300	86,800	82,500	7/1/92	Texas	94,685	89,952	85,217	12/1/92
Kansas	82,005	79,079	71,291	8/1/92	Utah	88,000	84,000	80,000	1/1/93
Kentucky	77,498	74,335	71,172	7/1/91	Vermont	70,775	X	67,230	1/6/91
Louisiana	94,000	89,000	84,000	7/1/92	Virginia	99,709	94,724	92,564	12/1/90
Maine	83,616	X	79,073	7/1/92	Washington	107,200	101,900	96,600	9/3/92
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	91,252	85,919	80,548	7/1/92
Michigan	106,610	102,346	94,133 (98,081)	1/1/90	Wyoming	85,000	X	77,000	1/1/93
Minnesota	94,395	88,945	83,494	1/4/93	National average	90,714	89,379	80,824	X
Mississippi	75,800	X	66,200	7/1/89	District of Columbia	141,700	X	133,600	1/1/93
Missouri	91,594	85,500	79,164	8/28/90	Federal system	164,100	141,700	133,600	1/1/93
Montana	62,452	X	61,178	7/1/92	American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Nebraska	88,157	83,749	81,546	7/1/92	Guam	X	X	100,000	10/1/91
Nevada	85,000	X	79,000 ^b	1/7/91	Northern Mariana Islands	79,000	X	72,400	1/10/92
					Puerto Rico	80,000	70,000	50,000	10/1/92
					Virgin Islands	X	X	75,000	10/1/89
								to 58,000	

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 38 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 include 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 1993), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.86

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

By State, as of May 1993

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	Same process as initial selection	12
District of Columbia ^c	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee or President	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	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan 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	Same process as initial selection	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	Elected by legislature	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Elected by legislature	10 years	Election by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas ^f	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	(g)	6
Virginia	Elected by legislature	12 years	Election 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 1.86

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

By State, as of May 1993--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.

^gAutomatic retention unless legislature votes against it.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993). Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.87

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 38 States

As of May 1993

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama ^b	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
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	Partisan election	10 years	Partisan 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
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
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	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania ^d	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Elected by legislature	6 years	Reelected 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	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.86. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

^dPennsylvania has two intermediate appellate courts; the superior court and the commonwealth court. The selection process is the same for both.^aIn States that use nominating commissions, the governor makes the appointment.^bAlabama and Tennessee have two intermediate appellate courts: the court of civil appeals, which has civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has criminal jurisdiction. The selection process is the same for both.^cAppeals court judges are initially chosen in nonpartisan elections and midterm vacancies are filled from a list submitted by a judicial nominating commission.Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993). Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.88

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

By State and name of court, as of May 1993

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	Nonpartisan election ^d	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	3
<u>Delaware</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Same process as initial selection	12
<u>District of Columbia</u> Superior Court ^e	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee or President	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 ^f	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^g	6 years	Partisan election ^h	6
<u>Indiana</u> Superior court	Partisan election ⁱ	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 ^j	Until next general election	Retention election ^k	4
<u>Kentucky</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u> District court	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan 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 the Commonwealth	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 ^l	6 years ^m	Partisan election ⁿ	6 ⁿ
<u>Montana</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	6
<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 ^o	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 1.88

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

By State and name of court, as of May 1993--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	Term (in years)
	Method ^a	Term	Method	
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	Partisan election	14
North Carolina Superior court	Partisan election ^b	8 years	Partisan election ^d	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	Elected by legislature	6 years	Reelected 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	(r)	6
Virginia Circuit court	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected 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 1.86. 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.

^dJudge must be elected to a full term on a nonpartisan ballot at the next general election. If the election is not contested, the incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot.

^eInitial 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.

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

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

^hRetention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.

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

^jSeventeen of 31 districts use a nominating commission for district judge selection; the remaining 14 select district judges in partisan elections.

^kFourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.

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

^mAn 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.

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

^oSubject to approval by an elected five-member executive council.

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

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

^rAutomatic retention unless legislature votes against it.

Source: American Judicature Society, *Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions*, 2nd edition (Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993). Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.89

Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations

By State, 1990-91^a

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Data processing/others	Budget amount
Alabama	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$128,605
Alaska	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	335,900
Arizona	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	113,000
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1 ^b	0	130,563
California	12	1	5	0	1	3	2 ^c	1,146,369
Colorado	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	95,453
Connecticut	6	1 ^b	2 ^b	1 ^b	0	2 ^b	0	33,070
Delaware	0 ^d	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
District of Columbia	3	1	1 ^b	0	1	0	0	122,000 ^e
Florida	3	1	1 ^b	0	1	0	0	310,856 ^f
Hawaii	1	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	49,402
Idaho	1	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	61,900
Illinois	6	1	0	3	1	1	0	356,000
Indiana	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	(g)
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,472 ^h
Kentucky	4	1 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0	0	75,058
Louisiana	6	1 ^b	3 ^b	1	0	1 ^b	0	45,000
Maine	2 ⁱ	1 ^b	0	0	0 ^b	0	0	45,558
Maryland	2	1	0	0	0	1 ^b	0	15,000
Massachusetts	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	207,084 ^j
Michigan	9	1	3	1	1	2	1 ^k	642,600
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	141,693
Mississippi	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	168,847
Missouri	3	1	0	0	0	2 ^b	0	101,000
Nebraska	3	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	16,000 ^l
Nevada	1	1 ^b	0 ^m	0 ^m	0	0	0	32,700
New Hampshire	2	1 ^b	0	0	1 ^b	0	0	10,000
New Jersey	3	1	1 ^b	1	1	0	0	190,000
New Mexico	2	1 ^b	0	0	0	1 ^b	0	75,216
New York	34	1	7	7	6	11	2 ⁿ	2,051,000 ^o
North Carolina	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	89,000
North Dakota	3	0	1 ^b	0	0	2 ^b	0	237,082 ^p
Ohio	13	0	5	2 ^q	0	6	0	775,367
Oklahoma	4	1 ^b	2 ^b	(r)	0	1 ^b	0	5,460
Oregon	1	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	80,000
Pennsylvania	8	1	1	2	1	2	1 ^s	676,000
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	58,328
Tennessee	0 ^t	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
Texas	10	1	5 ^u	1	1	2 ^b	0	409,906
Utah	2	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	0	0	42,000
Vermont	0 ^v	X	X	X	X	X	X	0
Virginia	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	209,256
Washington	5	1	0	1	1	1	1 ^w	413,230
West Virginia	6	0	1 ^b	3 ^b	0	1	1 ^x	(y)
Wisconsin	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	158,500

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations 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 Georgia, Iowa, Montana, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

^aStates do not maintain uniform reporting periods. Most States reported data for the fiscal year 7/1/90 through 6/30/91. However, the following jurisdictions reported on a different fiscal year basis: New York (4/1/90 through 3/31/91); Idaho (6/90 through 6/91); Texas (9/1/90 through 8/31/91); Alabama, Michigan, and the District of Columbia (10/1/90 through 9/30/91). New Hampshire reported data for the 1990 calendar year.

^bPart-time.

^cOne clerk and one data processing analyst.

^dThe Court of the Judiciary has no budget and no staff. By court rule, the clerk of the Delaware Supreme Court is the clerk of the Court of the Judiciary.

^eCommission's annual budget also covers the costs for its evaluations of active judges who seek reappointment and the reviews of retired judges who wish to continue judicial service as senior judges.

^fThe budget total includes a deficiency appropriation by the governor in the amount of \$82,739 awarded due to depletion of legislatively appropriated funding during that fiscal year as a result of heavy caseload and litigation costs.

^gFunded by the Indiana Supreme Court general budget.

^hBudget figure does not include staff salary or office space. Clerk of appellate court serves as administrator, an attorney is retained as the examiner, services of a court investigator are available, and one secretary is provided.

ⁱExecutive Director is the employed attorney, the administrative assistant fulfills secretarial duties, and investigations are done by the attorney/secretary or by an investigator hired on a contractual basis for particular assignments.

^jCommission has been level-funded for the past 3 years. Executive director is also an attorney and administrative assistant is also an investigator.

^kA clerk-typist.

^lThe total is an estimate only. Expenses are paid as needed from the general operating budget of the State judiciary.

^mLegal advice and investigative assistance provided by attorney general's office.

ⁿCommission employs two persons with budget/personnel duties.

^oOver the past 12 years, the budget has increased less than 2 percent per year. There have been significant recent cuts; an 8.8 percent reduction is proposed for the current year.

^pBudget total pertains to biennial budget (7/1/89 through 6/30/91) and is shared with the Disciplinary Board.

^qOne full-time; one part-time.

^rInvestigators provided part-time by Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.

^sA paralegal.

^tThe Court of the Judiciary does not have a stated budget. Its expenses are charged to the fund set aside for the expenses of the courts of the State. The clerk of the Tennessee Supreme Court serves as secretary, and retired judges and retired district attorneys serve as investigators and attorneys.

^uFour full-time; one part-time.

^vCommission has no budget. A volunteer chair is appointed for 3-year terms; current chair's personal secretary acts as commission secretary.

^wA customer service assistant/data base coordinator.

^xA temporary part-time typist.

^yFunded by the West Virginia Supreme Court budget.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 14 (Summer 1992), pp. 3, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.90

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

Years ending June 30, 1977-91

Grand jurors and juries	Years ending June 30													Percent change 1991 over 1990		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989		1990	1991
Total number of Sessions convened	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	10,134	10,784	6.4 %
Jurors in session	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	200,588	212,614	6.0
Hours in session	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	54,476	57,824	6.1
Average number of Jurors per session	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	19.8	19.7	-0.5
Hours per session	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	5.4	5.4	0.0
Total number of grand juries in existence	641	659	674	699	738	739	732	741	762	792	787	764	775	752	759	0.9
Impaneled	298	321	311	312	328	309	322	320	310	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Discharged	303	295	286	288	308	331	311	288	308	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X

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, 1989, p. A-127.) 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 1991 are for 94 District Courts.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1991), p. 7; *1990 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 1; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.91

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1977-91

Years ending June 30	Total available									Jury trial days						Juror Usage Index
	Total ^a	Selected or serving		Challenged		Not selected, serving or challenged		Travel status		Total	Criminal		Civil			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
1977	584,122	352,940	60.4 %	90,693	15.5 %	140,489	24.1 %	(b)	(b)	29,875	16,945	56.7 %	12,930	43.3 %	19.55	
1978	570,523	345,372	60.5	88,103	15.5	137,048	24.0	(b)	(b)	29,238	16,084	55.0	13,154	45.0	19.51	
1979	565,617	334,765	59.2	91,575	16.2	139,277	24.6	(b)	(b)	28,851	15,171	52.6	13,680	47.4	19.60	
1980	605,547	368,710	60.9	92,110	15.2	144,727	23.1	4,582	0.8 %	32,159	15,649	48.7	16,510	51.3	18.83	
1981	648,929	396,746	61.1	100,041	15.4	152,142	23.4	5,078	0.8	35,596	15,925	44.7	19,671	55.3	18.23	
1982	631,606	388,979	61.6	98,657	15.6	143,970	22.8	5,572	0.9	35,263	15,587	44.2	19,676	55.8	17.91	
1983	640,577	413,813	64.6	102,492	16.0	124,272	19.4	(b)	(b)	37,589	16,539	44.0	21,050	56.0	17.04	
1984	666,942	430,845	64.6	110,045	16.5	126,052	18.9	(b)	(b)	39,572	16,778	42.4	22,793	57.6	16.85	
1985	676,140	442,196	65.4	114,268	16.9	119,677	17.7	(b)	(b)	40,289	17,203	42.7	23,086	57.3	16.78	
1986	705,819	465,135	65.9	119,283	16.9	121,401	17.2	(b)	(b)	41,945	19,253	45.9	22,692	54.1	16.83	
1987	732,039	488,270	66.7	126,642	17.3	117,126	16.0	(b)	(b)	44,511	19,095	42.9	25,415	57.1	16.45	
1988	750,679	490,193	65.3	132,120	17.6	128,366	17.1	(b)	(b)	44,224	19,459	44.0	24,765	56.0	16.97	
1989	803,538	509,443	63.4	143,030	17.8	151,065	18.8	(b)	(b)	45,119	21,341	47.3	23,778	52.7	17.81	
1990	825,020	527,188	63.9	149,329	18.1	148,504	18.0	(b)	(b)	45,844	23,014	50.2	22,830	49.8	18.00	
1991	843,953	536,754	63.6	155,287	18.4	151,912	18.0	(b)	(b)	46,538	24,014	51.6	22,524	48.4	18.13	
Percent change 1991 over 1990	2.3	1.8	X	4.0	X	2.3	X	X	X	1.5	4.3	X	-1.3	X	0.7	

Note: See Note, table 1.90. In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1991 data are for 94 District Courts.

"Travel status" refers to jurors who are in transit. The "Juror Usage Index" is the average number of jurors on hand for each jury trial day; it is calculated by dividing the total number of available jurors by the total number of jury trial days.

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

^bThe 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, 1990*, p. 574; *1991*, p. 6; *1996*, p. 23 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991*, p. 98 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.92

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By Jurisdiction, 1993

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

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.

^hEmployers must pay employees while serving.

ⁱNo fee for first 5 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available.

^jEmployers must pay employees while serving.

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

^lIf employer pays salary or wages of person on jury duty, then there is no fee paid for 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter. If individual is not employed or employer does not pay salary, then fee is \$15.00 per day for first 3 days; then \$30.00 per day thereafter.

^mFees vary among counties.

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

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

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

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

^r\$4.25 per hour.

^sIf employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$15 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay \$15 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, then court must pay \$15 per day from day 1.

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

^u\$15.00 maximum per day.

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

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

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

^yMay 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 1.93

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, 1977-91

Type of investigation	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	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	151,176	157,157
Presentence investigation	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	41,812	42,987
Limited or selective presentence investigation	3,060	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	16,483	17,476	16,505	16,836	18,502	21,233	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584	30,254
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	1,043	1,661	1,252	983	1,012	919	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094	1,042
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	10,566	10,073	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,787	8,368	9,448	8,762	7,597
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	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	18,236	19,458
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	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	10,581	11,482
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	5,478	5,828	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766	8,268
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	5,460	5,721	6,239	5,925	5,920	5,301	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,366	6,692	6,438	5,231	4,349
Parole supervision reports	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	26,647	28,662
Parole revocation hearing reports	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	2,463	2,458
Bail interviews	NA	NA	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral bail	NA	NA	192	220	502	442	922	1,093	NA	NA	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. Prior to 1989, the data represent the 12-month period ending June 30; beginning in 1989, the reporting period changed to the 12-month period ending March 31. As of 1987 the total figure no longer includes bail 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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 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; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988*, p. 42; *1990*, p. 29, Table 18; *1991*, p. 112 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.94

Employees of State correctional facilities

By occupational category and type of facility, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Occupational category	Employees								
	All facilities			Confinement facilities			Community-based facilities		
	1984	1990	Percent change	1984	1990	Percent change	1984	1990	Percent change
All employees ^a	144,855	245,750	69.7 %	140,959	240,307	70.5 %	3,896	5,443	39.7 %
Administrative	5,474	6,442	17.7	5,061	5,970	18.0	413	472	14.3
Custody/security	94,860	162,532	71.3	92,680	159,160	71.7	2,180	3,372	54.7
Clerical	10,490	18,619	77.5	10,142	18,144	78.9	348	475	36.5
Professional, technical, and educational	23,025	39,300	70.7	22,320	38,539	72.7	705	761	7.9
Maintenance and food service	10,888	18,857	73.2	10,641	18,494	73.8	247	363	47.0

Note: See Note, table 1.9.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 15, Table 21.^aIncludes employees with unspecified occupations, not shown separately.

Table 1.95

Percent of State correctional facility employees and number of inmates/residents per full-time payroll employeeBy occupational category, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990^a

Occupational category	Total		Confinement facilities		Community-based facilities	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
Employees						
All employees	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Administrative	3.8	2.6	3.6	2.5	10.6	8.7
Custody/security	65.4	66.1	65.7	66.2	56.0	61.9
Clerical	7.2	7.6	7.2	7.6	8.9	8.7
Professional, technical, and educational	15.9	16.0	15.8	16.0	18.1	14.0
Maintenance and food service	7.5	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.3	6.7
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of inmates/residents per full-time payroll employee						
All payroll employees	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.7	3.7
Administrative	73.3	102.4	76.7	107.2	32.6	40.4
Custody/security	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	6.3	5.7
Clerical	38.3	35.7	38.3	35.6	39.8	41.8
Professional, technical, and educational	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.6	25.0	32.1
Maintenance and food service	37.0	35.1	36.4	34.7	64.9	58.2

Note: See Note, table 1.9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 21.

Table 1.96

Employees of State and Federal correctional facilities

By region, jurisdiction, and occupational category, June 29, 1990

Jurisdiction and region	Number of employees in correctional facilities by occupational category						
	All employees ^a	Administrative	Custody/security	Clerical	Educational	Professional/technical	Maintenance and food service
U.S. total	264,201	7,382	169,587	20,008	10,903	34,462	21,859
Federal	18,451	940	7,055	1,389	1,036	5,029	3,002
State	245,750	6,442	162,532	18,619	9,867	29,433	18,857
Northeast	55,145	1,396	36,216	4,842	2,640	5,801	4,250
Connecticut	3,702	157	2,456	218	139	515	217
Maine	859	36	527	56	46	89	105
Massachusetts	3,796	204	2,444	308	114	429	297
New Hampshire	553	31	359	26	48	64	25
New Jersey	7,426	144	5,188	433	299	701	661
New York	30,257	543	20,012	3,116	1,701	2,794	2,091
Pennsylvania	6,707	207	3,893	595	251	998	763
Rhode Island	1,341	39	1,005	79	16	133	69
Vermont	504	35	332	11	26	78	22
Midwest	51,767	1,738	32,228	3,929	2,170	6,634	5,068
Illinois	10,267	311	6,586	853	476	1,158	883
Indiana	5,204	149	3,057	444	175	704	675
Iowa	2,098	102	1,289	143	60	302	202
Kansas	2,694	113	1,566	247	139	381	248
Michigan	12,522	394	8,499	867	307	1,426	1,029
Minnesota	1,847	42	1,088	168	103	287	159
Missouri	4,563	104	2,818	348	222	472	599
Nebraska	1,130	61	615	66	62	294	132
North Dakota	213	14	121	12	0	40	26
Ohio	7,918	283	4,604	542	424	1,231	834
South Dakota	401	22	252	14	26	55	32
Wisconsin	2,910	143	1,733	225	176	384	249
South	92,803	2,218	64,817	6,224	3,056	11,220	5,268
Alabama	2,979	38	2,286	235	39	213	168
Arkansas	1,834	65	1,350	94	70	146	109
Delaware	1,157	22	829	67	34	137	68
District of Columbia	2,443	46	1,979	58	96	153	111
Florida	14,262	334	10,697	1,180	383	1,499	169
Georgia	7,037	199	4,782	445	254	980	397
Kentucky	2,571	100	1,654	176	111	332	198
Louisiana	4,643	79	3,793	219	70	275	207
Maryland	5,996	72	4,337	392	287	457	451
Mississippi	2,314	159	1,505	190	69	294	97
North Carolina	8,439	245	6,041	365	256	1,004	528
Oklahoma	3,168	99	1,899	263	116	432	359
South Carolina	5,269	273	3,553	304	187	635	317
Tennessee	4,580	196	2,911	373	145	585	370
Texas	18,561	171	12,193	1,202	630	3,183	1,182
Virginia	6,900	99	4,571	604	271	648	507
West Virginia	650	21	437	57	38	67	30
West	46,035	1,090	29,271	3,624	2,001	5,778	4,271
Alaska	1,163	44	796	55	31	156	81
Arizona	4,776	88	3,430	263	201	499	295
California	25,453	528	16,062	2,287	1,079	2,929	2,568
Colorado	1,942	75	1,286	97	105	139	240
Hawaii	1,349	34	843	118	41	200	113
Idaho	572	16	368	27	27	193	41
Montana	521	9	337	23	25	102	25
Nevada	1,413	34	964	52	54	205	104
New Mexico	1,691	72	1,145	128	71	153	122
Oregon	1,578	44	903	109	119	263	140
Utah	1,423	51	693	92	51	460	76
Washington	3,767	77	2,210	348	175	531	426
Wyoming	387	18	234	25	22	48	40

Note: See Note, table 1.9.

^aIncludes all full-time, part-time, payroll, nonpayroll, and contract staff.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 14.

Table 1.97

Correctional personnel in adult and juvenile systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1992

Jurisdiction	Total number of employees	Adult systems							
		White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	309,361	163,189	60,715	38,386	21,907	12,340	4,489	4,726	1,946
Alabama	3,196	1,272	382	996	531	0	0	12	3
Alaska	790	480	99	51	10	13	4	98	35
Arizona	5,890	3,022	1,324	210	102	817	295	85	35
Arkansas	2,303	1,125	297	691	186	1	0	3	0
California	30,217	12,172	5,514	2,901	2,004	3,811	1,813	1,322	680
Colorado	2,814	1,591	662	97	27	264	96	61	16
Connecticut	4,776	2,441	879	794	288	292	53	20	9
Delaware	1,404	686	249	310	126	10	4	13	6
District of Columbia	4,235	343	85	2,066	1,175	36	9	322	199
Florida	20,305	9,853	5,001	2,215	2,163	544	277	173	79
Georgia	10,680	4,993	2,278	2,232	1,053	63	11	40	10
Hawaii	993 ^a	167	23	71	13	95	17	540	67
Idaho	901 ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	11,407	7,227	2,322	1,127	484	134	37	55	21
Indiana	5,838	3,333	1,502	491	425	48	10	19	10
Iowa	1,709	1,218	380	37	14	28	6	20	6
Kansas	2,927	1,913	707	154	57	45	16	25	10
Kentucky	2,984	1,890	850	141	89	4	2	7	1
Louisiana	4,376 ^a	2,088	740	1,033	509	4	1	1	0
Maine	1,336	1,160	175	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	5,385	2,508	535	1,449	851	19	3	11	9
Massachusetts	5,224	3,698	957	275	127	116	21	25	5
Michigan	13,966	8,018	3,052	1,217	1,150	151	58	236	84
Minnesota	2,660	1,633	848	57	22	21	8	46	25
Mississippi	2,544	587	354	836	755	2	0	5	5
Missouri	5,911	3,778	1,770	177	142	17	2	16	9
Montana	624	471	125	0	0	7	4	14	3
Nebraska	1,446	850	450	74	30	27	7	6	2
Nevada	1,571	981	354	79	32	59	20	37	9
New Hampshire	700	524	163	4	1	3	1	3	1
New Jersey	10,125	4,592	1,502	2,413	1,037	390	114	50	27
New Mexico	1,945	476	151	44	5	974	249	30	16
New York	29,450	20,362	4,834	1,949	931	753	208	303	110
North Carolina	10,089	5,455	1,242	2,463	761	31	4	110	23
North Dakota	135	110	20	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ohio	8,935	5,348	2,046	894	545	37	12	41	12
Oklahoma	1,732	1,292	147	109	27	14	2	120	21
Oregon	2,218	1,357	616	47	22	56	27	63	30
Pennsylvania	7,464	5,445	1,153	565	224	54	5	13	5
Rhode Island	1,557	1,147	231	72	19	29	7	40	12
South Carolina	5,731	1,814	969	1,854	1,020	0	0	56	18
South Dakota	588 ^a	391	184	1	1	0	0	10	1
Tennessee	5,073	2,894	1,183	580	403	12	1	0	0
Texas	21,833	9,806	5,393	2,504	1,833	1,556	590	101	50
Utah	1,785 ^c	1,196	589	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	762 ^{a,b}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	8,381	3,572	1,583	2,047	1,108	37	10	14	10
Washington	5,884	3,125	1,925	275	94	141	68	138	118
West Virginia	776	546	217	8	4	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2,210	1,734	320	42	25	38	3	40	8
Wyoming	243	154	38	0	0	41	7	3	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	23,333	12,351	4,295	2,733	1,482	1,545	407	374	146

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.

^aRace breakdown: 1,681 white, 68 non-white, 36 unknown.

^bRace breakdown: 478 white and 59 non-white.

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

^aData as of June 30, 1991.

^bRace, ethnicity, and sex breakdowns not available.

^cData as of June 30, 1990.

^dCombined adult and juvenile departments.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1993 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1993), pp. xlii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

Total number of employees	Juvenile systems							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
36,127	10,940	8,204	6,171	3,982	1,578	760	379	265
502	109	76	227	90	0	0	0	0
294 ^a	151	100	12	6	3	2	7	13
667	287	189	53	29	59	34	8	8
333 ^a	63	74	135	61	0	0	0	0
5,529	1,714	1,070	766	513	737	380	200	149
544	216	150	55	24	64	23	9	3
377	139	105	64	26	25	14	1	3
184	39	41	64	37	2	1	0	0
580 ^a	28	16	339	181	4	2	5	5
2,697 ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,380	516	512	754	582	6	3	6	1
62	1	1	3	0	1	0	35	21
190 ^c	117	67	1	1	2	0	1	1
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
211	152	56	1	0	1	1	0	0
502	184	194	76	23	13	2	4	6
791	550	156	58	27	0	0	0	0
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1,083	332	246	208	289	2	2	2	2
554	272	131	75	20	35	15	3	3
957 ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
358	68	93	106	100	0	0	1	0
311	135	98	54	24	0	0	0	0
194 ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
162	108	43	1	0	4	2	4	0
193	116	73	4	0	0	0	0	0
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
373	75	57	3	6	169	62	1	0
3,274	1,096	820	774	373	136	52	14	9
900	238	210	275	166	4	1	3	3
84	49	33	1	0	0	0	1	0
1,797	496	446	473	360	8	3	7	4
504	214	134	122	12	1	3	10	8
533	273	196	21	6	17	7	7	6
847	400	147	204	89	2	3	1	1
122	80	9	21	5	4	0	3	0
971	167	269	265	267	1	1	0	1
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
984	343	321	180	140	0	0	0	0
1,980	575	465	342	219	238	125	10	6
655	332	226	27	7	26	9	22	6
377 ^c	112	264	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,587	413	515	367	280	2	7	2	1
819 ^a	405	321	39	19	12	6	12	5
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
537 ^f	322	215	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	53	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
(g)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1.98

Correctional officers in adult systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, job status, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1992

Jurisdiction	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Supervisory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	178,819	107,149	16,464	29,088	11,415	8,834	1,494	2,754	521	21,498	2,627
Alabama	2,244	893	89	876	375	0	0	10	1	254	49
Alaska	779	471	98	50	10	13	4	98	35	107	24
Arizona	3,801	2,197	550	138	57	658	127	56	16	419	55
Arkansas	1,596	805	109	564	114	1	0	3	0	343	17
California	15,681	7,539	1,372	1,956	771	2,659	614	655	115	2,026	338
Colorado	1,733	1,101	241	67	13	209	44	48	10	701	117
Connecticut	2,938	1,619	220	859	157	246	25	11	1	265	36
Delaware	841	444	58	257	62	5	2	12	1	90	8
District of Columbia	2,792	148	18	1,628	745	32	5	161	55	363	57
Florida	11,551	6,754	1,488	1,742	1,097	380	65	17	8	599	79
Georgia	5,736	2,950	505	1,740	480	40	2	16	3	534	48
Hawaii ^a	985	165	22	71	13	94	17	537	66	140	23
Idaho	450	450 ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63 ^b	NA
Illinois	6,745	5,172	633	635	168	87	18	27	5	1,108	89
Indiana	3,367	2,160	463	411	260	44	6	19	4	445	62
Iowa	1,125	918	133	22	11	26	3	10	2	82	9
Kansas	1,828	1,333	288	119	25	35	9	16	3	303	66
Kentucky	1,351	1,036	223	64	25	2	0	1	0	245	35
Louisiana ^a	3,622	1,861	408	973	377	3	0	0	0	379	38
Maine	577	534	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	86	6
Maryland	4,222	1,972	178	1,313	742	11	1	5	0	815	136
Massachusetts	3,439	2,713	300	221	77	97	10	20	1	NA	NA
Michigan	7,714	5,211	885	749	564	110	17	146	32	822	170
Minnesota	1,241	903	234	40	14	16	2	23	9	122	22
Mississippi	1,656	266	91	713	579	2	0	3	2	222	32
Missouri	2,671	2,159	367	97	32	11	0	4	1	383	48
Montana	231	169	55	0	0	5	1	1	0	45	4
Nebraska	567	402	94	41	11	16	0	3	0	78	7
Nevada	712	495	108	42	10	29	8	18	2	86	6
New Hampshire	392	347	37	2	1	3	0	2	0	59	4
New Jersey	5,804 ^d	2,427	209	1,657	453	279	25	22	3	NA	NA
New Mexico	1,189	288	32	33	2	737	69	20	8	323	28
New York	17,748	14,289	842	1,372	508	487	69	159	22	1,763	69
North Carolina	7,289	4,358	311	2,091	405	41	4	76	3	1,150	68
North Dakota	131	108	20	0	0	0	0	3	0	28	5
Ohio	4,942	3,423	624	598	228	32	5	29	3	606	91
Oklahoma	1,709	1,280	141	105	27	14	2	119	21	695	79
Oregon	1,126	817	158	32	12	42	12	43	10	177	19
Pennsylvania	4,556	3,704	309	401	90	39	2	8	3	747	44
Rhode Island	1,054	879	66	62	13	26	4	3	1	76	5
South Carolina	3,588	1,042	321	1,517	660	0	0	40	8	437	100
South Dakota ^a	322	223	87	1	1	0	0	8	2	28	21
Tennessee	2,955	1,975	381	412	176	10	1	0	0	287	20
Texas	12,891	6,611	1,747	2,017	989	1,241	220	51	15	1,371	152
Utah	901	737	164	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont ^a	371	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	4,956	2,266	324	1,725	610	23	3	4	1	634	53
Washington	2,894	1,811	463	177	35	83	17	79	26	322	59
West Virginia	492	427	58	5	1	1	0	0	0	46	2
Wisconsin	2,181	1,714	314	41	24	38	3	39	8	839	131
Wyoming	239	150	38	0	0	41	7	3	0	30	8
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,094	5,433	543	1,651	391	866	71	124	15	755	88

Note: See Note, table 1.97.

^aRace breakdown: 833 white and 68 non-white; total includes probation and parole staff.^aData as of June 30, 1991.^bRace, ethnicity, and/or sex breakdowns not available.^cData as of June 30, 1990.^dSex breakdown for non-supervisory correctional officers only.Source: American Correctional Association, 1993 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1993), pp. xlv, xlv. Reprinted by permission.

Job status		Training level		Ratio correctional officers to inmates	Turnover rate
Non-supervisory Male	Female	Male	Female		
121,398	26,206	5,241	1,301	1:4.28	12.00 %
1,524	415	1	1	1:6.60	13.50
521	123	4	0	1:3.00 ^a	13.00
2,632	695	599	217	1:4.25	17.00
994	197	36	9	1:5.00	22.00
10,783	2,534	0	0	1:6.63	5.50
722	191	2	0	1:4.30	4.50
2,214	355	56	12	1:4.00	1.50
628	115	0	0	1:4.76	3.20
1,606	766	0	0	1:3.50	6.30
8,184	2,561	110	18	1:4.50 ^a	8.57
3,250	754	962	178	1:4.30	20.00
722	93	5	2	1:3.00	8.00
387 ^d	NA	NA	NA	1:4.77 ^a	14.41
4,813	735	0	0	1:4.00	7.50
2,176	668	13	3	1:3.86	16.30
894	140	0	0	1:11.85	7.43
1,050	227	150	32	1:3.00	32.00
858	213	0	0	1:5.00 ^c	-
2,453	745	5	2	1:3.72	26.16
449	36	0	0	1:2.60	15.00 ^a
2,486	785	0	0	1:5.00	18.00
NA	NA	NA	NA	1:3.00 ^a	10.00 ^a
5,121	1,247	273	81	1:20.00 ^a	3.50
860	237	0	0	1:2.90	6.17
756	635	6	5	1:5.75	5.40 ^a
1,785	344	103	8	1:5.78	14.00
130	50	0	2	1:5.90	17.90 ^a
366	97	18	1	1:4.60	15.52
401	102	97	20	1:3.30	18.80
293	34	2	0	1:4.20	6.00
4,385	690	NA	NA	1:4.10	8.50
755	83	0	0	1:3.00 ^a	15.00 ^a
16,179	1,430	128	11	1:3.10	2.50
5,416	655	1,347	384	1:3.40	8.50
82	15	1	0	1:5.50	10.00
3,476	769	0	0	1:7.49	8.00
823	112	0	0	1:6.84	7.60
757	173	0	0	1:5.85	9.00
3,405	360	0	0	1:5.30	5.40
890	77	4	2	1:2.00 ^a	10.00
2,140	884	22	4	1:5.20	20.00
204	69	0	0	1:4.28	16.00
2,110	538	0	0	1:3.00	15.90
8,549	2,815	0	4	1:4.07	12.00
NA	NA	NA	NA	1:4.47 ^c	8.50 ^c
NA	NA	NA	NA	1:3.00	5.00
3,384	885	391	133	1:4.00	13.30
1,828	485	0	0	1:3.00	7.64
387	57	0	0	1:3.00	15.00
993	218	0	0	1:3.90 ^c	14.89 ^c
163	37	1	0	1:5.65	19.00
6,414	760	905	172	1:7.65	7.50

Table 1.99

Wardens and superintendents of adult and juvenile correctional systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1992

Jurisdiction	Adult systems										
	Total	Characteristics				Hispanic and other		Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution
		White		Black		Male	Female				
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
Total	1,190	843	106	161	36	37	5	74	12	32	49
Alabama	28	20	2	4	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
Alaska	11	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	54	37	8	4	0	4	1	6	0	2	0
Arkansas	15	8	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	25	12	1	2	2	6	2	2	0	0	1
Colorado	12	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Connecticut	26	15	4	3	1	3	0	4	0	0	0
Delaware	8	6	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2
District of Columbia	10	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Florida	124 ^c	99	8	13	2	1	1	6	0	3	0
Georgia	76	51	8	12	5	0	0	8	0	1	2
Hawaii	8 ^a	2	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois	28	17	0	5	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
Indiana	27	17	7	3	0	0	0	5	0	2	0
Iowa	8	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Kentucky	11	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	10 ^a	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Maine	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland	12	7	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	18	14	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Michigan	28	16	5	5	1	1	0	4	0	0	0
Minnesota	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mississippi	11	6	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Missouri	16	13	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Montana	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Nebraska	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Nevada	6	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	2
New Hampshire	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	13	8	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	63	44	3	10	4	2	0	2	1	2	1
North Carolina	94	75	8	11	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ohio	23	13	4	5	1	0	0	3	0	1	0
Oklahoma	22	14	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Oregon	13	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	17	14	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rhode Island	12	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	37	21	6	9	1	0	0	5	1	1	1
South Dakota	5 ^a	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tennessee	20	17	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Texas	33 ^a	26	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Utah	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vermont	6 ^a	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Virginia	70	45	3	16	6	0	0	7	0	1	0
Washington	15	10	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Wisconsin	29	20	6	1	1	1	0	4	0	0	0
Wyoming	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	69	57	2	6	1	3	0	1	0	1	9

Note: See Note, table 1.97.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1993 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1993), p. xlvii. Reprinted by permission.^aData as of June 30, 1991.^bData as of June 30, 1990.^cIncludes superintendents of community facilities.^dCombined adult and juvenile departments.^eThe Federal Bureau of Prisons does not operate facilities for juveniles.

Total	Juvenile systems									
	Characteristics						Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution
	White		Black		Hispanic and other					
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
375	224	60	53	27	10	1	45	24	7	102
10	4	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
5 ^a	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 ^a	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	6	4	5	1	4	0	5	0	0	1
9	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	7
1 ^a	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
4 ^b	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
71	42	12	11	4	2	0	9	2	0	19
4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
1 ^a	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
3 ^b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
5	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
49	33	11	5	0	0	0	2	5	0	14
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	9	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
13	5	5	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	1
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
21	13	2	1	5	0	0	4	2	1	3
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
32	18	3	7	3	1	0	4	0	3	0
12	9	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	9
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	4	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
2 ^a	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	5	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
16 ^b	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	4	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
5 ^a	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
(e)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1.100

Correctional officer employment

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1992

Jurisdiction	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 ^a	Starting annual salary	Average annual salary
Alabama	2,238	79 %	21 %	2 %	97 %	1:6	13 %	\$16,502	\$25,240
Alaska	761	81	19	NA	NA	1:4	(b)	29,028	41,215
Arizona	3,317	79	21	3	88	1:5	18	17,755	20,250
Arkansas	1,631	84.9	15.1	0	58	1:5	22	11,960	16,458
California	13,308	81	19	3	88	1:6	5	22,200	38,604
Colorado	885	80.1	19.9	1.1	75	1:8	4.7	16,896	26,220
Connecticut	2,511	86	14	4	69	1:4	8	25,509	29,000
Delaware	851	85	15	(c)	10	1:4	6.5	17,000	18,902
District of Columbia	2,816	70	30	NA	NA	1:4	6.325	22,055	35,027
Florida	11,079	78	22	32	19	1:4.1	8.57	15,710 to 17,348	18,987
Georgia	5,750	83	17	0.01	13	1:3.9	20	17,220	20,171
Hawaii	32	72	28	17	44	1:1.4	9	20,424	24,701
Idaho	387	83	17	6	94	1:5.4	14.41	19,178	20,363
Illinois	6,612	88	12	29	13	1:4	5.7	20,256	25,440
Iowa	1,123	87	13	1.7	67.8	--	7.43	21,340	25,800
Kansas	1,787	81.8	18.2	NA	18.2	1:3	28	18,912	24,144
Kentucky	1,356	81	19	1	78	1:5.5	51	13,668	17,796
Louisiana	4,060	77.8	22.2	0.06	15.1	1:3.8	25.1	15,576	20,184
Maine	558	87	13	(d)	13	1:3	NA	17,721	19,427
Massachusetts	3,374	66	12	47	6	1:3	9	23,176.40	25,000
Michigan	6,597	80	20	39	19	1:1.5	4	21,632	28,870
Minnesota	1,087	81.04	18.95	0.27	12.14	1:4	6.17	23,031	27,000
Mississippi	1,443	56.4	43.6	3	92.4	1:6	14.4	14,401.32	18,000
Missouri	2,226	83.8	16.2	3.3	80.7	(e)	14	17,196	18,015
Montana	285	87.4	12.5	11.9	2.8	1:4.6	9.5	15,596	17,506
Nebraska	574	81.2	18.8	24.3	14.4	1:4.8	13.1	18,589	19,902
Nevada	802	81.67	18.32	4.27	68.7	1:7.3	9.1	22,484	27,622
New Hampshire	388	89	11	50	1	1:4	5	19,604	23,897
New Jersey	5,094	86.5	13.5	20.1	6.5	1:4.1	8.5	30,513	34,984
New Mexico	1,189	91	9	(f)	9	--	12.1	15,768	17,325
New York	17,928	91	8	4.5	82.9	1:3.4	2.5	21,338	29,128
North Carolina	5,586	90	10	0.75	5.5	1:3.4	8.52	18,197	19,236
North Dakota	110	83	17	20	15	1:5.5	10	14,000	16,000
Ohio	4,245	81.9	18.1	3.5	16.5	--	5.86	20,259	23,046
Oklahoma	1,711	88	12	69	10.6	1:6.7	10.7	15,965	19,038
Oregon	799	81.1	18.9	6.7	16	--	1.6	21,660 ^g	28,944 ^h
Pennsylvania	4,412	91.6	8.4	1.6	5	1:5.3	5.4	18,251	28,479
Rhode Island	1,132	90	10	6.4	41	3:4	7 to 12	22,721	24,136
South Carolina	3,050	71	29	18	27	1:5.4	16.1	15,609 to 16,234 ⁱ	16,498
South Dakota	234	82	18	0	100	1:7	9	14,102	15,548
Tennessee	29,557	81.1	18.8	2.7	17.2	1:3	22	13,560	18,000
Texas	12,657	77	23	24	18.9	1:4	12	15,888	23,385
Vermont	338	88.5	11.5	(d)	100	1:3	--	17,742.40	21,653
Virginia	4,092	79	21	0.04	87	1:3.5	13.3	16,135	16,135 to 26,932
Washington	2,122	81.4	18.6	1	17.3	--	7.04	21,732	25,098
West Virginia	510	90	10	5 ^k	69	1:3.5	15 ^j	13,200	18,000 ^k
Wisconsin	1,908	84	16	21	11.4	1:4	7	17,931	20,006
Wyoming	186	76	24	33	13	1:9	13	15,348	17,249
Federal Bureau of Prisons	8,521	89.8	10.2	67.9	8.1	1:8	7.5	19,713	27,372

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in August 1992. Indiana, Maryland, and Utah did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^a Some figures have been rounded to the nearest tenth.

^b Alaska hired 65 correctional officers in 1991, all levels.

^c Very few.

^d No female facilities.

^e 1:5.4 for correctional officer I and II; 1:7.1 for correctional officer I only.

^f Female facility is contracted.

^g Depends on union.

^h Maximum.

ⁱ Depending on security level.

^j Estimate.

^k Approximate.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, October 1992), pp. 9-11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.101

Salaries of correctional department personnel

By jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	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 73,466	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 1.102

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Alabama	General equivalency diploma or high school graduate, 21 years old at time of appointment, meet physical and drug test requirement, no felony convictions, U.S. citizen, and any discharge from armed services must be honorable.	No	280 hours	40 hours	The department refers employees to Mental Health for any problems.
Alaska	U.S. citizen or resident alien with demonstrated intent to become a citizen, Alaskan resident, 21 years of age, high school diploma or the equivalent and valid Alaska driver's license, successful certification by the Alaska Police Standards Council.	NA	240 hours	40 hours	None
Arizona	High school diploma or general equivalency diploma, valid Arizona driver's license, Arizona residency, no felony convictions, U.S. citizen or alien lawfully authorized to work.	Yes, college graduates and officers from other jurisdictions (State, Federal, local, and military agencies).	280 hours	24 hours	Departmental policy—counseling services for employees.
Arkansas	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	No	200 hours	40 hours	Provide a psychological examiner for appointments to discuss job-related problems or personal problems.
California	21 years of age, equivalent to completion of the 12th grade; knowledge of purposes and methods of discipline; ability to control, direct, and instruct inmates; communication skills; emotional maturity and stability; no felonies.	All applicants must meet or exceed minimum requirements, pass all tests, and complete training at the academy. No special consideration is given to applicants who exceed the minimum requirements and statistics are not maintained in this area.	6 weeks academy plus 40 hours (first year).	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program available for professional counseling and referrals due to stress, alcoholism, family problems, etc.; post-trauma team at each facility to assist employees after incidents.
Colorado	21 years of age. Correctional Intern—no specific education or experience. Correctional Officer A—1 year corrections related experience or 1 year college course work toward a degree in corrections, criminal justice, or one of the helping services.	No	120 hours	40 hours minimum	Colorado State Employees' Assistance Program.
Connecticut	18 years of age, pass the civil service examination, successful completion of the hiring process.	Yes, most candidate have some college preparation, security experience, or military background.	13 weeks	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program provides counseling and referral services for employees in crisis, personal or work related. Critical Incident Stress Response Team and Staff Support Teams provide additional services.
Delaware	21 years of age, general equivalency diploma, valid driver's license.	Yes, some have criminal justice degrees.	6 weeks	Refresher training in weapons, gas, and first aid.	In planning phase. A proposal is being considered through Delaware Correctional Association.
District of Columbia	21 years of age, high school diploma, etc.	Yes, many have college degree/education.	280 hours	48 hours	Stress management training offered by the office of Volunteer Division.
Florida	19 years of age, U.S. citizen, high school graduate or equivalent; no felonies, perjuries, or dishonorable discharges; pass physical examination; good moral character; completed basic recruit training course or equivalent.	Most are 21 years of age and an increasing number have some college or have completed basic recruit training prior to employment.	440 hours basic recruit plus 40 hours orientation.	40 hours	Employees Assistance Program; department is in the process of implementing an Employee Trauma Debriefing Program.

See note at end of table.

Table 1.102

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Georgia	18 years of age and under 65 years of age, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, no felony convictions, no more than three misdemeanor convictions, good vision.	In military base areas, department usually is able to employ officers with more experience and education (information not tracked).	160 hours minimum	40 hours minimum	Stress management sessions, Employee Assistance Programs.
Hawaii	High school graduate or equivalent; 6 months supervising experience; communication skills; mature judgement; normal hearing, vision, physical condition, etc.; valid Hawaii driver's license.	No	Basic Correctional Techniques	On-the-job training.	The Resource for Assistance and Counseling (REACH).
Idaho	Willingness to work in high stress, hostile environment; deal with violence; break up fights; conduct body searches; work alone and unarmed; work shifts on holidays, weekends, etc.	Yes, a large number are experienced in other States' correctional systems.	200 hours pre-service plus 120 hours on-the-job training.	40 hours minimum	Employee Assistance Program.
Illinois	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, no experience necessary.	Yes, many are hired with greater than minimum requirements.	240 hours	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Iowa	18 years of age.	Yes, many from all age groups apply.	160 hours pre-service.	40 hours in-service.	Special counseling and treatment.
Kansas	21 years of age, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, no felony convictions, pass a drug screening test, valid driver's license.	Yes, periodically hire those with training and experience in other States.	160 hours basic plus 40 hours orientation.	80 hours	No. However, the State offers assistance through Lifeline for employees and their families when needed.
Kentucky	21 years of age, high school or general equivalency diploma, no felony convictions.	No	3 weeks	40 hours	No
Louisiana	18 years of age, valid driver's license, no felony convictions.	Yes, qualifications are exceedingly low.	2 weeks training academy plus 5.5 months on-the-job training:	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Maine	Minimum entry qualifications based on knowledge, skills, and ability required of job classification.	No	80 hours within first 6 months.	20 hours	State Employee Assistance Program.
Massachusetts	19 years of age; high school diploma, general equivalency diploma or 3 years military under honorable conditions; no felony convictions; good physical health; able to complete basic training; pass physical; pass civil exam.	Yes	262.5 hours	120 hours first year, 40 hours thereafter.	Stress unit.
Michigan	18 years of age, 15 semester college credits in a human services area, Civil Service examination, fitness testing, no experience necessary.	Not generally	16 weeks	40 hours	Employee Services Program.
Minnesota	Pass a written video-based, job-related exam, pass pre-employment physical examination.	No	120 hours	80 hours	Critical incident stress debriefing program.

See note at end of table.

Table 1.102

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Mississippi	21 years of age, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, valid Mississippi driver's license.	Yes, many have some college and some have college degrees.	5 weeks	--	No
Missouri	21 years of age, 2 years military or work experience, high school graduate, meet certain physical standards.	Yes, some exceed requirements.	160 hours	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program, local support groups.
Montana	High school graduate or equivalent, 1 year work experience, valid driver's license, no physical limitations.	Yes, prior corrections experience or had educational experience in excess of minimums.	124 hours (average)	40 hours (officers choose from many training programs offered).	Department will make counseling staff available on request.
Nebraska	High school graduate or equivalent.	Yes, many have degrees in criminal justice, human behavior, psychology, etc.	120 hours	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Nevada	21 years of age, high school or general equivalency diploma, 1 year corrections or police experience, or education in related field, 2 years any type of work experience.	Yes, most have many years of police experience and work experience.	160 hours	24 hours minimum	State Employees Assistance Program with two free consultations and referral if necessary.
New Hampshire	20 years of age, high school graduate.	Yes	336 hours	40 hours	Employees Assistance Program.
New Jersey	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, New Jersey resident at least 6 months prior to employment, U.S. citizen, valid New Jersey driver's license, must be eligible to bear firearms.	Yes, college degree.	8 weeks basic training plus on-the-job training.	1 week	One day stress management built into basic training curriculum, conducts 3 hours stress management course for families of officers on graduation day, stress management director located at central office complex and is available to do one-on-one counseling.
New Mexico	Citizen of U.S., age of majority, high school graduate or general equivalency diploma, no felony convictions, pass physical and aptitude examination.	No	10 weeks	40 hours minimum	No
New York	21 years of age, high school graduate or equivalent, no felony convictions, must pass physical and psychological screening.	NA	7 weeks	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program
North Carolina	20 years of age, high school diploma or equivalent, U.S. citizen, eligible for criminal justice certification.	Yes, in some areas individuals have education beyond high school in related fields.	160 hours	40 hours	State Employee Assistance Program.
North Dakota	18 years of age, high school diploma, prefer law enforcement/corrections experience.	Yes, generally have 2 or 4 year degree or many years of experience.	80 hours	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Ohio	Formal education in English and arithmetic that includes reading, writing and speaking English and addition/subtraction; valid driver's license; a score of at least 70 percent on psychological inventory test; high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	Yes, associate degrees in corrections, law enforcement, criminal justice, or related field.	120 hours pre-service and 40 hours on-the-job training.	40 hours	Stress management courses (pre- and in-service), referral to Employees Assistance Program.
Oklahoma	21 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, valid Oklahoma driver's license, no felony conviction.	Yes, BA degrees and occasionally MA degrees.	6 weeks	40 hours	Employees Assistance Program coordinator, 24 hour 800 number for employees.

See note at end of table.

Table 1.102

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992--Continued

Jurisdiction	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Oregon	21 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma.	Yes, experience in correctional setting.	280 hours (includes 5 weeks Board on Public Safety Training).	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program.
Pennsylvania	21 years of age, pass Civil Service written test and oral examination, pass medical examination, physical fitness test, background investigation, and urinalysis screening for drugs.	Yes, some are college graduates.	4 weeks plus three phases covering 1 year.	40 hours	An Assistance Referral Program, Stress Management Training is provided on an as needed basis.
Rhode Island	18 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, must pass three event PT tests, an intense background investigation, psychological screening and personal interview.	Yes	320 hours (pre-service), plus 40 hours on-the-job training, and 24 hours weapons training.	40 hours	Stress management unit comprised of staff members and correctional officers.
South Carolina	21 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, clear police record, no Driving Under the Influence or loss of license in the last 5 years.	Yes, some college and limited prior experience.	200 hours	40 hours	Annual counseling sessions to employees or families, Employee Assistance Program.
South Dakota	High school diploma or general equivalency diploma, 2 years work experience.	Yes, generally more experience.	5 weeks	40 hours	--
Tennessee	18 years of age, high school or equivalent, no experience, U.S. citizen, driver's license, no felony convictions, pass physical and psychological exam.	No, appointments are based on written test score and interview.	3 weeks	1 week	Employee Assistance Program.
Texas	18 years of age, high school or general equivalency diploma, no class B misdemeanor within 6 months, class A within 12 months, no Driving While Intoxicated within 2 years, pass pre-employment test, meet height and weight standard.	Yes	120 hours	80 hours	Employee Assistance Program (information and referral only).
Vermont	High school or equivalent, 2 years work history.	Yes, some college.	160 hours	40 hours	No
Virginia	21 years of age, high school diploma or general equivalency diploma, free of felony convictions.	Yes, in some areas, applicants may have college or advanced degrees.	7 weeks	1 week (approximately) on biennial basis.	Crisis Response Team, State Employees Assistance Service, courses on stress management.
Washington	High school or general equivalency diploma, 1 year experience working with others to gain their cooperation, counseling or customer relations, valid driver's license.	Yes, many now have college degrees.	2 week orientation plus 4 week academy.	20 hours	For all State employees.
West Virginia	High school diploma or equivalent.	Yes, some exceed educational requirement.	Academy training.	20 hours minimum	No

See note at end of table.

Table 1.102

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1992—Continued

Jurisdiction	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 Wisconsin driver's license, convicted felons must have a pardon or Federal waiver to bear firearms, willingness to accept any vacancy regardless of location.	Yes	11 weeks pre-service, 5 weeks classroom, and 2 weeks on-the-job training.	Update training.	Employee Assistant Program and Peer Support Counselor Training for critical incidents. Some institutions have started support groups.
Wyoming	18 years old, completion of course work at a high school level, U.S. citizen, successfully pass a background and reference investigation.	Yes, some have prior experience.	80 hours	CPR, first aid, weapons, defensive driving.	Some counseling is available in-house at two locations.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Maximum entry age preceding 37th birthday, 3 1/2 years experience in supervisory or leadership experience, teaching or instructing, enforcement of rules and regulations, rehabilitation, counseling, interviewing and sales work.	No	Introduction to Correctional Techniques and Introduction to Institutions Familiarization.	Annual Refresher Training.	Employee Assistance Program.

Note: See Note, table 1.100.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, October 1992), pp. 12-15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.103

State and Federal correctional facilities

By type and function, June 29, 1990

Facility function	All facilities			State facilities			Federal confinement facilities
	Total	Confinement	Community-based	Total	Confinement	Community-based	
Total	1,267	1,037	250	1,207	957	250	80
General adult population confinement	1,050	979	71	970	899	71	80
Boot camp	23	22	1	23	22	1	0
Reception, diagnosis, or classification	148	147	1	139	138	1	9
Medical treatment or hospitalization	86	86	0	81	81	0	5
Alcohol/drug treatment confinement	117	97	20	113	93	20	4
Youthful offender confinement	27	23	4	27	23	4	0
Work release/pre-release	411	161	250	409	159	250	2
Returned to custody	92	88	4	87	83	4	5
Other ^a	140	119	21	122	101	21	18

Note: See Note, table 1.9. Figures add to more than the total number of facilities because facilities may have more than one function.

^aIncludes psychiatric, geriatric, and pre-sentence functions.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 8, Table 11.

Table 1.104

Population density characteristics of State correctional facilitiesJune 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990^a

Characteristic	Percent of all inmates		Average square feet per inmate		Average number of hours per day confined to unit	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
All State confinement facilities	100.0 %	100.0 %	57 sq. ft.	56 sq. ft.	11.3 hrs.	13.7 hrs.
Housing units rated to hold						
1 inmate	33.5	31.3	68	61	12.3	15.9
2 inmates	23.5	27.4	34	40	11.0	13.7
3 to 5 inmates	3.4	3.9	46	63	11.3	11.5
6 to 49 inmates	15.6	13.4	64	58	10.7	11.9
50 inmates or more	23.9	24.0	62	66	10.5	13.1
Housing unit use						
General housing	87.8	86.0	57	56	10.4	12.0
Special purpose ^b	8.5	13.3	57	58	19.9	19.6
Other ^c	3.7	0.7	NA	76	15.0	14.9
Housing unit security designation						
Maximum	33.4	26.8	53	54	13.1	18.5
Medium	44.7	49.0	57	56	10.8	12.7
Minimum	21.9	24.2	64	59	9.5	11.3
Size of facility^d						
Fewer than 500 inmates	22.3	16.9	67	67	10.3	13.2
500 to 1,000 inmates	26.9	27.3	58	56	11.1	13.9
More than 1,000 inmates	50.8	55.8	53	53	11.8	14.3

Note: See Note, table 1.9. Data refer to inmates in general and special housing except under "housing unit use" where "other" is shown for comparison. Calculation of square footage per inmate in occupied space assumes minimum density per unit, based on the most efficient distribution of inmates within units.

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

^bIncludes death row, protective custody, administrative segregation, disciplinary action, sick or injured, work release, substance abuse, reception/diagnosis, and boot camp units in 1990. Substance abuse, reception or diagnostic, and boot camp units are classified as "other housing" in 1984.

^cIncludes mental health, geriatric, and other unspecified special purpose space.

^dBased on average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 11, Table 15.

Table 1.105

Correctional facilities housing females

By selected facility and inmate characteristics, 1992

Facility	Number of females in:		Total design capacity	Average annual cost to house female inmates	Number of correctional officers supervising female inmates		Number of females incarcerated for: ^a					
	Female only facilities	Co-ed facilities			Male officers	Female officers	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Victimless offenses	Drug/alcohol offenses	Domestic violence offenses	Other
Alaska												
Anchorage	--	30	20	\$33,580	22	10	5	0	14	9	0	2
Fairbanks	--	8	10	NA	1	1	2	0	1	5	0	0
Juneau	--	8	8	96 ^b	69	12	1	1	0	6	0	0
Nome	--	1	9	46,355	14	8	0	0	0	1	0	0
Arkansas												
Pine Bluff	438	--	438	24.84 ^b	0	90	--	--	38	155	NA	381
Arizona												
Florence	196	--	188	NA	29	30	(c)	X	X	X	X	X
Goodyear	--	310	310	16,00	29	46	100	125	105	337	26	--
Phoenix	380	--	250	16,000	29	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tucson	--	36	16	--	(d)	(d)	(e)	X	X	X	X	X
California												
Chowchilla	2,393	--	2,000	20,727	--	--	1,360	705	71	259	0	0
Frontera	1,697	--	1,026	20,727	153	160	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
San Diego	--	126	96	14,600	2	22	(e)	X	X	X	X	X
Connecticut												
Niantic	640	--	--	--	83	108	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia												
	--	381	380	60.90 ^b	5	19	84	67	23	493	116	0
Florida												
Chattahoochee	--	6	15	47,804	0	48	1	0	0	0	0	NA
Lowell	1,026	--	1,132	40.90 ^b	32	146	195	236	51	421	72	51
Marianna	--	379	202	12,625	125	24	6	32	0	192	0	0
Georgia												
Milan	200	--	200	17,000	12	30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hawaii												
Hilo	--	1	6	60 ^b	33	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho												
Orofino	--	52	55	32 ^b	59	16	15	8	12	12	1	0
Illinois												
Dixon	--	279	221	14,896	16	18	118	74	0	92	0	3
Dwight	753	--	496	18,153	68	119	338	249	0	127	0	11
Lincoln	--	179	--	16,760	249	35	70	56	0	41	0	6
Indiana												
Indianapolis	387	--	360	--	10	91	229	113	17	130	NA	22
Iowa												
Mitchellville	184	--	123	62.23 ^b	16	33	0	129	0	21	0	77
Oakdale	--	34	30	26,898	2	4	8	17	0	3	0	6
Kansas												
Lansing	--	56	56	--	12	7	27	15	14	16	9	0
Wichita (work release facility)	--	10	10	9,969	29	2	2	4	0	4	0	0
Kentucky												
Lexington	1,819	--	1,167	20,000	118	34	46	116	NA	1,186	NA	0
Pewee Valley	331	--	350	15,900	18	87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maryland												
Jessup	780	--	454	14,688	26	121	168	176	26	153	5	252
Massachusetts												
Framingham	544	--	562	--	116	122	211	92	0	156	0	0
Jamaica Plain	--	13	25	22,000	19	4	0	0	0	13	0	0
Lancaster	--	94	75	13,800	32	16	20	4	1	64	5	21
Maine												
Windham	--	65	30	--	(f)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan												
Coldwater	650	--	680	56 ^b	60 %	40 %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.105

Correctional facilities housing females

By selected facility and inmate characteristics, 1992--Continued

Facility	Number of females in:		Total design capacity	Average annual cost to house female inmates	Number of correctional officers supervising female inmates		Number of females incarcerated for: ^a					
	Female only facilities	Co-ed facilities			Male officers	Female officers	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Victimless offenses	Drug/alcohol offenses	Domestic violence offenses	Other
Minnesota												
Moose Lake	--	35	55	\$32,484	5	5	2	15	0	16	2	0
Shakopee	137	--	132	112 ^b	5	50	75	62	0	17	0	0
Mississippi												
Pearl	--	395	424	29 ^b	5	46	155	135	11	94	0	0
Missouri												
Chillicothe	459	--	462	27.87 ^b	33	35	97	238	0	101	7	12
Renz	335	--	320	33.61 ^b	36	25	146	140	0	37	1	5
Montana												
Warm Springs	69	--	45	16,443.25	7	14	25	34	1	9	0	0
Nebraska												
Omaha	--	11	90	7,839	7	3	1	7	0	3	0	0
York	135	--	139	25,145	10	37	47	52	14	42	13	14
Nevada												
Carson City	225	--	228	14,000	40 %	60 %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Las Vegas	--	12	6	--	4	2	0	1	8	8	0	0
New Jersey												
Clinton	836	--	510	26,791	49	169	234	115	537	422	19	46
New Hampshire												
Goffstown	115	--	100	18,000	12	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico												
Grants	171	--	204	76.83 ^b	31	27	49	22	10	46	25	44
New York												
Albion	1,180	--	1,141	25,000	256	85	260	112	0	808	0	0
Bayview (work release facility)	323	--	242	25,000	60	26	68	25	0	230	0	0
Beacon	203	--	192	25,000	51	18	16	30	0	157	0	0
Bedford Hills	700	--	697	25,000	183	146	372	28	0	288	0	12
Groveland	--	424	130	25,000	417 ^d	34 ^d	76	48	0	300	0	0
Summit (shock incarceration facility)	--	90	196	25,000	66	10	2	4	0	84	0	0
Taconic	410	--	384	25,000	77	43	98	29	0	283	0	0
North Carolina												
Black Mountain	60	--	40	45.60 ^b	1	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Raleigh	625	--	471	44 ^b	33	205	50	169	181	163	62	0
Rocky Mount	216	--	239	65 ^b	8	43	(h)	X	X	X	X	X
Wilmington	14	--	14	--	--	6 ⁱ	1	6	0	7	0	0
North Dakota												
Bismarck	--	26	41	45	2	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ohio												
Cleveland	500	--	450	12,624	37	28	163	236	2	192	0	0
Columbus	380	--	250	11,000 ^j	19	35	92	121	0	114	0	17
Marysville	1,457	--	800	--	63	142	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma												
Oklahoma City	329	--	175	12,600	27	13	134	89	0	77	0	189
Taft	450	--	268	14,217	41	16	94	171	62	171	NA	--
Oregon												
Portland	--	154	50	17,319.25	4	7	40	62	2	44	2	1
Salem	190	--	124	17,155	0	34	105	39	6	33	7	0
Pennsylvania												
Philadelphia	--	374	80	22,827	4	6	148	138	42	102	1	166
Waynesburg	181	--	717	24,074	14	63	24	36	NA	90	NA	11
Rhode Island												
Cranston	210	--	240	--	57	37	32	5	96	31	32	0
South Carolina												
Greenwood	326	--	384	14,000	18	73	59	128	2	80	1	37

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.105

Correctional facilities housing females

By selected facility and inmate characteristics, 1992--Continued

Facility	Number of females in:		Total design capacity	Average annual cost to house female inmates	Number of correctional officers supervising female inmates		Number of females incarcerated for: ^a					
	Female only facilities	Co-ed facilities			Male officers	Female officers	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Victimless offenses	Drug/alcohol offenses	Domestic violence offenses	Other
Tennessee												
Chattanooga	--	20	20	--	2	5	6	9	0	5	0	0
Nashville	344	--	--	\$23,389	65	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas												
Mountain View and Gatesville	2,153	--	2,634 ^k	35.76 ^b	137	549	810	616	75	652	NA	0
Utah												
Draper	136	--	143	--	6	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont												
South Burlington	--	29	24	22,000	3 to 5	7	7	8	3	11	0	0
Virginia												
Goochland	667	--	691	--	17	130	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Washington												
Gig Harbor	281	--	162	32,000	47	46	173	76	0	116	0	0
West Virginia												
Alderson	831	--	810	4,802	37	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
White Sulphur Springs	--	2	6	--	--	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin												
Union Grove	100	--	107	--	13	22	20	56	0	9	11	2
Milwaukee	44	--	44	16,200	1	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fond Du Lac	178	--	147	32,000	19	66	88	41	14	35	0	0
Wyoming												
Lusk	55	--	76	84 ^b	9	15	19	26	1	9	0	0

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to State and Federal correctional facilities housing female offenders. Facilities not listed in the table did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aSome offenders have multiple charges.

^bPer day.

^cUnavailable. However, majority are incarcerated for non-violent and/or drug-related crimes.

^dStaff assignments are not based on the gender of the inmate or the staff member designated to supervise the activity.

^eAll females currently confined are awaiting trial.

^fPersonnel rotate, not assigned to one particular post.

^gMay also work with male inmates.

^hUnavailable, most crimes are drug or drug-related.

ⁱProgram assistants only.

^jApproximately.

^k653 Mountain View, 1,981 Gatesville.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, August 1992), pp. 12-20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.106

Prison boot camp programs

By selected characteristics, June 29, 1990

Number of inmates participating

Number of participants	2,862
Men	2,721
Women	141

Number of prisons operating boot camp programs

Total number of prisons ^a	26
--------------------------------------	----

Physical security

Maximum	7
Medium	8
Minimum	11

Sex of inmates housed

Males only	22
Females only	1
Both sexes	3

Program eligibility

First time incarcerated as sentenced adults	23
Nonviolent offenders	21
Probationers	10
Drug offenders	5
Parole violators	3
Violent offenders	3

Size of facility

Fewer than 500 inmates	14
500 to 999 inmates	6
1,000 to 2,499 inmates	3
2,500 inmates or more	3

Housing characteristics

Number of boot camp housing spaces	1,011 units
------------------------------------	-------------

Total square footage of boot camp housing space	209,183
---	---------

Note: See Note, table 1.9.

^aA total of 18 States operated 26 boot camp programs: Alabama (1), Arizona (1), Arkansas (1), California (1), Florida (1), Georgia (2), Idaho (1), Louisiana (2), Maryland (1), Michigan (1), Mississippi (2), New Hampshire (1), New York (5), North Carolina (1), Oklahoma (1), Tennessee (1), Texas (2), and Wyoming (1). No Federal boot camp programs were in operation on June 29, 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1988*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 13, Table 19.

Table 1.107

State correctional facilities under court order or consent decree

By reason and whether ordered to limit the population, June 29, 1990

Reason	Number of facilities		
	Total	Ordered to limit population	Not ordered to limit population
Total	1,207	264	943
Not under court order or consent decree for specific conditions of confinement	965	81	884
Under court order or consent decree for specific conditions of confinement ^a	242	183	59
Crowding	186	172	14
Medical facilities	172	134	38
Administrative segregation	121	99	22
Staffing	155	135	20
Food services/nutrition	136	116	20
Education	139	117	22
Disciplinary policies	114	93	21
Recreation	127	109	18
Visiting/mail policies	130	109	21
Fire hazards	114	105	9
Counseling programs	106	88	18
Inmate classification	121	103	18
Library services	122	93	29
Grievance policies	113	94	19
Other	41	19	22

Note: See Note, table 1.9. No Federal correctional facility was under court order or consent decree at the time of the census. A total of 323 State facilities were under court order or consent decree to either limit population or for specific conditions of confinement, or both.

^aDetail adds to more than the total number of facilities under court order or consent decree for specific conditions of confinement because some facilities were under court order or consent decree for more than one reason.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1988*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 7, Table 10.

Table 1.108

Correctional departments under court order

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1992

Jurisdiction	Adult				Total number of institutions under court order	Juvenile				
	Entire department under court order	Master or monitor assigned	One or more institutions under court order	Master or monitor assigned		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 ^{b,c,d}	No	Yes	No	12	No		No		
Arizona	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
Arkansas	No		Yes	No	2	No		Yes ^c	Yes	1
California	No		Yes	Yes	3	Yes ^b	No	No		
Colorado	Yes ^c	No	Yes	No	6	No		No		
Connecticut	No		Yes	No	4	Yes ^e	Yes	No		
Delaware	No	No	Yes ^d	No	2	No		Yes		
District of Columbia	No		Yes	No	6	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	All
Florida	Yes ^{d,f}	Yes	Yes	Yes	47	Yes ^{c,d}	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Georgia	No		Yes	No	7	No		No		
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	No		No		
Idaho	No		Yes ^g	No	1	No		No		
Indiana	No		Yes	No	7	(h)				
Iowa	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		--		
Kansas	No		Yes	No	2	No		No		
Kentucky	No		Yes	No	2	No		No		
Louisiana	Yes ^c	Yes				(h)				
Maryland	No		Yes	No	3	No		No		
Michigan	No		Yes	Yes	7	No		No		
Mississippi	Yes ^c	No	No			No		No		
Missouri	No		Yes	No	6	No		No		
Nevada	Yes ⁱ	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
New Hampshire	No		Yes	No	1	Yes ^b	No	No		
New Mexico	Yes ^c	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	No		No		
New York	No		Yes	Yes	2	No		Yes	Yes	1
North Carolina	No		Yes	No	65	No		No		
Ohio	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		
Oklahoma	No		--			Yes	Yes			
Pennsylvania	No		Yes ^c	Yes	8	Yes ^j	Yes	No		
Rhode Island	Yes ^{c,d}	Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Yes ^{b,c,d}	Yes	No		
South Carolina	Yes ^d	No				No		No		
South Dakota	No		Yes	No	1	(h)				
Tennessee	Yes ^{c,d}	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	Yes ^k	No	Yes	Yes	
Texas	No					Yes ^k	No	No		
Washington	No		Yes	No	2	No		Yes ^c	No	1
West Virginia	No		Yes	Yes	1	(h)				
Wisconsin	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		
Federal Bureau of Prisons	No		Yes	No	1	(l)				

Note: See Note, table 1.97. As of June 30, 1992 the following jurisdictions had no correctional departments or institutions under court order: Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

^aAdmission waiting list.

^bPrograms.

^cConditions of confinement.

^dOvercrowding.

^eChild welfare services delivery.

^fMedical issue, food service.

^gBuilding women's facility to meet conditions of consent decree.

^hCombined adult and juvenile departments.

ⁱMental health issues.

^jMovement from detention within 10 days of commitment to department.

^kFederal class-action civil rights suit.

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

Source: American Correctional Association, 1993 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel: MD: American Correctional Association, 1993), p. xx. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.109

Private correctional facilities under contract to State authorities

By selected characteristics, 1990

Selected characteristics	Private correctional facilities under contract to State authorities	
	Number of facilities	Average daily population
U.S. total	67	7,771
Facility type		
Confinement	21	5,901
Community-based	46	1,870
Facility size^a		
Fewer than 500 inmates	65	6,601
500 to 999 inmates	2	1,170
Facility security level		
Medium	10	3,902
Minimum	57	3,869
Main facility function		
General confinement	20	5,473
Work release or pre-release	45	1,852
Return to custody	2	446
Facility age		
Less than 10 years	12	3,737
10 to 19 years	2	58
20 to 49 years	27	3,090
50 to 99 years	24	833
100 years or more	2	53

Note: See Note, table 1.9.

^aBased on average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 20, Appendix Table 4.

Table 1.110

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1992

Location	Facility name	Management company	Contractors		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Tuscaloosa, AL	Tuscaloosa Metro Detention Facility	Concepts, Inc.	Tuscaloosa County	City of Tuscaloosa; City of Northport	144	142	Minimum
Baker, CA	Baker Community Correction Facility	Eclectic Communications, Inc.	State of California ^a	NA	272	252	Minimum/Medium
Bakersfield, CA	Mesa Verde Community Correction Facility	Alternative Programs, Inc.	State of California ^a	NA	240	240	Minimum
Desert Center, CA	Eagle Mountain Return-to-Custody Facility	Management and Training Corporation	State of California ^a	NA	450	424	Minimum
Live Oak, CA	Leo Chesney Community Correction Facility	Eclectic Communications, Inc.	State of California ^a	NA	220 ^b	195	Minimum/Medium
McFarland, CA	McFarland Return-to-Custody Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of California ^a	NA	200	211	Minimum
San Diego, CA	San Diego City Jail	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of San Diego	NA	200	145	Minimum
Aurora, CO	Aurora/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	300	264	Minimum
Brooksville, FL	Hernando County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Hernando County	U.S. Marshals Service	252	247	All levels
Gretna, FL	Gadsden County Correctional Facility	U.S. Corrections Corporation	State of Florida ^c	NA	768	NA	Minimum/Medium
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service	204	194	All levels
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail Annex	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service; Immigration and Naturalization Service	257	275	All levels
Leavenworth, KS	Leavenworth Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	NA	256	249	Maximum
Oswego, KS	Lafayette County Conservation Camp	Correction Management Affiliates, Inc.	State of Kansas; County of Lafayette	NA	104	71	Minimum
Beattyville, KY	Lee Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky ^c	NA	500	500	Minimum
Louisville, KY	River City Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Jefferson County	NA	350	310	Minimum
Owensboro, KY	Dismas Charities of Owensboro	Dismas House Charities, Inc.	Commonwealth of Kentucky	NA	100 ^b	95	Minimum
St. Marys, KY	Marion Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky ^c	NA	500	500	Minimum
Wheelwright, KY	Wheelwright Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky ^c	NA	300	NA	Minimum
Kinder, LA	Allen Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Louisiana	NA	994	985	Medium
Winnfield, LA	Winn Parish Correction Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Louisiana	NA	1,282	1,268	Medium
Appleton, MN	Prairie Correctional Facility	Correction Management Affiliates, Inc.	(d)	NA	496	NA	Medium
Minneapolis, MN	Volunteer of America Residential Center (Men's)	Volunteers of America	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Minnesota Department of Corrections	61	61	Minimum

See notes at end of table.

Date prisoners received	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
6/86	In progress	New construction	None
1/88	Yes	Renovation	None
5/89	In progress	New construction	None
9/88	In progress	Renovation	None
5/89	Yes	New construction	None
1/89	In progress	New construction	None
5/92	Will be sought	New Construction	None
5/87	Yes	New construction	--
10/88	Yes	Take-over	50 beds
6/94	Will be sought	New construction	None
10/85	Yes	Take-over	None
5/86	Yes	New construction	None
6/92	Will be sought	New construction	None
2/91	In progress	New construction	None
8/90	In progress	New construction	None
1/90	In progress	Renovation	None
7/90	In progress	Renovation	None
1/86	Yes	New construction	None
7/93	Will be sought	New construction	None
12/90	In progress	New construction	288 beds
3/90	Yes	New construction	None
7/92	Will be sought	New construction	None
1980	Yes	Renovation	None

Table 1.110

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1992--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Contractors		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Roseville, MN	Volunteer of America Regional Correction Center (Women's)	Volunteers of America	Ramsey County	Federal Bureau of Prisons; U.S. Marshals Service; State of Minnesota	59 ^b	47	Medium
North Las Vegas, NV	(e)	Correction Management Affiliates, Inc.	State of Nevada	NA	150 ^b	NA	Minimum
Estancia, NM	Torrance County Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	256	244	Minimum/Medium
Grants, NM	New Mexico Women's Correction Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of New Mexico	NA	200 ^b	183	All levels
Santa Fe, NM	Santa Fe Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Santa Fe County; U.S. Marshals Service	City of Santa Fe; City of Moriarty	201	182	All levels
Queens, NY	New York/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	100	100	Medium
Hinton, OK	Great Plains Correctional Facility	Correction Management Affiliates, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	NA	480	465	Medium
Central Falls, RI	Central Falls Detention Facility	Cornell/Cox Group	U.S. Marshals Service	NA	300	NA	Maximum
Chattanooga, TN	Silverdale Facilities	Corrections Corporation of America	Hamilton County	U.S. Marshals Service	414	414	Minimum
Clifton, TN	South Central Correctional Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Tennessee	NA	998	938	Medium
Mason, TN	West Tennessee Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	Washington, DC	416	382	All levels
Nashville, TN	Metro-Davidson County Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Davidson County	NA	870	500	All levels
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Interstate)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	360	355	Minimum/Medium
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Airport)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	376	376	Minimum/Medium
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Release Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^g	NA	500	500	Minimum
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concepts, Inc.	State of Texas ^h	NA	200 ^b	200	Minimum
Brownfield, TX	Brownfield Intermediate Sanction Facility	Concepts, Inc.	State of Texas ^h	NA	200	200	Minimum/Medium
Cleveland, TX	Cleveland Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas ^g	NA	500	500	Minimum
Eden, TX	Eden Detention Center	Eden Detention Center, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	499	565	Minimum/Medium
Fort Worth, TX	North Texas Intermediate Sanctions Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^h	NA	400	400	Minimum
Groesbeck, TX	Limestone County Detention Facility	Detention Services, Inc.	State of Texas	Immigration and Naturalization Service	500	491	Medium

See notes at end of table.

Date prisoners received	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
1984	Yes	Take-over	None
1/84	Will be sought	New construction	None
12/90	In progress	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	None
8/86	Yes	Take-over	None
10/89	No	Renovation	None
10/91	In progress	New construction	None
9/93	Will be sought	New construction	None
9/84	In progress	Take-over	None
3/92	Will be sought	New construction	388 beds
10/90	Yes	New construction	None
2/92	In progress	New construction	None
5/89	In progress	Renovation	None
2/91	In progress	Renovation	None
9/89	Yes	New construction	None
11/87	No	Renovation	250 beds, subject to appropriation
7/92	No	New construction	None
9/89	Yes	New construction	None
1/89	No	New construction	None
8/91	No	Renovation	None
3/91	No	New construction	None

Table 1.110

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1992--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Contractors		Plated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Houston, TX	Houston Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	State of Texas ^h	350	347	Minimum
Kyle, TX	Kyle Pre-Release Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^g	NA	500	500	Minimum
Laredo, TX	Laredo Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	258	206	Minimum
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Work Program Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of Lockhart	State of Texas ^h	500 ⁱ	NA	Minimum
Mineral Wells, TX	Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concepts, Inc.	State of Texas ^h	NA	1,800	784	Minimum
Newton County, TX	Newton County Detention Facility	Concepts, Inc.	State of Texas ^g	NA	544	544	Medium
San Antonio, TX	Central Texas Parole Violator Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^h	U.S. Marshals Service	623	615	Minimum/ Medium
Spur, TX	Dicken Detention Center	North American Corrections	State of Texas ^g	NA	150	150	Maximum
Sweetwater, TX	Sweetwater Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concepts, Inc.	State of Texas ^h	NA	200	200	Minimum
Tarrant County, TX	Tarrant County Community Correction Facility	Esmor, Inc.	Tarrant County	NA	320	300	Minimum
Venus, TX	Venus Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas ^g	NA	500	500	Minimum
Seattle, WA	Seattle Detention Center	Esmor, Inc.	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	103	102	Minimum/ Medium

Note: These data were collected through the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, University of Florida. Information was collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm in the United States. Data reflect the status of private correctional facilities as of December 1992.

^eUndetermined.

^fHouses State prisoners.

^gTexas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division.

^hTexas Department of Criminal Justice-Board of Pardons and Paroles.

ⁱEstimated.

^aParole division.

^bFemale inmates.

^cDepartment of Corrections.

^dAward pending.

Source: Charles W. Thomas and Suzanna L. Foard, "Private Adult Correctional Facility Census," Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, Gainesville: University of Florida, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Date prisoners received	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
6/86	Yes	New construction	None
6/89	Yes	New construction	None
3/85	No	New construction	None
1/93	Will be sought	New construction	None
7/89	No	Renovation	None
5/92	No	Take-over	None
1/89	No	Take-over	None
7/91	No	New construction	None
3/92	No	Take-over	None
2/92	In progress	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	None
7/89	Yes	Renovation	47 beds

Table 1.111

Drug interdiction activities in State and Federal correctional facilities

By type of activity and group targeted, June 29, 1990

Interdiction activity and group targeted	Federal confinement	State	
		Confinement	Community-based
Inmates at admission			
Verbal questioning	83.8 %	74.9 %	79.2 %
Patdown	87.5	77.7	71.2
Clothing exchange	87.5	59.0	26.0
Body cavity search	61.3	45.1	14.4
Other ^a	30.0	25.8	36.4
Inmates returning from temporary release			
Verbal questioning	72.5	66.5	68.0
Patdown	81.3	79.7	81.6
Clothing exchange	72.5	54.5	29.2
Body cavity search	63.8	47.6	20.4
Other ^a	35.0	30.9	36.8
Prison visitors			
Verbal questioning	97.5	78.7	82.4
Patdown	51.3	69.4	39.6
Belongings search	92.5	87.4	75.6
Body cavity search	27.5	22.4	5.2
Other	30.0	21.1	6.8
Prison staff^b			
No reported interdiction activity	17.5	23.4	42.0
Verbal questioning	53.8	43.3	45.2
Patdown	21.3	49.3	24.4
Other ^c	35.0	25.0	11.6
Number of facilities	80	957	250

Note: See Note, table 1.9. An addendum on drug control activities in State and Federal facilities was included for the first time in the 1990 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities.

^a "Other" includes such measures as visual search, drug testing, and a strip search that examines clothing and body surfaces.

^b For prison staff, interdiction activities are overlapping categories.

^c Includes such measures as drug testing, belongings search, and visual inspection.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134724 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 2; p. 3, Table 3; p. 4, Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 1.112

Correctional facilities testing for drugs and number of tests

By type of drug, July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990

Type of drug	Facilities		Tests	
	Number testing	Percent reporting positive tests	Number given	Percent positive
All facilities				
Amphetamines	513	32.6 %	256,946	0.9 %
Barbiturates	472	34.1	225,855	0.8
Cocaine	712	60.0	379,970	3.1
Heroin	454	38.3	283,281	1.2
LSD	275	9.8	137,362	0.6
Marijuana/hashish	764	79.7	396,993	5.6
Methadone	304	8.6	150,725	0.6
Methamphetamines	327	21.4	176,300	1.5
Unspecified drug	235	24.3	124,815	0.7
Other	162	60.5	83,608	1.4
Federal facilities				
Amphetamines	55	30.9	51,874	0.2
Barbiturates	54	33.3	51,274	0.1
Cocaine	59	59.3	55,393	0.4
Heroin	51	31.4	45,496	0.4
LSD	45	4.4	40,297	(a)
Marijuana/hashish	57	77.2	53,809	1.1
Methadone	48	6.3	43,338	(a)
Methamphetamines	54	24.1	49,191	0.1
Unspecified drug	42	14.3	39,225	0.1
Other	13	92.3	12,840	0.4
State facilities				
Amphetamines	458	32.8	205,072	1.1
Barbiturates	418	34.2	174,581	1.0
Cocaine	653	60.0	324,577	3.6
Heroin	403	39.2	237,785	1.3
LSD	230	10.9	97,065	0.8
Marijuana/hashish	707	79.9	343,184	6.3
Methadone	256	9.0	107,387	0.8
Methamphetamines	273	20.9	127,109	2.0
Unspecified drug	193	26.4	85,590	1.0
Other	149	57.7	70,768	1.6

Note: See Notes, tables 1.9 and 1.111. These data are for 61 Federal facilities and 776 State facilities that supplied data on all variables.

^a Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134724 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 1.113

Criteria for selection of inmates for drug interdiction activities

By interdiction activity, group selected, and type and security level of facility, June 29, 1990

Interdiction activity and group selected	Type and security level of facility						
	Federal confinement			State confinement			State Community-based
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	
Verbal questioning							
All inmates	63.6 %	75.7 %	93.8 %	67.3 %	63.4 %	61.4 %	67.2 %
Random groups	18.2	13.5	15.6	18.4	21.9	29.6	38.0
Suspected inmates	0.0	13.5	12.5	39.9	35.5	28.0	28.8
Patdown							
All inmates	72.7	86.5	81.3	74.0	78.7	79.1	58.8
Random groups	18.2	24.3	37.5	19.3	20.2	31.5	51.6
Suspected inmates	9.1	18.9	18.8	38.6	22.7	23.9	30.0
Clothing exchange							
All inmates	100.0	81.1	78.1	63.2	62.3	46.5	21.6
Random groups	0.0	13.5	15.6	12.1	10.9	15.2	18.4
Suspected inmates	9.1	8.1	9.4	35.4	17.8	15.2	16.0
Body cavity search							
All inmates	54.5	51.4	37.5	18.8	23.5	16.3	4.4
Random groups	0.0	5.4	12.5	6.3	7.4	8.2	9.6
Suspected inmates	27.3	29.7	18.8	53.4	37.2	31.5	14.8
Number of facilities	11	37	32	223	366	368	250

Note: See Notes, tables 1.9 and 1.111. Criteria for selection of inmates are arranged in overlapping categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134724 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 4, Table 7.

Table 1.114

Positive drug tests at State correctional facilities

By drug interdiction activity and group targeted, July 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990

Interdiction activity and group targeted	Number of individuals tested	Percent of positive tests for:				
		Amphetamines	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana	Methamphetamines
Inmates						
All types	101,924	1.4 %	1.2 %	0.6 %	4.6 %	0.6 %
Body cavity search and clothing exchange	17,444	0.5	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.0
Body cavity search	41,497	0.3	0.5	0.8	5.1	0.1
Clothing exchange	88,430	0.9	1.5	1.4	6.3	0.7
Verbal questioning and patdown	23,321	3.6	5.2	4.0	13.5	16.2
Patdown	17,111	(a)	0.5	0.2	3.9	0.1
Verbal questioning	2,377	0.1	1.1	0.4	4.8	0.2
Other	3,114	0.2	1.1	1.0	2.7	0.0
No reported interdiction activity	254	8.3	40.2	0.0	28.4	0.0
Visitors						
All types	55,414	1.8	0.8	0.7	3.8	0.5
Body cavity and belongings searches	23,835	6.0	2.6	2.9	4.4	12.0
Body cavity search	4,067	(a)	0.2	0.1	2.1	0.0
Belongings search	193,121	0.7	1.6	1.0	6.7	2.8
Verbal questioning and patdown	2,893	0.0	1.6	0.2	6.0	0.0
Patdown	4,899	0.2	0.4	0.2	9.9	0.0
Verbal questioning	8,757	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.2	0.1
Other	1,541	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0
No reported interdiction activity	1,345	0.4	7.4	0.0	8.3	0.0
Staff						
All types	26,002	3.3	1.0	0.9	5.4	0.9
Verbal questioning and patdown	60,065	1.0	1.2	0.6	5.5	0.6
Questioning	42,529	0.4	0.5	1.1	5.3	6.6
Patdown	62,209	0.3	1.2	0.6	6.6	(a)
Other	60,704	0.6	2.1	1.3	5.3	4.9
No reported interdiction activity	44,363	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.5	6.6

Note: See Notes, tables 1.9 and 1.111. Interdiction activities are mutually exclusive categories. "All types" for inmates and visitors includes body cavity search, clothing exchange or belongings search, patdown, and verbal questioning, and may include other interdictions. For staff, "all types" includes verbal questioning, patdown, and other interdiction. "Body cavity search and clothing exchange" and "body cavity and belongings searches" include both, and may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Body cavity search," "clothing exchange," and "belongings search" may include patdown, verbal questioning, and/or other. "Verbal questioning and patdown," "patdown," and "verbal questioning" may include other. "Other" does not include any of the above listed types of interdiction.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134724 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 9, Table 15.

Table 1.115

Capacity and enrollment in drug treatment/intervention programs

By type of intervention and type of facility, June 29, 1990

Type of treatment/ intervention program	Federal confinement		State confinement		State community-based	
	Capacity	Enrollment	Capacity	Enrollment	Capacity	Enrollment
Special residential unit within facility	525	356	9,338	7,432	166	15
Counseling	6,354	2,522	57,470	42,593	6,782	4,584
Education/awareness	9,554	5,634	46,114	32,427	5,839	3,512
Urine surveillance	14,500	10,770	48,375	37,646	8,120	6,349
Detoxification	152	21	5,197	2,864	250	109
Other	415	320	2,991	2,801	106	95
Number of facilities reporting	61	-	741	-	222	-

Note: See Notes, tables 1.9 and 1.111. The questionnaire requested data on maximum capacity possible for each treatment/intervention program, which sometimes resulted in the same place being counted more than once.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134724 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 11.

Table 1.116

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1992

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	Population on July 1, 1992	Number of staff
United States Penitentiaries (USP)						
Atlanta (GA)	1902	Administrative	Male	983	1,793	612
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	1,153	1,677	576
Lewisburg (PA)	1932	High	Male	868	1,474	644
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	1,099	1,725	493
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	440	332	397
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	792	1,491	491
Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)						
Ashland (KY)	1940	Medium	Male	585	956	391
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Medium	Male	705	901	266
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	683	936	287
Butner (NC)	1976	Minimum/Administrative	Male	488	778	457
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Male	604	1,020	330
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	882	1,416	514
Englewood (CO)	1940	Medium/Administrative	Male	448	828	355
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium	Male	713	1,082	339
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Low/Administrative	Male	1,065	1,293	380
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	744	1,158	352
La Tuna (TX) ^a	1932	Medium	Male	407	988	370
Lompoc (CA)	1970	Low	Male	507	900	209
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	453	527	234
Marianna (FL)	1988	Medium; High	Male; Female	803	1,294	397
MCKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	756	1,050	346
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	813	1,190	326
Milan (MI)	1933	Low	Male	996	1,464	397
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	717	742	220
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	760	1,299	305
Otisville (NY)	1980	Administrative	Male	667	1,008	347
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	588	945	370
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Medium	Male	708	1,110	382
Phoenix (AZ)	1985	Medium	Male	586	1,305	400
Pleasanton (CA) ^b	1974	Administrative	Female	630	916	285
Play Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	780	1,048	331
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	269	551	207
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	529	878	280
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Medium	Male	728	982	340
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low	Male	844	1,061	291
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium	Male	756	1,275	352
Tallahadega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	692	945	344
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930's	Low	Male	731	1,347	300
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	464	1,242	392
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Medium	Male	623	1,019	340
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Medium	Male	623	1,014	320
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium/Administrative	Male/Both	306	824	263

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.116

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1992--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	Population on July 1, 1992	Number of staff
Federal Prison Camps (FPC)						
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	1,019	844	268
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	619	962	217
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	328	547	137
Bryan (TX)	1988	Minimum	Female	755	548	98
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	739	622	142
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	524	747	156
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	135	312	95
Homestead (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	75	142	62
Maxwell (AL)	1930	Minimum	Male	708	807	145
Millington (TN)	1990	Minimum	Male	260	339	88
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	220	383	77
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	200	313	105
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	512	534	121
Tyndall (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	72	141	52
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	428	460	130
Satellite Camps^c						
Ashland (KY)	1990	Minimum	Male	260	275	NA
Atlanta (GA)	1984	Minimum	Male	436	433	NA
Big Spring (TX)	1992	Minimum	Male	48	168	NA
Bryan (TX) ^d	1992	Minimum	Female	100	NA	NA
Butner (NC)	1991	Minimum	Male	262	202	NA
Danbury (CT)	1982	Minimum	Female	123	176	NA
El Reno (OK)	1980	Minimum	Male	144	195	NA
Englewood (CO)	1990	Minimum/Administrative	Male	46	91	NA
Fairton (NJ)	1992	Minimum	Male	80	34	NA
Jesup (GA)	1989	Minimum	Male	396	375	NA
La Tuna (TX) ^a	1978	Minimum	Male	176	338	NA
Leavenworth (KS)	1960	Minimum	Male	322	307	NA
Lewisburg (PA) ^e	1991	Minimum	Male	179	199	NA
Lompoc (CA) ^f	1992	Minimum	Male	206	234	NA
Marianna (FL)	1988	Minimum	Female	230	290	NA
Marion (IL)	1971	Minimum	Male	273	266	NA
McKean (PA)	1989	Minimum	Male	222	250	NA
Oxford (WI)	1985	Minimum	Male	106	161	NA
Petersburg (VA)	1978	Minimum	Male	184	262	NA
Phoenix (AZ)	1989	Minimum	Female	218	235	NA
Pleasanton (CA)	1990	Minimum	Male	182	190	NA
Schuykill (PA)	1991	Minimum	Male	222	282	NA
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Minimum	Male	338	457	NA
Talladega (AL)	1989	Minimum	Male	260	228	NA
Terre Haute (IN)	1960	Minimum	Male	296	335	NA
Texarkana (TX)	1981	Minimum	Male	157	234	NA
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Minimum	Male	157	285	NA
Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)						
Carville (LA) ^g	1991	Minimum/Low	Male	150	347	159
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	431	648	253
Lexington (KY) ^g	1974	Administrative	Female	1,205	1,832	530
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	729	971	310
Miami (FL)	1976 ^h	Administrative	Male	580	1,269	356
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	541	899	320
Oakdale (LA) ⁱ	1990	Administrative	Male	507	630	305
Rochester (MN) ^g	1985	Administrative	Both	711	827	506
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	684	1,143	297
Springfield (MO) ^j	1933	Administrative	Male	1,053	1,015	743

^a Located on the New Mexico-Texas border.^b Federal Correctional Institution/Federal Detention Center (FCI/FDC).^c Satellite Camps are FPCs that are adjacent to the main facility at a particular site. Figures for number of staff are included in the main facility entry.^d The satellite facility at FPC Bryan is an Intensive Confinement Center (ICC) not a camp. It opened in July 1992, so population figures as of July 1, 1992 are not applicable.^e There are two satellite facilities at USP Lewisburg. One is a 350-bed minimum-security satellite camp for male offenders, which has a target completion date of late 1992. The other is a 192-bed ICC for minimum-security male offenders, which opened in 1991.^f The satellite camp is adjacent to USP Lompoc.^g Federal Medical Center (FMC).^h Miami opened in 1975 as a facility for young adult offenders, was converted in 1976 to a FCI, and changed to MCC Miami in 1982.ⁱ Federal Detention Center (FDC).^j Medical Center for Federal Prisoners (MCFP).Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Facilities 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 11-46. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.117

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff

By race and ethnicity, 1992

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^a	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,846	100.0 %	17,013	100.0 %	4,268	100.0 %	2,040	100.0 %	525	100.0 %
Sex										
Male	17,386	72.9	12,609	74.1	2,768	64.9	1,625	79.7	384	73.1
Female	6,460	27.1	4,404	25.9	1,500	35.1	415	20.3	141	26.9
Age										
Less than 18 years	3	(b)	1	(b)	2	(b)	0	X	0	X
18 to 24 years	990	4.2	719	4.2	165	3.9	78	3.8	28	5.3
25 to 29 years	4,763	20.0	3,340	19.6	936	21.9	422	20.7	65	12.4
30 to 34 years	6,365	26.7	4,290	25.2	1,315	30.8	632	31.0	128	24.4
35 to 39 years	5,632	23.6	4,048	23.8	966	22.6	484	23.7	134	25.5
40 to 44 years	3,241	13.6	2,397	14.1	507	11.9	248	12.2	89	17.0
45 to 49 years	1,856	7.8	1,492	8.8	217	5.1	104	5.1	43	8.2
50 to 55 years	602	2.5	451	2.7	91	2.1	40	2.0	20	3.8
56 years and older	394	1.7	275	1.6	69	1.6	32	1.6	18	3.4
Education										
High school	7,489	31.4	5,477	32.2	1,229	28.8	664	32.5	119	22.7
Technical school	1,332	5.6	1,034	6.1	208	4.9	72	3.5	18	3.4
Some college	7,411	31.1	5,159	30.3	1,361	31.9	759	37.2	132	25.1
College degree	4,718	19.8	3,342	19.6	1,027	24.1	252	12.4	97	18.5
Some graduate school	801	3.4	603	3.5	138	3.2	47	2.3	13	2.5
Professional degree	445	1.9	192	1.1	59	1.4	117	5.7	77	14.7
Master's degree	1,322	5.5	964	5.7	223	5.2	91	4.5	44	8.4
Ph.D. degree	328	1.4	242	1.4	23	0.5	38	1.9	25	4.8

Note: These data refer to staff who are in current pay status and exclude staff who are on leave without pay.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 45, 47.

^aIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^bValue too small to display.

Table 1.118

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers

By race and ethnicity, 1992

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^a	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,217	100.0 %	6,058	100.0 %	2,052	100.0 %	974	100.0 %	133	100.0 %
Sex										
Male	8,160	88.5	5,479	90.4	1,662	81.0	901	92.5	118	88.7
Female	1,057	11.5	579	9.6	390	19.0	73	7.5	15	11.3
Age										
18 to 24 years	431	4.7	320	5.3	62	3.0	40	4.1	9	6.8
25 to 29 years	2,566	27.8	1,698	28.0	568	27.7	277	28.4	23	17.3
30 to 34 years	2,886	31.3	1,788	29.5	710	34.6	348	35.7	40	30.1
35 to 39 years	2,005	21.8	1,344	22.2	422	20.6	206	21.1	33	24.8
40 to 44 years	846	9.2	581	9.6	175	8.5	71	7.3	19	14.3
45 to 49 years	341	3.7	247	4.1	68	3.3	19	2.0	7	5.3
50 to 55 years	71	0.8	47	0.8	23	1.1	1	0.1	0	X
56 years and older	71	0.8	33	0.5	24	1.2	12	1.2	2	1.5
Education										
High school	3,834	41.6	2,603	43.0	764	37.2	414	42.5	53	39.8
Technical school	452	4.9	318	5.2	88	4.3	41	4.2	5	3.8
Some college	3,234	35.1	2,066	34.1	703	34.3	409	42.0	56	42.1
College degree	1,477	16.0	938	15.5	428	20.9	93	9.5	18	13.5
Some graduate school	126	1.4	85	1.4	31	1.5	10	1.0	0	X
Professional degree	15	0.2	8	0.1	6	0.3	1	0.1	0	X
Master's degree	79	0.9	40	0.7	32	1.6	6	0.6	1	0.8

Note: See Note, table 1.117.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 58, 60.

^aIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

Table 1.119

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff

By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1992

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^a	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	23,846	100.0 %	17,013	100.0 %	4,268	100.0 %	2,040	100.0 %	525	100.0 %
Region										
Male	17,386	72.9	12,609	74.1	2,768	64.9	1,625	79.7	384	73.1
Central Office/Glynco ^b	846	3.5	685	4.0	103	2.4	30	1.5	28	5.3
North East	2,968	12.4	2,446	14.4	294	6.9	180	8.8	48	9.1
North Central	2,961	12.4	2,501	14.7	276	6.5	139	6.8	45	8.6
Mid-Atlantic	2,756	11.6	2,207	13.0	443	10.4	75	3.7	31	5.9
South East	2,247	9.4	1,319	7.8	614	14.4	275	13.5	39	7.4
South Central	3,057	12.8	1,883	11.1	570	13.4	535	26.2	69	13.1
West	2,551	10.7	1,568	9.2	468	11.0	391	19.2	124	23.6
Female	6,460	27.1	4,404	25.9	1,500	35.1	415	20.3	141	26.9
Central Office/Glynco ^b	765	3.2	455	2.7	283	6.6	18	0.9	9	1.7
North East	839	3.5	626	3.7	149	3.5	45	2.2	19	3.6
North Central	1,069	4.5	924	5.4	96	2.2	35	1.7	14	2.7
Mid-Atlantic	995	4.2	746	4.4	219	5.1	22	1.1	8	1.5
South East	787	3.3	436	2.6	283	6.6	56	2.7	12	2.3
South Central	1,108	4.6	665	3.9	274	6.4	141	6.9	28	5.3
West	897	3.8	552	3.2	196	4.6	98	4.8	51	9.7
Length of employment										
Male	17,386	72.9	12,609	74.1	2,768	64.9	1,625	79.7	384	73.1
Less than 1 year	1,832	7.7	1,238	7.3	301	7.1	242	11.9	51	9.7
1 to 2 years	4,513	18.9	3,091	18.2	746	17.5	560	27.5	116	22.1
3 to 4 years	3,156	13.2	2,282	13.4	529	12.4	267	13.1	78	14.9
5 to 9 years	3,577	15.0	2,658	15.6	577	13.5	265	13.0	77	14.7
10 to 14 years	1,970	8.3	1,489	8.8	294	6.9	161	7.9	26	5.0
15 to 19 years	1,662	7.0	1,276	7.5	252	5.9	112	5.5	22	4.2
20 years or more	676	2.8	575	3.4	69	1.6	18	0.9	14	2.7
Female	6,460	27.1	4,404	25.9	1,500	35.1	415	20.3	141	26.9
Less than 1 year	923	3.9	667	3.9	169	4.0	60	2.9	27	5.1
1 to 2 years	2,089	8.8	1,356	8.0	519	12.2	157	7.7	57	10.9
3 to 4 years	1,315	5.5	867	5.1	314	7.4	98	4.8	36	6.9
5 to 9 years	1,213	5.1	846	5.0	301	7.1	52	2.5	14	2.7
10 to 14 years	542	2.3	399	2.3	116	2.7	24	1.2	3	0.6
15 to 19 years	279	1.2	198	1.2	58	1.4	20	1.0	3	0.6
20 years or more	99	0.4	71	0.4	23	0.5	4	0.2	1	0.2

Note: See Note, table 1.117.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 52, 53.^aIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^bCentral Office is located in Washington, DC. Glynco refers to employees at the Federal Training Center in Glynco, Georgia.

Table 1.120

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers

By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1992

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,217	100.0 %	6,058	100.0 %	2,052	100.0 %	974	100.0 %	133	100.0 %
Region										
Male	8,160	88.5	5,479	90.4	1,662	81.0	901	92.5	118	88.7
North East	1,477	16.0	1,166	19.2	188	9.2	109	11.2	14	10.5
North Central	1,495	16.2	1,222	20.2	165	8.0	92	9.4	16	12.0
Mid-Atlantic	1,262	13.7	957	15.8	263	12.8	37	3.8	5	3.8
South East	1,126	12.2	566	9.3	390	19.0	157	16.1	13	9.8
South Central	1,520	16.5	850	14.0	352	17.2	290	29.8	28	21.1
West	1,280	13.9	718	11.9	304	14.8	216	22.2	42	31.6
Female	1,057	11.5	579	9.6	390	19.0	73	7.5	15	11.3
North East	145	1.6	99	1.6	32	1.6	9	0.9 ^b	5	3.8
North Central	132	1.4	99	1.6	24	1.2	9	0.9	0	X
Mid-Atlantic	188	2.0	113	1.9	71	3.5	4	0.4	0	X
South East	167	1.8	73	1.2	90	4.4	3	0.3	1	0.8
South Central	217	2.4	95	1.6	88	4.3	28	2.9	6	4.5
West	208	2.3	100	1.7	85	4.1	20	2.1	3	2.3
Length of employment										
Male	8,160	88.5	5,479	90.4	1,662	81.0	901	92.5	118	88.7
Less than 1 year	1,079	11.7	676	11.2	219	10.7	171	17.6	13	9.8
1 to 2 years	2,877	31.2	1,880	31.0	578	28.2	390	39.0	39	29.3
3 to 4 years	1,614	17.5	1,118	18.5	321	15.6	150	15.4	25	18.8
5 to 9 years	1,436	15.6	1,015	16.8	297	14.5	107	11.0	17	12.8
10 to 14 years	662	7.2	448	7.4	137	6.7	62	6.4	15	11.3
15 to 19 years	368	4.0	242	4.0	93	4.5	28	2.9	5	3.8
20 years or more	124	1.3	100	1.7	17	0.8	3	0.3	4	3.0
Female	1,057	11.5	579	9.6	390	19.0	73	7.5	15	11.3
Less than 1 year	177	1.9	112	1.8	52	2.5	10	1.0	3	2.3
1 to 2 years	388	4.2	209	3.4	139	6.8	34	3.5	6	4.5
3 to 4 years	223	2.4	111	1.8	96	4.7	13	1.3	3	2.3
5 to 9 years	174	1.9	87	1.4	74	3.6	10	1.0	3	2.3
10 to 14 years	52	0.6	34	0.6	16	0.8	2	0.2	0	X
15 to 19 years	41	0.4	24	0.4	13	0.6	4	0.4	0	X
20 years or more	2	(b)	2	(b)	0	X	0	X	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.117.

^aIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^bValue too small to display.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 65, 66.

Table 1.121

Furlough activity in State and Federal correctional agencies

By jurisdiction, United States, 1990

Jurisdiction	Number granted in 1990	Number of inmates involved	Furloughs completed successfully	Furloughs revoked	Number revoked for commission of a new crime	Number revoked for rules infraction
Alabama	1,869	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	112	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	1,309	189	1,308	1	1	0
Connecticut	14,529	3,398 ^a	14,288	241	29	241
Delaware	483	103	483	0	X	X
District of Columbia	12,984	334	95 %	3.3 %	--	1.2 %
Florida	96,745	NA	96,714	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	316	NA	315	1	0	1
Hawaii	3,222	350	3,093	129	10	129
Idaho	589 ^b	138	482	3	0	3
Illinois	13,785 ^c	13,785 ^c	13,785	0	0	0
Iowa	268	150	250 ^d	1	0	15 ^d
Kansas	875	310	870 ^d	1	0	1
Kentucky	975	566	NA	NA	4	NA
Maine	2,636	NA	2,616	20	3	17
Maryland	1,000 ^d	200	950	50	0	50
Massachusetts	1,423	438	1,402	21	0	21
Michigan	60	60	60	0	X	X
Minnesota	741	438	725	16	1	15
Mississippi	2,134	NA	2,103	1 %	NA	NA
Missouri	664	NA	661	NA	NA	NA
Montana	59	58 ^d	55	3	3	0
Nevada	20 ^d	20 ^d	20 ^d	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	2,863	2,239	2,845	16	5	18
New York	16,939	16,939	98 %	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	159	159	158	1	0	1
Oklahoma	23,031 ^e	NA	22,950	NA	81	NA
Oregon	1,745	1,745	--	313	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	3,250	1,050	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	5,451	230	5,374	77	9	68
South Carolina	687	256	672	15	3	12
South Dakota	1,006	NA	1,000 ^d	10 ^d	0	5 ^d
Texas	1,537	1,537 ^d	1,506	31	17	14
Utah	5,460 ^d	1,000 ^d	5,440 ^d	20 ^d	0	20 ^d
Virginia	89	89	89	0	0	0
Washington	380	NA	380	0	0	0
West Virginia	5,928 ^d	325	5,335	593	--	558
Wisconsin	24	24	90%-95 %	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	368	308	368	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,245	3,657	5,240	5	2	3

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the District of Columbia. Alaska, Ohio, and Vermont did not respond to the survey. California, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Tennessee reported having a furlough program, however, detailed data were not available. Colorado, Indiana, and New Hampshire no longer grant furloughs.

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.

^aWork/educational releases.

^b51 furloughs; 538 passes.

^c13,189 medical furloughs; 596 funeral/critical illness furloughs.

^dApproximately.

^eDoes not include passes requiring security escort.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, December 1991), pp. 11,12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.122

Furlough programs for life-term inmates

By jurisdiction, 1990

System	Eligibility requirements
Arkansas	All lifers who have achieved Trusty Status, A or B, and maintained that status for not less than 1 year may be eligible for meritorious furlough.
Connecticut	Must be classified custody level; no warrants; must be sentenced; disciplinary-free for 6 months; must have verified reason for furlough; must have completed 30 days or 10 percent of sentence, whichever is greater.
District of Columbia	Must serve at least 1 year.
Florida	Must serve at least 5 calendar years.
Georgia	Must serve 5 years; not serving for an assaultive offense.
Hawaii	Must be sentenced to life with parole; must serve up to the 18 months preceding their tentative parole date and are minimum or community custody.
Illinois	If a family member has a funeral or is critically ill and the inmate or inmate's family is able to pay for the trip; if the inmate needs medical attention that the facility cannot provide.
Kansas	Must serve a minimum of 15 years and have seen the Parole Board.
Kentucky	Must have met Parole Board and be within 2 years of new parole eligibility date.
Maryland	Must serve a minimum of 11 1/2 years; on pre-release security for at least 8 weeks; be within 12 months of parole hearing, mandatory release date, Mutual Agreement Program release, or delayed parole release date; 30 consecutive calendar days active work release, 90 consecutive calendar days on institutional assignment or combination of the two.
Massachusetts	Inmates serving life sentences for murder in the first degree are not allowed furloughs; however those serving life sentences for murder in the second degree are required to serve 12 years from the effective date of sentence.
Missouri	Must be within 18 months of release.
Montana	Must have been approved for parole (length of time served is not a stipulation).
Nebraska	Inmates serving minimum life to maximum life are not eligible for minimum custody (required for medical/emergency/program furloughs) until they have served a minimum of 10 calendar years and have a record free of misconducts for the previous 3 years for promotion to community custody, they must serve a minimum of 10 calendar years, receive a sentence commutation to a definite term of years by the Board of Pardons, and have a record free of misconducts for the previous 3 years.
Nevada	Must meet minimum custody criteria.
New Hampshire	Must be within 4 months of parole eligibility date.
New Mexico	Must serve 29 years.
New York	Must be within 24 months of parole eligibility date.
North Carolina	Must be in level III of minimum custody and the time varies from 7 to 17 years.
Oklahoma	Emergency and health passes.
Rhode Island	Must serve 13 years.
South Carolina	7 years 6 months and be in "AA" custody for 1 year (inmates committed for life without parole are ineligible).
Texas	Must be within 1 year of parole eligibility date.
Virginia	No time limit.
Wisconsin	Must have attained parole eligibility.
Wyoming	Must have their sentence commuted and be within 6 months of release.

Note: See Note, table 1.121. States not listed in the table do not allow furloughs for life-term inmates. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Prisons no longer allows furloughs for life-term inmates.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, December 1991), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.123

Financial assistance for inmates at release

By jurisdiction, 1990

Jurisdiction	Department provides gate pay	Amount of gate pay; how paid	Inmate savings mandated?	Clothing provided on release	Bus tickets, transportation provided to
Alabama	Yes	\$10 (less than 5 years served); over 5 years \$2 each additional year; by check for supervised intensive restitution release, cash on release from institution	No	Work clothes	County or city where sentenced or where they report for parole/probation
Alaska	Yes	\$150; check	Yes, percent after mandatory deductions for their use at release.	Coat or jacket only in cold weather	County or city where arrested or equivalent cost to city of choice
Arizona	Yes	\$50; check	No	Work clothes; coat or jacket only in cold weather	Location of choice within the State
Arkansas	Yes	\$50 (unless there is an administrative need); check	No	Coat or jacket only in cold weather; change of clothes, optional	Place of residence
California	Yes	\$200; check or voucher	No	None, inmates must have own clothes or purchase them at time of release/parole	County where sentenced
Colorado	Yes	\$100; check	No	Suit/dress; coat or jacket only in cold weather	Location of choice within the State, via bus
Connecticut	Yes (after 12 months consecutive incarceration)	\$75; cash	No	None, unless inmate has none	None provided
Delaware	Yes	\$50; check	No	Work clothes; coat or jacket only in cold weather	Location of choice
District of Columbia	Yes	\$50 (gratuity)	No	NA	None provided
Florida	Yes	\$100; check	Yes; only those on work release	None (can buy with \$100 gratuity)	Home town unless other destination required or approved
Hawaii	No	X	Yes; 50 percent for their use at release	None	None provided
Idaho	No	X	No	Change of clothes only if the inmate has no personal clothing	None provided
Illinois	Yes	Up to \$100 plus transportation; cash	No	Work clothes, suit/dress; coat or jacket only in cold weather	Location of choice (based on parole plan)
Indiana	Yes	\$75; check	No	Optional; coat or jacket only in cold weather	Location of choice
Iowa	Yes	\$100 for parole, \$50 for work release, none to release via relapse program; check, but will provide up to \$15 cash	No	Work clothes; coat or jacket depending on the season	County or city where sentenced or to state border if going out of state, or none if picked up
Kansas	Yes (except those employed in private businesses operating within the facilities)	\$100; check	Yes, minimum of 10 percent of gross earnings less room/board, transportation and debt/dependent (\$500 minimum total) for their use at release	Work clothes; coat or jacket if dictated by weather	Place of parole or conditional release
Kentucky	Yes	\$50; check	No	Optional	Location of choice, within the State

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.123

Financial assistance for inmates at release

By jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Department provides gate pay	Amount of gate pay; how paid	Inmate savings mandated?	Clothing provided on release	Bus tickets, transportation provided to
Louisiana	Yes, only in indigent cases	\$10; cash	Yes; 50 percent for education, savings bonds, court order, etc. or at release	Suit/dress	Location of choice within the State for indigents only
Maine	Yes (if less than \$50 in account in the last 30 days)	\$50; cash	Yes (work release only), no set amount	Suitable street clothes based on weather conditions; department will supplement inmates own clothing	County or city where sentenced
Maryland	Yes (only if indigent)	\$25; cash	Yes; one-third placed in reserve account until balance reaches \$25	None, indigents keep State issued clothing	To the local bus station
Massachusetts	Yes (if less than \$50 in savings)	Up to \$50; check	Yes; 50 percent of wages for use at release	In extremely rare cases where an inmate owns no change of clothing; a few pairs of socks, underwear, pants, shirts and winter coat (if needed)	If inmate has no means of transportation, the facility may transport to the nearest bus stop or train station
Michigan	Yes	Up to \$75; cash	No	Work pants/slacks and shirt/top; coat or jacket only in cold weather (if needed)	County or city where sentenced or home town within State
Minnesota	Yes	\$100; check	Yes; 50 percent of wages until \$100 is saved	Casual clothing; coat or jacket only in cold weather	None provided
Mississippi	Yes	Depends on time served; check/cash	Prisoners do not receive wages	Work clothes; coat or jacket only in cold weather	County or city where sentenced
Missouri	No (not funded)	Maximum of \$50 (if funded) to bring personal balance up to \$100; cash	Yes; 25 percent of gross (work release only)	Optional	County or city where sentenced
Montana	Yes	\$100; check	Yes; 20 percent of wages for use at release	None	None provided
Nebraska	Yes	\$100; check	No; employees of private prison industry have choice of sending family support or mandatory savings	New jeans, shirt, shoes; underwear (if needed); coat or jacket only in cold weather	One-way bus ticket limited to contiguous U.S.
Nevada	Yes	Varies; check	Depends on the earning rate for use at release	If they have none, a set is provided	Home town
New Hampshire	Yes	Maximum of \$100; cash	No	Work clothes; coat or jacket only in cold weather	None provided
New Jersey	Yes	Amount varies; check	No	Work clothes	Home town
New Mexico	Yes	\$25 (for food)	Yes; 20 percent of pay for use at release	Appropriate clothing	County or city where sentenced or paroled
New York	Yes	\$40; check	No	Work clothes (if requested); suit or dress; all State issued clothing; coat or jacket only in cold weather (inmates may waive parole issue in writing and wear own personal clothes)	County or city where sentenced or home town

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.123

Financial assistance for inmates at release

By jurisdiction, 1990-Continued

Jurisdiction	Department provides gate pay	Amount of gate pay; how paid	Inmate savings mandated?	Clothing provided on release	Bus tickets, transportation provided to
North Carolina	Yes (if served 2 years or more)	\$45; check/cash	No	Optional	County or city where sentenced
North Dakota	No	X	Yes; \$150 for use at release	None; referred to Salvation Army if needed	Home town
Ohio	Yes	\$75; cash	No	Shirt, slacks, jacket	Location of choice via bus
Oklahoma	Yes	\$50 minimum (if less than \$50 in savings); check	Yes; 20 percent of wages for use at release	None	Location of choice within the State
Oregon	No	If indigent can apply for 1 month rent, food, etc. (subsidy)	No	Pants, shirt, shoes; coat only in cold weather	County or city where sentenced with exception of family or job in another county
Pennsylvania	Yes	\$10 (if less than \$50 in account); cash	No (inmates may lose eligibility for gratuity and transportation if they deliberately run down their account shortly before release)	Optional; coat or jacket only in cold weather	Location of choice within State to those with less than \$50 in their account
Rhode Island	No	X	Yes; 25 percent of earnings for use at release	None	None provided unless indigent
South Carolina	No	X	No	None	Location of choice
South Dakota	Yes	\$50; check	Yes; 25 percent up to \$50 and 50 percent of gross pay from private sector prison industry for use at release or other approved purposes	Work clothes; coat or jacket only in cold weather	County or city where sentenced
Tennessee	Yes	\$30 or \$75 (if full amount of time is served)	No	Optional	County or city where sentenced
Texas	Yes	\$200; check	No (inmates are not paid for their work)	Shirt, pants, shoes and socks; coat in winter	None
Utah	Yes	\$100; check	No	None, unless destitute	None
Vermont	Yes (on a case by case basis)	Up to \$100; check	No	None	None
Virginia	Yes	\$25; cash (usually)	Yes; A portion of wages is withheld until the minimum of \$25 is saved; savings not mandated thereafter	Optional	Location of parole plan within State
Washington	Yes	\$100 (may be reduced based on inmate's account balance); cash	No	Optional	Location of choice within State
West Virginia	Yes	Cost of one-way transportation; check	10 percent retention account for use at release	Only in cases of dire need, as substantiated by the Warden or Superintendent	County or city where sentenced

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.123

Financial assistance for inmates at release

By jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Department provides gate pay	Amount of gate pay; how paid	Inmate savings mandated?	Clothing provided on release	Bus tickets, transportation provided to
Wisconsin	No	X	15 percent of wages after deduction for victim/witness surcharge; for use at release or for costs associated with release; exceptions apply to work release	In cases where no personal clothing or family resources, institution social workers would make arrangements for purchase from low-cost sources	Location of choice within State to community for supervision; if out-of-State inmate is responsible for transportation costs and department pays for transportation to airport, bus terminal, etc.
Wyoming	Yes	\$35 (Women's Center) Meals, 48 hour transportation (Men's Prison); check	No	Work clothes; coat or jacket only for cold weather	Location of choice (Women's Center); Home town (Men's Prison)
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Yes	Up to \$500 as determined by the availability of personal and community resources or more in certain circumstances; cash	No; however inmates are encouraged to save funds for release from industrial and performance pay	Release clothing appropriate for the time of year and geographical destination; work when requested; adequate job search clothing to those transferring to a community corrections center	Location of conviction, legal residence within the U.S. or to other such place as authorized or approved

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Georgia did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, August 1991), pp. 12-15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.124

Statutory provisions related to capital offenses

By jurisdiction, 1991

	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
Alabama	Murder during kidnaping, robbery, rape, sodomy, burglary, sexual assault, or arson; murder of a peace officer, correctional officer, or a public official; murder while under a life sentence; murder for pecuniary gain or contract murder; aircraft piracy; murder by a defendant with a previous murder conviction; murder of a witness to a crime.	16
Arizona	First-degree murder.	None specified
Arkansas	Felony murder; arson causing death; intentional murder of a law enforcement officer, murder of prison, jail, court or correctional personnel, or military personnel acting in the line of duty; multiple murders; intentional murder of public officeholder or candidate; intentional murder while under life sentence; contract murder.	14 ^a
California	Treason; homicide by a prisoner serving a life term; first-degree murder with special circumstances; train wrecking; perjury causing execution.	18
Colorado	First-degree murder; kidnaping with death of victim; felony murder.	18
Connecticut	Murder of a public safety or correctional officer; murder for pecuniary gain; murder in the course of a felony; murder by a defendant with a previous conviction for intentional murder; murder while under a life sentence; murder during a kidnaping; illegal sale of cocaine, methadone, or heroin to a person who dies from using these drugs; murder during first-degree sexual assault; multiple murders.	18 ^b
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances.	None specified
Florida	First-degree murder.	None specified
Georgia	Murder; kidnaping with bodily injury when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason; kidnaping for ransom when the victim dies.	17
Idaho	First-degree murder; aggravated kidnaping.	None specified
Illinois	Murder accompanied by at least one of 11 aggravating factors.	18
Indiana	Murder accompanied by at least one of 12 aggravating circumstances.	16
Kentucky	Aggravated murder; kidnaping when victim is killed.	16
Louisiana	First-degree murder; treason.	16
Maryland	First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony.	18
Mississippi	Murder of a peace officer or correctional officer; murder while under life sentence; murder by bomb or explosive; contract murder; murder committed during specific felonies (rape, burglary, kidnaping, arson, robbery, sexual battery, unnatural intercourse with a child, non-consensual unnatural intercourse); murder of an elected official; capital rape ^d ; aircraft piracy; treason.	13 ^c
Missouri	First-degree murder.	16
Montana	Deliberate homicide; aggravated kidnaping when the victim or rescuer dies; attempted deliberate homicide, aggravated assault, or aggravated kidnaping by a State prison inmate with a prior conviction for deliberate homicide or who has been previously declared a persistent felony offender.	None specified
Nebraska	First-degree murder.	18
Nevada	First-degree murder.	16
New Hampshire	Contract murder; murder of a law enforcement officer; murder of a kidnaping victim; killing another after being sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.	17
New Jersey	Purposeful or knowing murder; contract murder.	18
New Mexico	First-degree murder; felony murder with aggravating circumstances.	18
North Carolina	First-degree murder.	17 ^e
Ohio	Assassination; contract murder; murder during escape; murder while in a correctional facility; murder after conviction for a prior purposeful killing or prior attempted murder; murder of a peace officer; murder arising from specified felonies (rape, kidnaping, arson, robbery, burglary); murder of a witness to prevent testimony in a criminal proceeding or in retaliation.	18

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.124

Statutory provisions related to capital offenses

By jurisdiction, 1991--Continued

	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
Oklahoma	Murder with malice aforethought; murder arising from specified felonies (forcible rape, robbery with a dangerous weapon, kidnaping, escape from lawful custody, first-degree burglary, arson); murder when the victim is a child who has been injured, tortured, or maimed.	16
Oregon	Aggravated murder.	18
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder.	None specified
South Carolina	Murder with statutory aggravating circumstances.	None specified
South Dakota	First-degree murder; kidnaping with gross permanent physical injury inflicted on the victim; felony murder.	10 ^f
Tennessee	First-degree murder.	18
Texas	Murder of a public safety officer, fireman, or correctional employee; murder during the commission of specified felonies (kidnaping, burglary, robbery, aggravated rape, arson); murder for remuneration; multiple murders; murder during prison escape; murder by a State prison inmate.	17
Utah	Aggravated murder.	14
Virginia	Murder during commission or attempts to commit specified felonies (abduction, armed robbery, rape, sodomy); contract murder; murder by a prisoner while in custody; murder of a law enforcement officer; multiple murders; murder of a child under age 12 during an abduction; murder arising from drug violations.	15
Washington	Aggravated first-degree premeditated murder.	None specified
Wyoming	First-degree murder including felony murder.	16
Federal system	First-degree murder; murder while a member of the Armed Forces; retaliatory murder of a member of the immediate family of law enforcement officials; murder of a member of Congress, an important executive official, or a Supreme Court Justice; destruction of aircraft, motor vehicles, or related facilities resulting in death; destruction of government property resulting in death; mailing of injurious articles with the intent to kill or resulting in death; assassination or kidnaping resulting in the death of the President or Vice President; willful wrecking of a train resulting in death; bank-robbery-related murder or kidnaping; treason; murder of Federal judges and officers; espionage; espionage by a member of the Armed Forces; death resulting from aircraft hijacking; witness tampering where death results; any person engaging in or working in furtherance of a continuing criminal enterprise, or any person engaging in an offense punishable under section 841(b)(1)(A) or section 960(b)(1) who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of an individual and such killing results, and any person, during the commission of, in furtherance of, or while attempting to avoid apprehension, prosecution or service of a prison sentence for, a felony violation of this subchapter or subchapter II of this chapter who intentionally kills or counsels, commands, induces, procures, or causes the intentional killing of any Federal, State, or local law enforcement officer engaged in, or on account of, the performance of such officer's official duties and such killing results.	18

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1991. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. The following States do not have statutory provisions for sentences of death: Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

^aSee Arkansas Code Ann. 9-27-318(b)(1) (Repl. 1991).

^bSee Conn. Gen. Stat. 53a-46a(g)(1).

^cMinimum age defined by statute is 13, but effective age is 16 based on interpretation of U.S. Supreme Court decisions by the State attorney general's office.

^dCapital rape is the forcible rape of a child under the age of 14 by a person age 18 or older.

^eAge required is 17 unless the murderer was incarcerated for murder when a subsequent murder occurred; the age then may be 14.

^fAge 10, but only after a transfer hearing to try a juvenile as an adult.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136946 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.125

Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1992

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 ^b	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	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No ^c
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Paroles	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections ^b	Yes	12	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections ^b	Yes	5	No ^c
Kansas	Parole Board	Department of Corrections ^b	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Public Safety and Corrections	Yes	7	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	6	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	10	Yes
Minnesota	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release ^b	Department of Corrections	No	4	No ^e
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections and Human Services	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole ^b	Department of Correctional Services ^b	Yes	5	Yes
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	6	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections ^b	Yes	5	No
New Jersey	Parole Board	Department of Corrections, 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 Authority	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	No	9 ^f	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections ^b	Yes	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision	Department of Corrections	Yes	4	Yes
Pennsylvania	Board of Probation and Parole ^b 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	Department of Corrections	Yes	6	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 ^h	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	4	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Division of Probation and Parole	Yes	7	No
Federal	Parole Commission ^b	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	Yes	9	Yes

Note: See Note, table 1.97. 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, *1993 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1993), pp. xii, xiii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.126

Intensive parole supervision programs

By selected program characteristics and State, 1992

State	Number of offenders		Number of officers		Average case load		Difference in officers' pay or qualifications for handling intensive parole supervision cases
	On parole	Under intensive parole supervision	Total	Handling intensive parole supervision	Non-intensive supervision	Intensive supervision	
Alabama	6,000	185	192	9	147	25	None
Alaska	900	32	68	2	80	15	Intensive supervision officers receive a shift differential and on-call allowance and must be firearms qualified.
Arizona	4,100 ^a	275	63	11	76	25	None
Arkansas	3,631	90	70	6	54	15	None
California	83,799	8,500 ^b	1,655	146 ^b	65	45	None, but officer must be off probationary status for 1 year.
Colorado	1,866	77	4	2	65	20	None
Connecticut	5,613	8% ^b	65	0	92% ^b	8% ^b	None
Florida	2,465	50 ^b	2,206 ^c	0 ^d	--	25	Correctional Probation Officers II level are assigned as Community Control Officers.
Hawaii	1,442	70	26	4	85	35 ^e	None
Idaho	387	61	79	14	75	25 ^e	None
Illinois	21,448	675	92	30	--	23	Pay scale is the same, although there are more opportunities for overtime; intensive supervision agents must be weapons authorized.
Iowa	2,150	328	252 ^c	35 ^f	(g)	20 to 25	Intensive supervision officers are usually PPO III (case management) and PPO I (surveillance), whereas, regular probation officers are PPO II's.
Kentucky	3,345	804	309	54	60	27	None
Louisiana	10,478	142	NA	0	(h)	(h)	None
Maryland	14,809 ⁱ	3,100 ^j	450	185	142	47	None
Minnesota	261 ^k	151	71	16	98	15 ^l	None
Mississippi	2,909	74	121 ^m	12 ^m	104	28	None
Missouri	8,390	584	625 ^m	18	75	20	No salary difference, must be an experienced officer.
Montana	625	--	48	4	88.5	10	None
Nebraska	685	50 ^b	14	3	50	35	None
Nevada	2,504	292	179 ^m	19 ^m	75	25 to 30	Officers handling intensive supervision cases are compensated an additional 5 percent of their base salary.
New Hampshire	582	65	50 ^m	4.5	85 to 95	25 to 30	Intensive supervision parole officers receive specialized training commensurate with their responsibilities.
New Jersey	28,748	677	332	72	141	10	Salary increase for carrying a weapon.
New York	49,718	18,573	850	425	97	38	None
North Carolina	11,953	809	148	(n)	74	24	Must have 3 years experience handling regular cases.
North Dakota	150	5	NA	1	65 to 80	10 to 12	Salary increase and required to be experienced officer.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.126

Intensive parole supervision programs

By selected program characteristics and State, 1992--Continued

State	Number of offenders		Number of officers		Average case load		Difference in officers' pay or qualifications for handling intensive parole supervision cases
	On parole	Under intensive parole supervision	Total	Handling intensive parole supervision	Non-intensive supervision	Intensive supervision	
Ohio	6,000 ^b	1,900 ^b	350 ^b	(h)	45 to 65	20 to 50	One program requires officers with more experience.
Oklahoma	3,963	135	286 ^m	0	85 ^m	--	None
Oregon	6,700	1,400 ^m	382	--	85	35 to 50	None
Pennsylvania	17,274	1,040	236	30	106.7	34.7	None
Rhode Island	506	44	7	1	77	44	None
South Carolina	4,607	371	483 ^m	66 ^m	160	61	Salary increase.
South Dakota	673	46	24	8	39	6	None
Texas	73,821	2,325	1,035	93	75	25	None
Utah	2,036	273	NA	19	--	--	--
Vermont	339	91	65 ^m	6	4.2 ^g	15.2 ^o	None
Virginia	10,000	600	450 ^m	45 ^m	70 ^m	24 ^m	None
Wyoming	3,500 ^m	3	51	3	100 ^m	25 ^m	Salary increase and 2 years experience.

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in June 1992. Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Tennessee, Washington, and West Virginia had no intensive parole supervision programs at the time the survey was conducted. Indiana was beginning an intensive parole supervision program at the time of the survey. Delaware, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^f Also supervises intensive probation.

^g Unknown.

^h Officers handle both regular and intensive supervision cases.

ⁱ 9,049 total; 5,760 active.

^j Active.

^k Supervised release.

^l Maximum by law.

^m Includes probation.

ⁿ Parole cases handled by intensive probation officer.

^o Part of caseload.

^a Includes intensive probation offenders.

^b Approximation.

^c Also supervises probationers.

^d Handles community control supervision.

^e Per two officers.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June 1992), pp. 10-12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.127

U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

By type of hearing or record review, fiscal years 1978-91

	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	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	319	2,042	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	365
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
1990	19,328	5,596	X	5,088	3,552	X	586	X	507	2,885	373
1991	14,829	3,700	X	3,817	2,897	X	405	X	569	2,793	320

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over approximately 21,000 Federal parolees. 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 granted parole "on the record" or 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 parole guidelines and 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), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); and 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; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 9, 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.128

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

By region and type of revocation hearing, fiscal years 1977-91

Type of revocation hearing	Total	Region				
		North-east	South-east	North Central	South Central	West
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
1990	507	62	193	79	62	111
1991	569	65	222	105	67	110
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
1990	2,885	724	570	531	531	529
1991	2,793	528	738	468	549	510

Note: See Note, table 1.127. 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. 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.); and 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; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.129

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

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-91

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
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	5,438	3,612
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 %	88.0 %	84.9 %
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	9.4	11.7
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	2.6	3.4
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	3,208	3,142
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 %	84.5 %	84.1 %
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	10.8	9.7
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	4.7	6.2

Note: See Note, table 1.127. 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, *October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, 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.); and U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.130

State victim compensation programs

By types of employees, workload, and awards, 1989

	Employees								Awards			
	Total		Investigators		Other professional		Clerical		Work loads		Reported average amount of awarded claim	Benefits paid
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Claims filed	Claims awarded		
Total	483	84	235	20	65	12	183	52	95,234	66,728	\$3,066	\$125,618,237
Alabama	10	1	4	1	3	-	3	-	740	537	3,500	1,488,639
Alaska	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	263	171	3,900	651,545
Arizona	17	29	12	3	-	-	5	26	NA	222	695	303,803
Arkansas	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
California	56	14	93	8	25	2	38	4	33,402	27,970	1,375	38,455,000
Connecticut	7	2	3	2	1	-	3	-	862	530	3,800	1,834,313
Delaware	6	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	272	185	4,530	837,967
Florida	22	4	13	-	4	-	5	4	3,062	3,190	4,000	6,722,529
Hawaii	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	744	494	1,030	504,687
Idaho	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	169	81	3,388	276,005
Indiana	6	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	799	465	2,200	1,537,093
Iowa	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	677	539	1,800	716,914
Kansas	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	534	316	1,948	615,540
Kentucky	3	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	592	238	3,535	841,350
Louisiana	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	422	328	2,400	696,424
Maryland	11	-	5	-	4	-	2	-	1,221	465	5,000	2,946,417
Massachusetts	6	4	2	-	2	4	2	-	NA	NA	6,700	2,647,018
Michigan	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1,951	994	2,300	2,490,029
Minnesota	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	635	424	1,831	1,586,903
Missouri	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	857	539	3,399	1,831,167
Montana	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	345	226	1,186	347,528
Nebraska	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	6,000	23,000
Nevada	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	419	202	4,038	687,752
New Jersey	45	-	21	-	-	-	24	-	3,767	NA	4,211	4,893,552
New Mexico	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	138	104	3,623	376,802
New York	67	1	28	1	-	-	39	-	22,445	9,268	764	11,196,519
North Carolina	8	5	6	-	1	-	1	5	NA	NA	1,300	988,924
North Dakota	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	93	NA	2,155	200,196
Oklahoma	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	712	460	1,555	715,418
Oregon	6	1	2	-	1	-	3	1	1,220	521	4,000	2,305,135
Pennsylvania	10	1	3	-	1	1	6	-	1,702	1,402	1,609	2,256,872
Rhode Island	2	3	-	-	1	3	1	-	245	86	8,800	1,105,833
South Carolina	11	-	4	-	2	-	5	-	3,261	2,285	1,128	1,263,164
Tennessee	4	1	-	1	2	-	4	1	1,031	1,031	3,688	3,800,000
Texas	15	3	2	-	3	-	10	3	6,777	3,938	4,422	17,369,000
Utah	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	347	245	2,600	639,531
Virgin Islands	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	36	31	2,300	63,008
Virginia	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	889	522	3,000	1,690,582
Washington	14	-	5	-	3	-	6	-	2,895	7,848	NA	6,349,918
West Virginia	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	279	172	6,000	992,872
Wisconsin	8	1	6	-	-	-	2	1	1,369	650	1,804	1,300,000
Wyoming	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	62	49	1,117	69,288

Note: The 1984 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), passed by the U.S. Congress, authorized substantial financial assistance to State crime victim compensation programs through the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. VOCA requires that certain eligibility requirements be met in order to qualify for grant awards. These requirements broadened the scope of compensable crimes and increased the range of compensable expenses incurred by victims of violent crime. These data were collected by Abt Associates, Inc. for the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice and Office for Victims of Crime. Abt Associates, Inc. surveyed the directors of existing State victim compensation programs in 44 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands in 1989. The District of

Columbia, Ohio, and Illinois did not respond and Colorado did not provide the information needed for the above table. At the time of the survey Maine and South Dakota did not have victim compensation programs. Georgia, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and Vermont were not yet eligible to receive VOCA grant awards.

Source: Dale G. Parent, Barbara Auerbach, and Kenneth E. Carlson, *Compensating Crime Victims: A Summary of Policies and Practices*, NCJ-136500, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 10, 12, 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.131

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court

By State, March 1991

State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions	State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
Alabama	14 and older	Child alleged to have committed an act which would constitute a crime if committed by an adult.	Hawaii	16 and older	Felony; waiver mandatory in case of child 16 or older charged with a Class A felony who has previously been adjudged to have committed a Class A felony involving force or violence or the threat of force or violence, or to have committed two or more felonies within the previous 2 year period.
Alaska	No specific age	None.	Idaho	14 and older	Any crime.
Arizona	No specific age	None. County attorney files motion with clerk of the court requesting that the juvenile court waive jurisdiction and transfer child for criminal prosecution.	Illinois	13 and older	Any crime.
Arkansas	14 or 15	Capital murder; murder in the first degree; murder in the second degree; kidnaping in the first degree; aggravated robbery or rape.	Indiana	10 and older	Murder (waiver mandatory).
	16 and older	Felony if committed by an adult.		14 and older	Heinous or aggravated act, or part of repetitive pattern of less serious delinquent acts (waiver permitted).
California	16 and older	Any criminal statute or ordinance.		16 and older	Class A or B felony; involuntary manslaughter as a Class C felony; reckless homicide as a Class C felony (waiver mandatory).
Colorado	14 and older	Felony.		No specific age	Felony if committed by an adult and previous conviction of a felony or nontraffic misdemeanor (waiver mandatory).
Connecticut	14 and older	If child previously adjudicated delinquent for a serious juvenile offense, may be transferred for commission of a Class A, B, or C felony. Murder: Class A felony if previously adjudicated delinquent for Class A felony; Class B felony if previously adjudicated delinquent for two violations designated Class A or B felony.	Iowa	14 and older	Public offense.
Delaware	No specific age	First degree murder; rape; kidnaping.	Kansas	14 or 15	Class A or B felony.
	14 and older	Felony (waiver permissive).		16 and older	Any crime.
	16 and older	Child not amenable to rehabilitative processes available to the court.	Kentucky	14	Capital offense or Class A or B felony.
District of Columbia	15 and older	Felony.		16	Class C or D felony who has two prior delinquency adjudications for felonies. Waiver permitted in case of any child charged with a felony who has a prior criminal conviction; before certifying such child the court must find the child has a delinquency adjudication for a felony within 1 year prior to commission of present charge and that child has failed to comply with the terms of the disposition following the prior adjudication.
	16 and older	None, if child already under commitment for delinquency.	Louisiana	15 and older	Waiver permitted if court finds probable cause to believe child committed armed robbery, aggravated burglary, or aggravated kidnaping.
	18 and older	Offense committed before age of 18.	Maine	No specific age	Murder or a Class A, B, or C crime (waiver permitted).
	Under 18	Illegal possession or control of a firearm within 500 feet of a District of Columbia public school building, property or school-sponsored event.	Maryland	Under 15	Crimes punishable by death or life imprisonment.
Florida	14 and older	None.		15 and older	None.
	No specific age	If child has been previously adjudicated for a violent crime against a person and is currently charged with a second or subsequent violent crime against a person; offense punishable by death or life imprisonment if indicted by grand jury; waiver mandatory upon demand of child and parent or guardian.	Massachusetts	14 and older	Child has committed an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison and child has been previously committed to the department of youth services, or the crime involves the threat or infliction of serious bodily harm.
Georgia	No specific age	Juvenile court has concurrent jurisdiction with superior court over child alleged to have committed offense punishable by loss of life or life imprisonment.	Michigan	15 and older	Felony (waiver permitted).
	13 and older	Offense punishable by death or life imprisonment.	Minnesota	14 and older	Violation of State or local law or ordinance; waiver mandatory in case of child over whom jurisdiction was waived on a previous felony charge and who was convicted of such offense or a lesser included offense.
	15 and older	None; waiver mandatory in case of child 15 or older charged with burglary on 3 or more occasions and probable cause established on present charge.	Mississippi	13 and older	None.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.131

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court

By State, March 1991—Continued

State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions	State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
Missouri	14 to 17	Felony.	Pennsylvania	14 and older	Waiver permitted where child is charged with a felony; waiver mandatory if child charged with murder; child may request waiver.
	17 to 21	Any State law or ordinance if child already within court's extended jurisdiction.	Rhode Island	No specific age	Child charged with offense punishable by life imprisonment if committed by an adult.
Montana	12 and older	Sexual intercourse without consent, deliberate homicide, mitigated deliberate homicide, attempt of either deliberate or mitigated deliberate homicide.		16 and older	Indictable offense (waiver permitted).
	16 and older	Negligent homicide; arson; aggravated assault; robbery; burglary or aggravated burglary; sexual intercourse without consent; aggravated kidnaping; possession of explosives; criminal sale of dangerous drugs for profit; attempt of any of the above acts.	South Carolina	14 or 15	Two prior and unrelated adjudications of assault; assault and battery with intent to kill; assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature; arson; housebreaking; burglary; kidnaping; attempted criminal sexual conduct or robbery and currently charged with a third or subsequent offense (waiver permitted).
Nevada	16 and older	Felony (waiver permitted).		16 and older	Felony or misdemeanor (waiver permitted).
New Hampshire	No specific age	Felony (waiver permitted).		Any age	Murder or criminal sexual conduct (waiver permitted).
New Jersey	Under 14	Murder—juvenile may elect to have case transferred.	South Dakota	No specific age.	None.
	14 and older	Criminal homicide other than death by auto; robbery of the first degree; aggravated sexual assault; sexual assault; second degree aggravated assault, kidnaping; aggravated arson; crime committed when juvenile previously adjudicated delinquent or convicted of above-named offenses; crime committed when juvenile previously sentenced and confined in adult penal institution; violent offense; drug offense; attempt or conspiracy of above (waiver permitted). Also, juvenile may elect to have case transferred.	Tennessee	16 and older	None.
				14 and older	Murder; rape; aggravated rape; robbery with deadly weapon; kidnaping.
			Texas	15 and older	Felony.
			Utah	14 and older	Felony (waiver permitted).
			Vermont	Over 10, but less than 14 years of age.	Arson causing death; assault and robbery with a dangerous weapon; assault and robbery causing bodily injury; aggravated assault; murder; manslaughter; kidnaping; maiming; sexual assault; aggravated sexual assault; burglary of sleeping apartments in nighttime (waiver permitted).
New Mexico	15 and older	Murder.	Virginia	15 and older	Offense punishable by confinement in penitentiary; requires the transfer of a juvenile for trial as an adult if he has been previously tried as an adult and convicted of a felony and is presently charged with committing an act which would be a felony if committed by an adult, or when the alleged act is armed robbery, rape, murder.
	16 and older	Felony; assault with intent to commit violent felony; kidnaping; aggravated burglary; use of explosives, felony criminal sexual penetration; robbery; aggravated burglary; aggravated arson.	Washington	15, 16 or 17	Class A felony or attempted Class A felony.
North Carolina	14 and older	Felony; waiver is mandatory if felony charge is a capital offense.		17	Second degree assault; first degree extortion; indecent liberties; second degree kidnaping; second degree rape; second degree robbery.
	16 and older	Already under jurisdiction of court and commits a criminal offense.	West Virginia	16	Child demands waiver.
North Dakota	14 and older	Delinquent act involving infliction or threat of serious bodily harm.		No specific age	Waiver permitted if child has committed: treason; murder; robbery with a deadly weapon; kidnaping; first degree arson; or first degree sexual assault. Waiver permitted if child charged with violent felony, if previously found delinquent for a violent felony. Waiver permitted if child charged with a felony, if child has been twice previously adjudged delinquent for offense which would be a felony if child were an adult.
	16 and older	Child requests.			
Ohio	15 and older	Felony; waiver mandatory if child is presently charged with murder or aggravated murder and child previously has been adjudicated delinquent for murder or aggravated murder.			
Oklahoma	No specific age.	Felony (waiver permitted).			
Oregon	15 and older	Murder; aggravated murder; Class A or Class B felonies; second degree escape; third degree assault; coercion; second degree arson; third degree robbery.			
	Under 16	Murder; aggravated murder; attempted murder; attempted aggravated murder; first degree manslaughter; first degree assault; first degree rape; first degree sodomy; first degree robbery.			

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.131

Age and crime restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court

By State, March 1991--Continued

State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
West Virginia, continued	16 and older	Waiver permitted if child has committed an offense of violence to the person which would be a felony if committed by an adult. Waiver permitted if child has committed an offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult, if child previously judged delinquent for offense which would be a felony if child were an adult. Waiver required when demanded by the child.
Wisconsin	14 and older	Child charged with first or second degree murder.
	16 and older	If child alleged to have violated a State criminal law, child or district attorney may request waiver.
Wyoming	No specific age.	None.

Note: These data were produced by a computerized search of a database that contains State juvenile codes (the Automated Juvenile Law Archive). The search was completed in March 1991. Other related statutes may be found in State criminal codes or rules of juvenile procedure. No attempt was made to include relevant case law. For the most complete understanding of this complex issue, the Source encourages readers to consult the full text of the relevant statute. For States not appearing in the table no provisions relating to judicial waiver were located in the juvenile codes. In Nebraska, no waiver provisions exist because the juvenile and criminal courts have concurrent jurisdiction and the prosecutor decides where to file.

Source: Linda A. Szymanski, Esq., *Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions-Crime Restrictions* (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1991). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.132

Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1992

	Total number of programs		Residential programs									
	Juvenile	Adult	Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
			Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Total	755	745	186	166	44	109	53	25	83	30	6	2
Alabama	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alaska	11	13	4	3	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
Arizona	18	12	8	2	3	1	3	0	2	1	0	0
Arkansas	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	51	45	9	5	2	3	1	2	6	0	0	0
Colorado	24	15	9	4	3	1	2	2	4	1	0	0
Connecticut	18	19	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Delaware	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Florida	25	31	5	5	0	3	1	1	4	1	0	0
Georgia	6	6	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hawaii	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	6	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	15	26	4	13	0	11	2	0	2	2	0	0
Indiana	9	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Iowa	10	10	2	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Kansas	7	9	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	10	11	5	5	2	5	1	0	1	0	1	0
Louisiana	6	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Maine	12	9	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	17	18	3	4	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Massachusetts	33	28	9	0	2	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
Michigan	38	32	6	7	0	7	2	0	4	0	0	0
Minnesota	23	29	4	7	0	4	2	2	1	1	1	0
Missouri	11	10	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Montana	11	9	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	5	4	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	11	13	3	5	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	0
New Jersey	20	14	4	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
New York	43	42	7	7	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	14	13	2	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	47	32	14	6	2	3	5	0	6	2	1	1
Oklahoma	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon	33	29	5	5	1	2	2	3	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	24	25	9	10	1	7	3	1	5	2	0	0
Rhode Island	3	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	12	4	10	3	10	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	8	6	4	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	12	13	6	7	0	5	3	0	3	2	0	0
Texas	61	70	9	6	2	2	0	0	6	3	1	1
Utah	8	8	4	4	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	0
Vermont	12	16	2	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	21	24	4	3	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Washington	33	35	6	3	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	0
West Virginia	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	9	11	3	5	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	4	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 1,500 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, nonspecialized groups that include sex 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 the survey, Mississippi did not provide service to either juvenile or adult sex offenders.

Source: Fay Honey Knopp, Robert Freeman-Longo, and William Ferree Stevenson, *Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1992* (Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1992), pp. 10, 15. 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
569	579	2	7	196	169	341	384	30	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	10	1	0	2	2	4	8	0	0
10	10	0	0	1	1	8	8	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
42	40	1	1	11	10	28	27	2	2
15	9	0	0	4	1	10	8	1	0
15	17	0	0	6	6	8	10	1	1
1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
20	26	0	1	3	6	17	19	0	0
4	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	13	0	1	5	5	6	7	0	0
6	8	0	0	2	3	4	5	0	0
8	7	0	0	5	3	3	3	0	1
6	7	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0
5	6	0	1	4	5	0	0	1	0
3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
10	9	0	0	6	4	4	5	0	0
14	14	0	0	4	2	10	11	0	1
24	28	0	0	13	12	10	15	1	1
32	25	0	0	9	7	19	16	4	2
19	22	0	1	12	10	6	9	1	2
10	8	0	0	1	1	6	7	3	0
9	8	0	0	2	2	7	6	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
8	8	0	0	5	5	3	3	0	0
16	12	0	0	8	4	7	7	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
36	35	0	0	17	12	18	21	1	2
12	9	0	0	9	4	3	5	0	0
2	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
33	26	0	0	18	15	14	11	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
28	24	0	0	6	4	18	19	4	1
15	15	0	0	5	7	8	8	2	0
0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
4	5	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0
6	6	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0
52	64	0	0	5	5	46	57	1	2
4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
10	13	0	0	3	5	7	8	0	0
17	21	0	0	5	5	12	16	0	0
27	32	0	1	3	0	21	31	3	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
6	6	0	1	3	2	2	2	1	1
3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1

Table 1.133

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

By State, as of March 1993

State	Purchase			Record of sales sent to State or local government	Carrying				Ownership	
	Application and waiting period	License or permit to purchase	Registration		Carrying openly prohibited	Carrying concealed prohibited	License to carry openly	License to carry concealed	Ownership licensing or identification cards	Constitutional provision
Alabama	Y			Y		Y	Y ^a	Y		Y
Alaska						Y				Y
Arizona						Y				Y
Arkansas					Y ^b	Y ^b				Y
California	Y			Y	Y ^c	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 ^d	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	Y	Y	Y
Michigan		Y	Y ^g	Y			Y ^a	Y		Y
Minnesota	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y
Mississippi						Y		Y		Y
Missouri		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y
Montana						Y		Y		Y
Nebraska		Y				Y		Y		Y
Nevada	Y ^f		Y ^f			Y		Y		Y
New Hampshire				Y		Y		Y		Y
New Jersey	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico						Y		Y		Y
New York		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
North Carolina		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y
North Dakota				Y ^{f,h}	Y ^c	Y		Y		Y
Ohio	Y ^{f,h}	Y ^{f,h}		Y ^{f,h}	Y ^c	Y		Y		Y
Oklahoma					Y ^c	Y		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 ^b		Y		Y
Tennessee	Y			Y	Y ^b	Y				Y
Texas					Y ^c	Y				Y
Utah					Y ^c	Y		Y		Y
Vermont					Y ⁱ	Y				Y
Virginia	Y ^f	Y ^f			Y ⁱ	Y	Y ^c	Y		Y
Washington	Y			Y	Y ^c	Y		Y		Y
West Virginia						Y		Y		Y
Wisconsin	Y			Y		Y				Y
Wyoming						Y		Y		Y
District of Columbia		Y ^j	Y ^j		Y	Y			Y ^j	

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, 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 as amended by the Firearms Owners' Protection 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."

^dLoaded.

^dApplies to Chicago only, pre-registered firearms. No new handguns may be brought into the city.

^eHandguns prohibited in Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Willmette, and Highland Park.

^fCertain cities or counties.

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

^hSome 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.

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

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

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

Table 1.134

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1993

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 ^a	S
Arizona	21	S	S			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) ^f	S	S	(h) ⁱ
Florida	21	S	S ^f	S ^a		S ⁱ
Georgia	21	S	(b) ^j	S ^a		S
Hawaii	21	S	S ^j	S	S	(h) ⁱ
Idaho	21	S		S	S	S ^e
Illinois	21	S	S ^k	S		S ^e
Indiana	21	S				S
Iowa	21	S		S	S	S
Kansas	21	S	S ^f	S	S	S
Kentucky	21	S			S	S ^e
Louisiana	21	S	S			(l) ^e
Maine	21	(b)			S ^a	S ^e
Maryland	21		(m)	S ⁿ	S ^a	
Massachusetts	21		S		S ^a	(h)
Michigan	21	S	(o)	S	S	S
Minnesota	21	S		S	S	S
Mississippi	21	S			S ^a	S ^p
Missouri	21	S			S ^a	(p)
Montana	21	S	S ^q	S	S	S
Nebraska	21	S			S ^a	
Nevada	21	S		S	S ^a	
New Hampshire	21	S	S ^f	S	S	S
New Jersey	21	S			S	S
New Mexico	21	S		S	S	S
New York	21	S	(r)	S ⁿ	S ^{a,n}	S ^{e,s}
North Carolina	21	S		S ⁿ	S ^{a,n}	S ^{e,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		(h)
Tennessee	21		S			S ^y
Texas	21	S			S ^a	S ^e
Utah	21	(b)		S	S ^a	S ^e
Vermont	21	(b)	S ^q		S ^a	S
Virginia	21	S	S		S ^a	
Washington	21	S		S	S	(h,z)
West Virginia	21	S	S ^k		S	(h)
Wisconsin	21	S ^{aa}		S	S	S ^c
Wyoming	21	S				S ^{ab}

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. "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. "Presumption at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration creates a presumption 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 that 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 that 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 1.134

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1993--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>^jCompetent evidence of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p>^kHas both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^lUnclear, the statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.</p> <p>^mPresumption 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>ⁿLimited application.</p> <p>^oPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^pCause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.</p>	<p>^qInference of a driving while intoxicated offense.</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>^xPossible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p>^yStatutory law has limited dram shop actions.</p> <p>^zApplies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.</p> <p>^{aa}First offense 0.10 percent; second or subsequent offense 0.08 percent.</p> <p>^{ab}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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 2-1--2-3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.135

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, 1993

Jurisdiction	Preliminary breath test			Implied consent chemical test			
	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 ^a			Yes	Yes		S
Arkansas				No ^b	Yes		S
California	(c)			Yes	Yes		S
Colorado	S			No ^d	Yes		S
Connecticut				Yes	Yes		S
Delaware	S			(e)	Yes		S
District of Columbia	S			Yes	Yes		S
Florida				Yes	Yes ^f		S
Georgia				Yes ^g	Yes		S
Hawaii				Yes	No		S
Idaho				No ^h	Yes		S
Illinois	S ⁱ			Yes	Yes		S
Indiana				No ^d	Yes	S ^j	S
Iowa	S			No ^k	Yes		S
Kansas	S	S		Yes ^l	Yes		S
Kentucky	S			Yes	Yes		S
Louisiana				Yes ^d	Yes		S
Maine	(c)			No ^d	Yes		S
Maryland	S			Yes ^m	Yes		S
Massachusetts				Yes	No		S
Michigan	S			Yes	Yes		S
Minnesota	S		S	No	Yes	S	S
Mississippi	S			No ⁿ	No		S
Missouri				Yes	Yes		S
Montana				Yes	No		S
Nebraska	S	S		Yes ^o	Yes	S	S
Nevada	S		S	No ^o	Yes		S
New Hampshire	S			Yes	Yes		S
New Jersey				Yes ^p	No	S	S
New Mexico				Yes ^r	Yes		S
New York	S ^q	S		No	Yes		S
North Carolina	S			Yes ^s	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 ^t	Yes		S
Puerto Rico	S			Yes	No		S
Rhode Island	S			Yes ^u	Yes	S	S
South Carolina				Yes	Yes		S
South Dakota	S			Yes	Yes		S ^v
Tennessee				Yes	Yes		S
Texas				Yes	Yes		S
Utah				Yes	Yes		S
Vermont	S			No ^w	Yes ^x		S
Virginia	S			Yes	Yes		S
Washington				Yes	No ^y		S
West Virginia	S			Yes	No		S
Wisconsin	S			Yes	Yes		S
Wyoming				Yes	Yes		S ^z

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.135

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, 1993--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.134. 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 refer 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.

- ^aBased upon a reasonable suspicion of a driving while intoxicated offense.
- ^bA 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.
- ^cA preliminary breath test may be conducted without legislative authority.
- ^dAlthough arrest is not required, police must have "probable cause."
- ^eUnclear, but probably not.
- ^fProvides only for the testing of urine.
- ^gAn 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.
- ^hThe police need only "reasonable grounds" of driving while intoxicated offense before the implied consent law is applicable. However, a subsequent statute appears to indicate that "probable cause" is needed.
- ⁱBefore 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.
- ^jLimited to an accident in which there has been a death or a serious bodily injury likely to cause death.

- ^kA 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.
- ^lNo arrest is required if the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage, injury, or death.
- ^mThe law uses the term "detained" instead of "arrested."
- ⁿPolice only need reasonable grounds and probable cause of driving while intoxicated.
- ^oOnly "reasonable grounds" are needed not an arrest.
- ^pOnly "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.
- ^qThe 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.
- ^rAn 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.
- ^sIf criminal process for the driving while intoxicated offense has been issued arrest is not required.
- ^tThe 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).
- ^uImplied.
- ^vA driver's license is not subject to revocation for refusal to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law if either (1) the driver pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense or (2) the DWI charge is dismissed prior to a hearing on the refusal and the person is not convicted of a lesser charge or, if a hearing is not requested, prior to the revocation being ordered.
- ^wIf 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.
- ^xA 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.
- ^yIf there is an injury likely to cause death, a person may be compelled to submit to a test for drugs as well as alcohol.
- ^zIf a person pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense within 10 days of arraignment, the license suspension for refusal shall not take effect.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 3-1--3-536. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.136

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

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1993

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	(a)			
Alaska				
Arizona	S	S		
Arkansas				
California	S	S	S	S ^b
Colorado	S	S		S
Connecticut	S	S		S
Delaware				
District of Columbia				
Florida				
Georgia	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Hawaii	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Idaho	S	S		S ^d
Illinois	S	S		S ^d
Indiana				
Iowa	S ^e	S		S ^f
Kansas	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Kentucky	S	S	S	S
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				
Massachusetts	S	S ^g		S ^h
Michigan	S	S		
Minnesota	S	S		S ^d
Mississippi	S	S		
Missouri	S	S	S	S
Montana				
Nebraska	S	S ^g		S ^h
Nevada	S	S	S	S
New Hampshire	S	S	S	S
New Jersey	S	S	S	S
New Mexico	S	S	S	S ^d
New York	S ⁱ	S		S ^d
North Carolina				
North Dakota	S	S	S	S
Ohio	S	S		
Oklahoma				
Oregon	S	S ^j	S ^j	S ^j
Pennsylvania	S	S ^k	(l)	S ^k
Puerto Rico	S	S		S
Rhode Island				
South Carolina	S	S		S ^d
South Dakota	S	S	S	S
Tennessee	(m)	(m)	(m)	(m)
Texas				
Utah	S	S		S ⁿ
Vermont				
Virginia				
Washington	S	S		S ⁿ
West Virginia	S	S		S ⁿ
Wisconsin	S	S		S ^f
Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 1.134. 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.

^aNot specifically provided for by statute. However, case law provides that the Blood Alcohol Concentration test law provisions were deemed to apply to dead persons.

^bIf 15 years of age or older.

^cPossible.

^dIf 16 years of age or older.

^eTest results may only be used for statistical purposes that do not reveal the identity of the deceased individuals.

^fIf 14 years of age or older.

^gIf driver dies within 4 hours of accident.

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

ⁱNo test shall be conducted if there is reason to believe that the decedent is of a religious faith which is opposed to such a test.

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

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

^lOnly if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

^mDiscretionary.

ⁿAdults 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 3-5-3-536. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.137

Criminal sanctions and administrative licensing actions for driving while intoxicated offenses

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1993

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

Note: See Note, table 1.134. "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.).

^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.

^gNot necessarily served consecutively, the sanctions are for non-injury offenses.

^h48 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.

ⁱMandatory sanctions for driving while under the influence/illegal per se offenses.

^jApplies only to first illegal per se convictions.

^kMandatory community service regardless of whether there is a mandatory imprisonment sanction.

^l"House arrest" or the use of an "ignition interlock" device may be ordered in lieu of a jail sentence.

^mIt appears that a court may order the use of an "ignition interlock" device in lieu of mandatory licensing action.

ⁿThe court must sentence defendants to at least one of these sanctions but may sentence them to more than one such sanction.

^oMust serve at least 48 consecutive hours.

^pNot more than 200 hours of community service in lieu of the fine.

^qThis sentence may not be suspended; however, the statute is silent as to probation.

^rA person may be issued a restricted license notwithstanding this revocation if certain conditions are met.

^sFollowed by work release for 3 days.

^tFollowed by work release for 88 days.

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
(m)	(m)	(m)
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
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
	1 yr ^{d,r}	2 yrs ^{d,r}
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
30 days ^c	12 mos ^d	24 mos ^d
	12 mos ^{d,v}	24 mos ^{d,v}
60 days ^{c,x}	1 yr ^{c,x}	2 yrs ^{c,x}
45 days ^c	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	5 yrs ^d
15 days ^d	15 days ^d	15 days ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	3 yrs ^c
30 days ^{c,ae}	1 yr ^{d,ae}	1 yr ^{d,ae}
	3 mos ^{d,ag}	3 mos ^{d,ag}
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 ^{an}	2 yrs ^{an}	10 yrs ^{an}
	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,aq}
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,x}	5 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
30 days ^{d,at}	1 yr ^{d,at}	1 yr ^{d,at}
	60 days ^d	90 days ^d
	1 yr ^c	3 yrs ^d

^uHome incarceration is possible.

^vNot mandatory in all situations.

^wProvided 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 0.08 or more; (3) was eluding a police officer and had a BAC level of 0.08 or more; (4) refused to submit to a chemical test; or (5) was driving with a passenger under 16 years old.

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

^yMandatory sanctions for driving while intoxicated offenses.

^zOr 14 days in a treatment facility.

^{aa}Work release is available for this period of time.

^{ab}Possible.

^{ac}30 days imprisonment unless the court orders a probation rehabilitation program.

^{ad}The court may sentence a person without regard to certain mandatory sanctions if mitigating circumstances exist or if the person is assigned to intensive probation.

^{ae}Applies only to Driving While Intoxicated offenses.

^{af}Applies only to driving while under the influence offenses.

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

^{ah}The mandatory sanctions given are based upon a person receiving probation.

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

^{aj}5 days if rehabilitation is taken; 48 hours must be served consecutively.

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

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

^{am}Not more than 90 days as an alternative to imprisonment.

^{an}The law states that the right to operate a motor vehicle is "forfeited."

^{ao}If there is no imprisonment sanction, the defendant must serve either 48 consecutive hours of inpatient rehabilitation/treatment or 10 days of community service.

^{ap}Plus the following mandatory surcharges: first offense--\$50; second offense--\$100; and third offense--\$200.

^{aq}Could be 5 years under the habitual offender law.

^{ar}As a part of probation.

^{as}Applies to driving while intoxicated offenses that are not related to injury or death.

^{at}Provided the person participates in the ignition interlock program.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993), pp. 2-4--2-6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.138

State and Federal privacy statutes

By type of information regulated and jurisdiction, as of June 1992

Jurisdiction	Arrest records	Bank records	Cable television	Computer crime	Credit reporting and investigation	Criminal justice information systems	Data banks in government	Employment records	Insurance	Mailing lists	Medical records	Miscellaneous
Alabama	S	S		S		S	S				S	
Alaska		S		S		S	S	S			S	
Arizona	S			S	S	S	S		S	S	S	
Arkansas				S		S					S	
California	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Colorado	S			S		S	S				S	
Connecticut	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Delaware	S			S	S	S	S	S		S	S	
District of Columbia	S		S			S	S	S	S		S	
Florida	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Georgia	S			S	S	S		S			S	
Hawaii	S			S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S
Idaho		(a)		S		S					S	
Illinois	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S		S	S
Indiana	S			S		S	S			S	S	S
Iowa		S		S	S	S	S	S		S	S	
Kansas				S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
Kentucky	S			S	S	S	S				S	S
Louisiana	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
Maine		S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
Maryland	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Massachusetts	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S
Michigan				S		S	S	S			S	
Minnesota	S			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Mississippi				S		S	S				S	
Missouri	S			S		S	S	S	S		S	
Montana				S	S	S	S		S	S	S	
Nebraska				S	S	S	S			S	S	S
Nevada	S			S	S	S	S	S		S	S	
New Hampshire		S		S	S	S	S	S			S	
New Jersey	S	(a)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
New Mexico	S			S	S	S					S	
New York	S			S	S	S	S	S		S	S	
North Carolina		(a)		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	
North Dakota				S	S	S	S	S			S	S
Ohio	S			S	S	S	S	S			S	
Oklahoma		S		S	S	S	S	S			S	
Oregon	S	S		S		S	S	S	S		S	
Pennsylvania	S			S		S	S	S			S	
Rhode Island	S			S		S	S	S	S	S	S	
South Carolina	S			S		S	S	S	S		S	
South Dakota				S		S	S	S			S	
Tennessee	S			S		S	S	S			S	
Texas				S	S	S					S	
Utah	S	S		S	S	S	S	S		S	S	
Vermont				S		S		S		S	S	S
Virginia	S			S	S	S	S		S		S	S
Washington	S			S	S	S	S	S		S	S	
West Virginia	S			S		S					S	
Wisconsin	S		S	S		S	S	S			S	S
Wyoming				S		S	S				S	
Federal		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Note: This information was compiled from a survey of State and Federal laws. All States have constitutional provisions similar to the First and Fourth amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Although only a few have written into their State constitutions specific language protecting the right to privacy, many have statutes protecting one or more specific areas of privacy. In the table, "S" indicates that a statutory provision exists pertaining to the specific type of information. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

"Data banks in government" includes State laws that permit an individual to see and challenge information about himself or herself in government records. "Miscellaneous" includes laws on surveillance devices and identity documents. "Polygraphing in employment" lists the jurisdictions that prohibit the use of lie detectors in employment. "Privacy statutes" refers to

statutes or sections of a State's constitution indicating a general or specific right to privacy. "Privileged communication" refers to information that is private because of a particular relationship (e.g., communication between a person and a psychologist or clergy). Because of the universal nature of lawyer-client and husband-wife privilege, only a few of these statutes have been included in the section on privilege. "Testing in employment" refers to testing for drug use and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

^aSignificant court decision affecting privacy.

Source: Robert Ellis Smith, *Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1992* (Providence, RI: Privacy Journal, 1992), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

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 survey of students' (grades 6 through 12) perceptions of drug use and a survey of Hispanics' perceptions of crime, violence, and gangs 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, neighborhoods, and 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. Ratings of various measures of police performance and respect for the police are presented as well. Knowledge of police brutality and public attitudes regarding police use of force have been examined. Attitudes regarding the level of spending on crime reduction and the drug problem, perceived safety in major U.S. cities, and fear of crime are included. Hispanics' perceptions of crime, violence in schools, and problems with gangs in their neighborhood are included. Also examined through recent public opinion surveys are vigilantism, strategies for combatting crime, the Federal trial of the officers accused of violating Rodney King's civil rights, severity of the courts, and court processing time. Attitudes toward juvenile crime and juvenile justice, victims' rights, criminals' rights to profit from their stories, the legality of abortion, and wiretapping are also presented. Attitudes regarding punishment responses, including the death penalty for murder and drug trafficking are provided. Issues involving firearms, e.g., possession, sale, and registration, have been examined through opinion surveys and are presented as well. High school seniors' attitudes and beliefs about social problems, crime and violence, 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, gun control, AIDS testing, and the legality of abortion and homosexuality. Students' perceptions of drugs and alcohol, with respect to availability

and harmfulness have also been examined. Public opinion research regarding legalization of marijuana, drug use in respondent's neighborhood, proposals to reduce illicit drug use, punishment for occasional drug users, and warrantless searches of drug dealers' homes is presented as well. Beliefs about drug use and testing among U.S. military personnel are included. Finally, public attitudes about driving while intoxicated, pornography, child abuse, legalized prostitution, and the legality of homosexuality 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 Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the Media General/Associated Press Poll, The Roper Organization's opinion polls, and The Research Networks' Hispanic Opinion 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, 1981, and 1992). Appendix 6 describes a series of 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. These surveys report 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.

Table 2.1

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

United States, 1981-93

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

	May 8-11 1981	Jan. 8-11, 1982	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1984	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	Mar. 26-29, 1992	Jan. 8-11, 1993
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	59 %	49 %	18 %	18 %	12 %	10 %	14 %	12 %	11 %	11 %	4 %	5 %	2 %	3 %	2 %	1 %	1 %	2 %	6 %	3 %
Unemployment	15	28	61	54	41	29	26	22	20	21	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8	25	22
International problems; foreign affairs	4	5	2	2	7	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4 ^a	3	NA	NA	1	3	8
Crime	5	5	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2	5	9
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	3	5	3	11	14	11	16	25	27	23	22	23	5	2	1	1	1	2	NA	NA
Moral decline in society; ethics	5	4	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2	5	7
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	4	3	4	5	4	12	11	11	18	10	13	11	12	7	7	6	21	8	8	13
Dissatisfaction with government	2	1	3	NA	2	2	2	3	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	8	5
Economy (general)	NA	NA	11	8	4	5	3	4	6	8	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24	42	35
Poverty; hunger; homeless	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	6	6	5	7	10	10	11	7	10	15	15
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	38	30	18	11	8	6
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	3
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1	2	2	8	8
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8	5	2	3	3
AIDS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(b)	3	2
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(b)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Recession; depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(b)	(b)	NA	NA	4	3	NA
Health care	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18
All other	17	5	2	9	7	11	10	22	14	21	18	18	18 ^c	16 ^d	14	14 ^e	10 ^f	12 ^g	(h)	31 ⁱ
No opinion; don't know	3	2	2	2	4	4	2	NA	3	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6	2	2

Note: Exact wording of response categories varies across surveys. Multiple responses are possible. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

ⁱIncludes those responding, "Iraq/Persian Gulf crisis," "Medicare increases/senior citizens' insurance/Social Security," "racism," "other economic," and "other non-economic."

^aCategory includes "foreign aid."

^bLess than a fraction of 1 percent.

^cIncludes those responding "other specific economic problems."

^dIncludes those responding "other economic."

^eIncludes those responding "other economic" and "other non-economic."

^fIncludes those responding "S & L crisis," "taxes," "other economic," and "other non-economic."

^gIncludes those responding "other economic," "non-economic," "taxes," "Kuwait/Iraq," "Medicare," and "health care."

^hSpecific problems mentioned by less than 3 percent of respondents were not reported in

1992.

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*, No. 298 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1990), p. 14; George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Times Syndicate); and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 328 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1993), pp. 31, 32. Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

Attitudes toward the biggest problems facing public schools

By school status, United States, 1989-92^a

Question: "What do you think are the biggest problems with which the public schools in this community must deal?"

	1989				1990				1991				1992			
	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents
Use of drugs	34 %	35 %	30 %	30 %	38 %	40 %	34 %	39 %	22 %	24 %	17 %	13 %	22 %	26 %	17 %	18 %
Lack of discipline	19	20	16	23	19	19	17	25	20	20	18	31	17	18	15	19
Lack of proper financial support	13	11	18	11	13	18	17	21	18	15	26	11	22	20	25	25
Difficulty in getting good teachers	7	8	6	9	7	6	10	10	11	11	11	6	5	4	7	5
Poor curriculum/poor standards	8	9	9	7	8	9	7	6	10	11	8	15	9	9	8	15
Large schools/overcrowding	8	6	11	6	7	6	10	16	9	8	11	7	9	6	13	16
Parents' lack of interest	6	6	6	5	4	5	3	3	7	7	8	10	5	5	5	4
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy	3	4	2	6	6	7	3	3	5	6	5	(b)	3	3	2	2
Integration/busing	4	3	5	7	5	5	4	6	5	4	5	10	4	4	4	5
Low teacher pay	4	4	4	7	6	5	6	8	4	5	3	(b)	3	2	3	2
Fighting/violence/gangs ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	(b)	3	4	4	1	9	9	9	6
Lack of family structure	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	8	3	4	2	3
Lack of needed teachers	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	1
Moral standards	3	3	3	10	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	5	4	6	2	3
Drinking/alcoholism	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	(b)	2	2	1	1
Crime/vandalism	4	5	3	2	5	7	4	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.^bLess than one-half of 1 percent.^cCategory worded as "fighting" prior to 1991.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288, p. 41 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); Stanley M. Elam, "The 22nd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1990), pp. 53, 54; and Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1991), p. 55; "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

Respondents reporting problems in own neighborhood

By race, United States, 1990

Question: "Now here is a list of things that are problems in some neighborhoods. (Card shown respondent) Would you go down the list and call off each you feel is a real problem in *this* neighborhood? Any others?"

Neighborhood problems	Total	White	Black
Crime	29 %	27 %	49 %
Unemployment	23	20	39
Juvenile delinquency	22	20	32
Availability of places for working mothers to leave their children during the day	21	21	24
Street cleaning and street repairs	20	19	28
Public transportation	19	19	26
Upkeep of houses and yards by people who live here	17	16	24
Schools and education	17	17	20
The supply of good housing	15	13	28
Street lighting	15	14	22
Inadequate parks and recreation facilities	13	12	19
Concern of public officials about the neighborhood	11	10	18
Inadequate supermarkets and shopping facilities	9	8	16
Treatment by police	9	7	18
Garbage collections	7	6	12
None ^a	25	26	15
Don't know	4	4	4

Note: Rankings based on results for total sample. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by The Roper Organization, Inc.

Table 2.4

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-93

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	1993
Church or organized religion	66 %	68 %	64 %	65 %	64 %	62 %	64 %	66 %	57 %	61 %	59 %	52 %	56 %	56 %	53 %
Military	NA	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63	61	58	63	68	69	68
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56	54	52	56	46	47	39	44
Banks and banking	NA	NA	NA	60	46	51	51	51	49	51	49	42	36	30	37
Public schools	58	NA	54	53	42	39	47	48	49	50	49	43	45	35	39
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41	NA	35	32	24	18	18
Newspapers	39	NA	NA	51	35	38	34	35	37	31	36	NA	39	32	31
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28	NA	25	NA	25	22	22
Television	37	NA	NA	38	25	25	25	29	27	28	27	NA	25	24	21
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29	26	26	NA	27	22	26
Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52
Criminal justice system	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 37; and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Los Angeles: The Gallup Organization, Apr. 1, 1993), pp. 1, 2. Reprinted by permission.

^aThe NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by the Gallup Organization, Inc.

Table 2.5

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1973-93

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)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
The military	40 %	33 %	24 %	23 %	27 %	29 %	29 %	28 %	28 %	31 %	35 %	45 %	32 %	36 %	35 %	33 %	32 %	43 %	47 %	50 %	57 %
Medicine	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35	NA	29	22
The White House	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	21	21	16	23
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34	32	35	21	25	23
The U.S. Supreme Court	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32	15	32	23	30	26
Congress	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	12	9	10	12
Television news	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27	20	22	23
Organized religion	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20	NA	NA	NA
State governments	24	NA	NA	16	19	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	18	NA	16	10	NA	NA	NA
Local governments	28	NA	NA	21	21	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	18	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
Major companies	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	14	15	11	16
The press	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	18	14	13	15
Law firms	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	11	11
Organized labor	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14	NA	NA	NA
Executive branch of the Federal Government	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14	NA	13	15
Oil companies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	7	NA	NA	NA
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	15	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9	9	12	13

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., Mar. 1, 1993), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

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
National	39 %	39 %	17 %
Sex			
Male	44	35	17
Female	35	43	17
Age			
18 to 29 years	41	39	18
30 to 49 years	42	40	15
50 years and older	36	40	17
Region			
East	39	44	15
Midwest	38	43	12
South	38	37	20
West	44	31	21
Community size			
Large city	43	39	17
Medium city	41	38	18
Suburbs	44	34	17
Small town	37	43	14
Rural area	33	45	16
Race			
White	42	39	15
Nonwhite	28	42	26
Education			
College graduate	52	34	13
College incomplete	44	40	13
High school graduate	34	43	19
Less than high school graduate	29	39	22
Politics			
Republican	46	38	11
Democrat	36	40	20
Independent	37	41	17
Income			
\$50,000 and over	47	36	14
\$30,000 to \$49,999	45	38	14
\$20,000 to \$29,999	36	41	20
Under \$20,000	36	41	18
Religion			
Protestant	42	37	16
Catholic	37	44	14
None	35	41	20

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5. Responses of "no opinion" have been omitted by the Source.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 38. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-91^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?"

	1978				1980				1982				1983				1984			
	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	28 %	53 %	15 %	4 %	25 %	50 %	20 %	6 %	31 %	53 %	12 %	4 %	27 %	55 %	14 %	4 %	33 %	51 %	12 %	4 %
Sex																				
Male	32	50	16	2	27	49	21	3	32	53	13	2	31	50	16	2	40	44	15	2
Female	25	55	14	6	23	51	18	8	30	53	12	5	24	58	12	5	29	56	11	5
Race																				
White	28	52	15	4	24	50	20	6	30	54	12	3	27	55	14	4	35	50	13	2
Black/other	25	58	12	5	29	47	16	8	31	49	13	7	26	53	15	6	25	54	11	10
Education																				
College	37	52	10	1	28	55	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	53	12	1	40	50	8	2
High school	25	55	16	4	24	50	22	4	27	55	14	3	24	58	15	3	30	52	15	3
Grade school	21	47	18	14	21	39	20	20	30	45	11	14	19	47	19	15	25	46	17	12
Occupation																				
Professional/business	34	52	12	2	25	56	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	52	11	3	40	49	9	2
Clerical	27	55	14	3	25	51	19	4	29	58	11	1	26	57	14	3	24	62	12	2
Manual	24	54	16	6	24	46	21	8	28	52	15	5	22	57	17	4	33	48	14	5
Farmer	36	44	16	4	21	47	29	3	38	50	12	0	41	36	10	13	45	40	15	0
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	32	53	14	1	23	55	21	1	31	56	12	1	30	56	14	1	36	52	10	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	54	16	3	33	48	16	3	34	52	11	3	27	59	10	3	32	45	17	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999	22	58	16	4	22	46	22	10	29	57	10	4	21	52	19	7	28	53	17	2
\$5,000 to \$6,999	36	42	12	11	26	36	17	20	34	40	16	9	26	57	12	5	37	45	12	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	19	58	16	8	22	41	19	18	24	54	14	6	25	47	15	14	21	50	14	1
Under \$3,000	22	51	12	15	24	46	16	15	29	52	14	5	26	47	16	10	29	51	17	3
Age																				
18 to 20 years	35	53	12	0	34	57	7	2	43	47	9	0	38	49	11	2	29	52	19	0
21 to 29 years	26	58	14	3	30	52	15	3	33	53	12	2	33	55	10	2	45	42	11	2
30 to 49 years	31	54	14	2	24	53	20	4	28	56	14	2	24	60	15	2	30	56	12	3
50 years and older	26	49	16	9	22	46	22	10	31	52	12	6	26	51	16	7	30	51	13	5
Region																				
Northeast	26	56	15	4	24	50	19	7	34	49	13	4	30	54	12	3	32	51	13	4
Midwest	32	51	13	4	27	57	14	7	30	57	11	2	30	54	12	4	30	55	12	2
South	26	52	15	7	24	51	22	4	27	53	15	5	26	53	17	4	32	49	14	5
West	27	54	16	3	24	46	24	7	32	53	11	4	22	60	15	4	41	48	9	2
Religion																				
Protestant	28	52	14	6	23	52	19	6	29	54	13	4	27	54	16	4	33	52	11	4
Catholic	27	56	16	1	29	42	21	8	33	54	10	3	26	58	12	4	32	52	13	2
Jewish	31	59	3	7	25	59	12	3	35	43	19	3	43	45	10	2	45	45	10	0
None	33	46	20	2	21	57	19	3	30	53	16	2	30	51	14	4	36	43	17	4
Politics																				
Republican	33	51	12	5	23	53	21	3	34	50	13	3	30	53	16	2	42	47	10	2
Democrat	28	55	12	4	28	48	17	6	30	54	11	5	27	54	15	3	34	51	12	4
Independent	26	52	18	4	22	50	21	7	29	54	14	4	26	57	12	6	27	54	14	4

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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aPercentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
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
30 %	52 %	14 %	4 %	36 %	50 %	10 %	4 %	35 %	50 %	11 %	4 %	34 %	50 %	11 %	5 %	35 %	48 %	13 %	4 %	38 %	48 %	13 %	2 %
36	47	15	2	41	46	11	2	39	47	10	3	38	47	12	3	36	48	13	2	44	42	14	1
25	56	14	5	33	52	10	6	31	53	11	5	32	52	10	6	34	48	12	6	33	52	12	3
31	53	13	3	38	47	11	4	36	49	11	4	36	49	11	4	37	47	12	4	38	47	12	2
24	49	19	7	26	61	7	6	26	56	10	8	26	55	12	7	27	53	14	6	34	48	14	3
37	52	9	2	44	49	6	1	40	51	8	1	42	50	7	1	44	47	9	1	45	45	9	(b)
26	56	15	3	32	51	12	5	32	51	13	5	29	52	14	5	29	48	17	6	32	49	16	3
21	39	27	13	24	47	18	11	27	46	12	16	26	41	13	20	21	51	13	14	23	57	13	7
36	52	11	1	47	45	7	2	38	52	9	2	43	51	5	1	42	48	10	1	42	47	10	1
25	57	14	3	33	58	7	3	32	54	10	4	33	50	12	4	35	48	10	7	45	45	10	1
27	51	17	5	29	52	13	6	32	50	12	7	27	52	14	7	28	49	17	6	32	50	15	2
36	39	15	9	35	40	22	2	33	33	33	0	31	19	31	19	35	53	12	0	30	60	5	5
32	55	12	2	41	49	8	2	37	52	9	2	36	52	10	2	37	51	10	2	40	47	12	(b)
31	50	18	2	32	49	16	4	34	47	14	6	35	47	11	6	32	45	18	5	36	48	16	0
22	55	16	6	30	53	14	3	25	45	17	12	35	49	12	4	29	51	13	7	32	51	14	3
21	47	22	10	27	52	10	11	30	49	11	9	22	55	12	10	26	45	19	10	26	58	9	7
32	45	18	5	24	42	21	12	21	52	15	12	36	47	8	8	20	41	28	10	26	50	14	10
24	46	19	11	30	58	10	2	42	45	10	3	15	60	10	15	67	33	0	0	41	41	14	3
47	42	10	0	62	24	10	5	57	37	7	0	44	47	3	6	39	48	4	9	32	42	21	5
38	48	10	4	41	51	6	2	43	45	8	4	40	50	8	2	38	47	10	4	50	41	7	1
30	55	14	2	36	52	9	3	34	55	8	3	34	54	9	2	36	47	14	3	36	51	12	1
24	52	17	6	32	48	13	7	30	50	14	6	31	46	15	8	32	50	12	6	33	48	15	4
32	52	13	3	43	48	7	2	35	53	9	3	37	45	9	9	39	43	13	4	44	39	14	2
30	54	13	3	32	52	12	5	33	51	11	5	33	55	9	3	37	48	10	5	34	51	13	2
28	50	16	6	33	50	12	5	37	44	12	7	32	48	16	4	29	53	13	6	37	48	13	2
30	54	14	2	41	48	8	3	32	58	8	2	38	52	6	4	39	44	15	2	38	51	9	1
28	52	15	5	35	50	11	4	35	48	12	5	30	54	12	4	33	50	13	4	35	48	15	2
32	54	11	2	39	48	9	4	34	55	9	3	47	40	6	6	40	42	12	5	45	44	9	2
37	55	8	0	55	35	5	5	39	61	0	0	35	41	18	6	67	33	0	0	48	43	10	0
33	47	19	1	33	53	10	5	38	52	7	3	28	54	12	6	34	44	16	5	24	64	11	0
33	51	14	2	42	48	6	4	42	49	7	3	40	52	6	3	41	48	9	3	46	43	11	1
29	53	14	4	34	50	12	4	33	52	12	3	32	51	13	4	31	48	16	4	34	50	13	3
28	52	15	4	35	50	12	3	30	50	12	8	33	46	13	7	33	48	13	6	34	50	14	2

Table 2.8

Respondents' ratings of components of the criminal justice systemUnited States, 1991^a

Question: "Based on your experience and what you have heard, how would you rate the . . . that serve your community in accomplishing their part of the criminal justice mission -- excellent, good, only fair, or poor?"

	Excellent	Good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure
Police	16 %	48 %	25 %	9 %	2 %
Prosecutors	7	41	31	13	9
Judges	8	37	31	17	7
Prisons	5	27	28	26	14
Parole boards	3	19	30	27	21

Note: These data are from a survey conducted in March 1991 by Shulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. (SRBI) for the National Victim Center. The survey instrument was constructed by the National Victim Center, and SRBI collected, processed, and tabulated the survey results. The results are based on a national cross-sectional sample of 1,000 adults contacted by telephone. In order to select the sample, the adult household population of the country was stratified by region, and within each stratum, counties were selected as primary sampling units. Telephone numbers were randomly selected from each primary sampling unit using random digit dialing procedures. One adult respondent, aged 18 or older, was selected within each household sampled using systematic selection procedures. Any non-residential contacts were screened out of the survey.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Table 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.9

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of various occupations

By type of occupation, United States, 1992

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	No opinion
Druggists, pharmacists	14 %	52 %	28 %	3 %	1 %	2 %
Clergy	15	39	33	7	2	4
Medical doctors	10	42	38	6	3	1
College teachers	10	40	38	4	1	7
Dentists	7	43	42	4	1	3
Engineers	7	41	40	3	(a)	9
Policemen	8	34	42	10	4	2
Funeral directors	7	28	46	9	1	9
TV reporters, commentators	4	27	50	14	3	2
Journalists	4	23	54	13	2	4
Bankers	4	23	53	14	3	3
Newspaper reporters	3	22	53	15	3	4
Building contractors	3	16	53	18	3	7
Lawyers	3	15	43	25	11	3
Business executives	2	16	60	14	3	5
Local officeholders	2	13	56	20	6	3
Real estate agents	2	12	55	22	4	5
Labor union leaders	2	12	41	28	10	7
Stockbrokers	1	12	52	18	5	12
U.S. Senators	1	12	44	31	9	3
State officeholders	1	10	50	28	7	4
Congressmen	1	10	43	32	11	3
Advertising practitioners	1	9	49	26	7	8
Insurance salesmen	2	7	46	31	10	4
Car salesmen	1	4	32	41	18	4

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. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

United States, selected years 1976-92

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	1992
Very high	6 %	5 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	3 %	4 %	4 %	3 %
High	19	21	21	19	21	15	18	18	15
Average	48	44	41	43	40	45	43	43	43
Low	18	18	19	18	21	23	22	20	25
Very low	8	8	8	9	9	10	9	10	11
No opinion	1	4	7	6	3	4	4	5	3

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*, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; and *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyersBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^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	3 %	15 %	43 %	25 %	11 %	3 %
Sex						
Male	4	13	39	27	14	2
Female	2	16	47	23	8	3
Age						
18 to 29 years	6	24	36	25	9	0
30 to 49 years	2	13	45	27	11	2
50 years and older	2	11	46	23	13	5
Region						
East	2	16	49	23	8	3
Midwest	4	14	44	24	11	3
South	4	15	45	22	11	4
West	1	15	36	33	15	1
Race						
White	3	14	43	26	12	3
Nonwhite	6	21	45	17	8	3
Black	7	18	50	14	6	5
Education						
College graduate	3	11	42	27	14	2
College incomplete	3	14	39	31	12	2
No college	3	16	46	22	10	3
Politics						
Republican	3	14	43	26	12	2
Democrat	3	17	45	24	8	2
Independent	3	13	42	25	13	4
Income						
\$50,000 and over	4	11	43	29	11	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	13	45	28	11	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	3	16	47	22	10	2
Under \$20,000	3	17	42	22	12	4

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 Gallup Organization. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen

United States, selected years 1977-92

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	1992
Very high	8 %	8 %	7 %	10 %	10 %	9 %	7 %	8 %
High	29	36	34	37	37	40	36	34
Average	50	41	45	41	39	41	42	42
Low	9	9	7	7	8	7	10	10
Very low	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	4
No opinion	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	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*, No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; and *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemenBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^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	8 %	34 %	42 %	10 %	4 %	2 %
Sex						
Male	6	34	44	9	5	2
Female	9	34	41	10	3	2
Age						
18 to 29 years	10	36	35	13	6	0
30 to 49 years	6	35	45	10	3	1
50 years and older	9	32	44	8	3	4
Region						
East	7	34	44	11	3	1
Midwest	8	32	46	8	4	3
South	9	39	35	10	5	3
West	7	31	47	10	3	1
Race						
White	8	35	44	8	2	2
Nonwhite	4	28	28	20	15	5
Black	3	26	29	21	16	6
Education						
College graduate	8	38	45	7	1	2
College incomplete	6	40	37	10	6	2
No college	9	31	44	11	4	2
Politics						
Republican	9	39	41	8	2	1
Democrat	6	33	43	11	5	2
Independent	8	32	43	10	4	3
Income						
\$50,000 and over	6	40	46	5	2	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5	40	43	7	4	(b)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	7	35	41	14	3	2
Under \$20,000	12	27	40	13	5	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Gallup Organization. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

Respondents' ratings of local police solving crimeBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following . . . solving crime?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/refused
National	13 %	45 %	30 %	9 %	3 %
Sex					
Male	12	44	31	10	3
Female	14	47	29	8	3
Age					
18 to 24 years	3	51	34	8	4
25 to 29 years	10	47	30	13	1
30 to 39 years	13	42	33	10	1
40 to 49 years	11	45	31	10	3
50 to 64 years	16	43	28	9	4
65 years and older	19	46	23	5	6
Race, ethnicity					
White	15	46	28	8	3
Black	2	41	38	17	2
Hispanic	11	46	31	9	2
Region					
East	11	50	27	9	4
Midwest	19	45	25	7	4
South	9	45	32	12	2
West	13	40	37	8	3
Education					
Post graduate	13	48	31	5	3
College graduate	15	48	28	5	4
College incomplete	11	45	33	9	2
High school graduate	15	45	27	9	3
Less than high school graduate	7	42	34	14	2
Politics					
Republican	18	46	25	8	3
Democrat	12	43	33	10	3
Independent	9	48	31	9	3
Income					
\$50,001 and over	17	45	30	6	2
\$35,001 to \$50,000	15	44	33	8	(b)
\$25,001 to \$35,000	13	49	26	9	4
\$15,001 to \$25,000	10	50	32	6	2
\$7,501 to \$15,000	14	45	23	14	4
\$7,500 and under	8	36	36	18	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15

Respondents' ratings of local police preventing crimeBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following . . . preventing crime?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/ refused
National	16 %	42 %	28 %	13 %	1 %
Sex					
Male	16	39	29	15	1
Female	16	44	27	11	2
Age					
18 to 24 years	9	53	21	15	2
25 to 29 years	9	32	40	18	1
30 to 39 years	12	43	31	13	1
40 to 49 years	16	41	31	10	1
50 to 64 years	20	45	20	13	1
65 years and older	26	36	25	9	3
Race, ethnicity					
White	17	42	28	11	1
Black	10	46	27	18	0
Hispanic	15	40	24	19	1
Region					
East	14	43	25	16	2
Midwest	22	44	27	6	1
South	13	43	28	15	1
West	17	37	32	13	1
Education					
Post graduate	15	43	28	11	2
College graduate	17	44	27	11	1
College incomplete	14	42	30	12	2
High school graduate	17	41	28	12	2
Less than high school graduate	15	41	26	18	0
Politics					
Republican	22	45	22	10	1
Democrat	14	40	31	13	2
Independent	10	44	29	16	1
Income					
\$50,001 and over	22	42	25	10	1
\$35,001 to \$50,000	16	49	23	11	1
\$25,001 to \$35,000	18	40	26	14	2
\$15,001 to \$25,000	14	45	28	12	1
\$7,501 to \$15,000	13	33	34	19	2
\$7,500 and under	9	43	35	13	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 Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Respondents' ratings of local police response timeBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following . . . responding quickly to calls for help and assistance?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/ refused
National	28 %	41 %	20 %	9 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	27	40	21	10	2
Female	29	42	19	8	2
Age					
18 to 24 years	21	41	24	13	(b)
25 to 29 years	23	41	21	16	0
30 to 39 years	23	44	25	6	2
40 to 49 years	32	37	20	9	3
50 to 64 years	31	40	17	8	3
65 years and older	36	43	11	6	4
Race, ethnicity					
White	30	43	18	7	2
Black	14	36	33	16	1
Hispanic	24	36	29	8	3
Region					
East	26	41	19	10	3
Midwest	35	40	15	7	2
South	23	43	23	10	1
West	30	39	20	7	4
Education					
Post graduate	31	42	14	7	6
College graduate	31	47	14	6	2
College incomplete	28	41	21	7	3
High school graduate	27	42	20	9	2
Less than high school graduate	25	35	25	14	1
Politics					
Republican	32	43	16	8	1
Democrat	26	39	21	11	3
Independent	25	46	20	8	2
Income					
\$50,001 and over	36	42	14	5	3
\$35,001 to \$50,000	32	39	20	6	3
\$25,001 to \$35,000	29	40	20	10	1
\$15,001 to \$25,000	24	45	20	9	2
\$7,501 to \$15,000	27	38	18	15	1
\$7,500 and under	17	44	26	12	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

Reported respect for police in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "How much respect do you have for the police in your area—a great deal, some, or hardly any?"

	Great deal	Some	Hardly any	No opinion
National	60 %	32 %	7 %	1 %
Sex				
Male	58	34	8	(a)
Female	62	30	7	1
Age				
18 to 29 years	49	40	11	0
30 to 49 years	61	32	7	(a)
50 years and older	67	26	6	1
Region				
East	61	30	8	1
Midwest	55	34	10	1
South	64	30	6	(a)
West	59	36	5	(a)
Residence				
Large city	54	37	9	(a)
Medium city	57	33	9	1
Suburban area	67	28	4	1
Small town	61	29	10	(a)
Rural area	61	33	5	1
Race				
White	62	31	6	1
Black	51	32	17	0
Other	51	37	9	3
Education				
College graduate	53	39	8	(a)
College incomplete	58	38	4	(a)
High school graduate	63	28	8	1
Less than high school graduate	65	26	9	0
Politics				
Republican	66	28	5	1
Democrat	57	34	8	1
Independent	55	36	9	(a)
Income				
\$50,000 and over	64	30	5	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	65	30	5	(a)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	54	35	11	0
Under \$20,000	58	32	9	1
Religion				
Protestant	60	33	6	1
Catholic	70	23	6	1
None	33	53	12	2

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. 306 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1991), p. 55. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18

Respondents' ratings of local police being helpful and friendly

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following . . . being helpful and friendly?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/refused
National	29 %	45 %	19 %	6 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	28	43	19	8	1
Female	29	46	19	4	2
Age					
18 to 24 years	13	44	30	12	1
25 to 29 years	18	57	16	8	0
30 to 39 years	30	45	16	8	1
40 to 49 years	30	45	18	5	1
50 to 64 years	36	39	19	3	3
65 years and older	36	42	18	1	3
Race, ethnicity					
White	32	45	17	5	2
Black	11	47	29	12	1
Hispanic	24	47	18	11	0
Region					
East	27	41	22	8	2
Midwest	36	40	18	4	2
South	26	49	18	7	1
West	26	47	19	6	2
Education					
Post graduate	37	44	16	1	2
College graduate	35	42	17	5	1
College incomplete	29	48	18	5	1
High school graduate	30	43	19	6	2
Less than high school graduate	18	45	22	12	2
Politics					
Republican	35	43	15	5	2
Democrat	26	45	21	7	1
Independent	27	45	21	7	1
Income					
\$50,001 and over	37	43	14	5	1
\$35,001 to \$50,000	31	43	21	4	(b)
\$25,001 to \$35,000	35	40	16	7	1
\$15,001 to \$25,000	26	47	23	4	1
\$7,501 to \$15,000	24	48	20	8	1
\$7,500 and under	17	47	25	9	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19

Respondents' ratings of local police treating people fairly

 By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following . . . treating people fairly?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/refused
National	20 %	43 %	24 %	11 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	21	41	24	13	1
Female	20	45	24	9	2
Age					
18 to 24 years	12	40	29	19	(b)
25 to 29 years	9	42	30	19	0
30 to 39 years	18	50	22	9	1
40 to 49 years	22	43	23	10	2
50 to 64 years	27	40	20	8	4
65 years and older	30	40	23	6	1
Race, ethnicity					
White	22	46	21	9	2
Black	9	29	36	26	0
Hispanic	17	37	30	13	3
Region					
East	17	42	25	13	2
Midwest	29	41	22	6	2
South	17	44	23	15	(b)
West	19	45	26	8	2
Education					
Post graduate	24	48	20	5	3
College graduate	22	50	19	8	2
College incomplete	20	47	24	8	(b)
High school graduate	21	42	24	11	2
Less than high school graduate	16	33	29	21	1
Politics					
Republican	26	46	16	9	2
Democrat	18	39	29	13	2
Independent	16	48	25	10	1
Income					
\$50,001 and over	27	44	20	8	1
\$35,001 to \$50,000	23	49	21	7	(b)
\$25,001 to \$35,000	23	41	24	10	1
\$15,001 to \$25,000	19	44	26	11	2
\$7,501 to \$15,000	16	36	31	17	1
\$7,500 and under	11	42	27	19	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20

Respondents' ratings of local police not using excessive force

 By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "How would you rate the police in your community on the following . . . not using excessive force?"

	Excellent	Pretty good	Only fair	Poor	Not sure/refused
National	26 %	41 %	21 %	9 %	3 %
Sex					
Male	27	40	21	10	2
Female	26	42	21	8	3
Age					
18 to 24 years	22	42	19	13	3
25 to 29 years	15	46	21	17	1
30 to 39 years	24	44	22	8	1
40 to 49 years	30	39	21	7	3
50 to 64 years	33	38	19	6	3
65 years and older	31	38	21	7	3
Race, ethnicity					
White	29	42	19	7	3
Black	11	43	30	16	0
Hispanic	22	39	24	13	2
Region					
East	26	40	22	11	2
Midwest	34	40	14	7	5
South	22	43	24	9	2
West	25	42	24	8	2
Education					
Post graduate	29	41	20	5	5
College graduate	29	42	20	7	2
College incomplete	26	46	18	8	3
High school graduate	28	42	20	7	3
Less than high school graduate	21	33	27	18	1
Politics					
Republican	34	41	17	6	2
Democrat	24	40	22	12	2
Independent	21	46	22	8	3
Income					
\$50,001 and over	31	44	17	6	2
\$35,001 to \$50,000	31	41	21	6	2
\$25,001 to \$35,000	28	42	18	10	3
\$15,001 to \$25,000	27	42	22	8	1
\$7,501 to \$15,000	21	38	26	12	3
\$7,500 and under	17	37	29	15	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 Louis Harris and Associates. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21

Attitudes toward police brutality in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "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?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	35 %	60 %	5 %
Sex			
Male	37	58	5
Female	32	62	6
Age			
18 to 29 years	37	59	4
30 to 49 years	40	55	5
50 years and older	25	68	7
Region			
East	33	64	3
Midwest	32	63	5
South	32	62	6
West	44	49	7
Residence			
Large city	59	36	5
Medium city	40	55	5
Suburban area	33	59	8
Small town	24	74	2
Rural area	20	74	6
Race			
White	33	62	5
Black	45	46	9
Other	43	56	1
Education			
College graduate	44	51	5
College incomplete	42	56	2
High school graduate	30	64	6
Less than high school graduate	24	69	7
Politics			
Republican	31	65	4
Democrat	34	61	5
Independent	38	56	6
Income			
\$50,000 and over	38	58	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	37	58	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	38	57	5
Under \$20,000	30	64	6
Religion			
Protestant	34	61	5
Catholic	31	66	3
None	49	44	7

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 306 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1991), p. 56. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.22

Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91^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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Yes	No	Not sure	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 %	66 %	30 %	4 %
80	17	2	80	17	3	77	20	2	77	18	5	77	19	4	71	27	3
66	31	3	67	27	6	69	25	6	66	28	6	64	30	6	62	33	5
76	22	2	76	20	4	77	19	4	74	21	5	73	22	5	70	26	4
49	46	5	56	35	9	51	41	8	51	40	10	52	41	7	44	51	4
85	14	1	83	14	2	78	19	3	78	17	4	78	19	3	73	24	3
67	31	2	70	26	4	73	23	3	66	30	6	64	30	5	64	32	4
51	38	11	48	39	14	50	36	14	53	34	13	48	33	19	36	54	10
83	15	2	86	12	2	79	19	2	80	14	5	80	18	2	75	23	2
70	28	2	66	29	5	77	19	4	70	26	4	73	24	3	66	30	5
66	30	4	65	29	6	69	26	5	64	30	6	64	29	7	60	35	4
63	34	3	78	15	8	62	25	12	75	12	12	50	38	12	55	35	10
79	20	1	80	17	3	78	20	3	77	19	4	74	23	3	72	25	3
70	28	3	64	32	4	69	26	6	68	25	8	67	29	4	63	36	1
58	34	8	62	34	4	65	31	4	61	26	12	51	35	14	47	47	5
54	43	3	52	38	10	70	24	6	55	37	8	54	34	12	36	55	8
54	39	7	48	44	8	64	24	12	29	63	9	63	32	5	69	27	4
51	49	0	55	35	10	60	37	3	65	35	0	56	44	0	53	43	3
60	38	3	71	29	0	74	26	0	69	31	0	59	36	4	53	42	5
74	25	1	73	24	4	70	26	4	73	21	7	74	24	3	68	30	2
78	21	1	77	19	4	79	18	3	74	20	5	74	23	3	72	27	2
65	30	6	68	26	6	68	26	6	65	28	7	63	28	9	58	34	8
68	28	4	71	26	4	68	29	4	62	30	8	68	24	8	63	34	3
72	26	2	72	24	4	70	24	5	79	19	2	69	26	4	66	30	4
70	26	4	71	23	6	75	19	6	71	20	9	67	27	6	65	31	5
78	21	2	79	17	4	77	20	2	66	29	4	76	20	4	70	26	4
73	24	3	74	22	4	74	21	5	73	22	6	70	25	5	67	28	5
68	30	2	68	27	5	66	29	4	66	28	6	67	27	7	62	34	4
76	18	5	80	15	5	91	4	4	75	19	6	71	29	0	68	32	0
76	22	2	75	21	4	78	20	2	68	25	7	74	19	6	65	34	2
78	19	3	82	16	2	75	21	4	76	18	5	76	19	5	72	25	3
68	30	2	66	29	5	69	26	5	69	26	5	64	30	6	58	37	5
73	24	3	74	21	5	75	20	4	66	26	8	70	25	5	68	28	4

Table 2.23

Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstancesBy demographic characteristics, United States, 1991^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	90%	8%	2%	69%	26%	5%	9%	89%	2%	6%	92%	2%
Sex												
Male	93	6	2	75	22	3	10	88	2	7	91	1
Female	88	10	2	65	29	7	8	90	2	6	92	2
Race												
White	92	7	2	73	22	5	8	90	2	5	93	2
Black/other	82	15	3	50	45	5	11	86	3	12	87	1
Education												
College	90	8	2	71	25	4	5	94	2	5	94	1
High school	91	8	1	68	27	6	11	87	2	7	91	2
Grade school	83	11	6	63	28	9	18	79	2	11	83	6
Occupation												
Professional/business	90	8	2	74	22	4	7	92	1	3	96	1
Clerical	90	8	1	68	27	6	6	92	1	8	90	2
Manual	90	8	1	67	28	4	12	86	3	9	89	2
Farmer	80	5	15	65	20	15	10	80	10	5	90	5
Income												
\$15,000 and over	91	8	1	73	22	4	7	92	1	6	93	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	87	12	1	66	33	1	13	84	3	9	88	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	87	10	3	60	32	8	10	87	3	13	87	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	83	17	0	51	47	2	8	89	2	6	89	4
\$3,000 to \$4,999	98	2	0	61	33	6	15	85	0	6	91	2
Under \$3,000	83	13	3	53	40	7	13	87	0	7	93	0
Age												
18 to 20 years	90	10	0	58	37	5	5	95	0	0	100	0
21 to 29 years	90	9	1	68	28	4	6	94	0	4	95	1
30 to 49 years	91	8	1	71	25	4	6	92	2	6	92	2
50 years and older	89	8	3	67	26	7	13	83	4	8	89	3
Region												
Northeast	92	7	1	69	26	4	5	94	1	5	93	2
Midwest	86	11	3	64	29	7	9	90	1	6	93	1
South	91	7	2	69	27	4	11	85	4	8	89	3
West	90	9	1	75	21	4	7	91	2	6	93	1
Religion												
Protestant	89	8	2	68	26	6	9	88	2	7	91	2
Catholic	94	6	(b)	70	27	3	7	92	(b)	6	92	2
Jewish	86	14	0	73	18	9	4	91	4	0	100	0
None	91	9	0	65	32	3	8	91	2	8	92	0
Politics												
Republican	92	6	1	75	22	3	8	92	1	5	93	2
Democrat	87	10	2	64	30	6	9	87	4	8	90	2
Independent	92	7	1	69	26	5	9	89	2	6	92	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

Table 2.24

Attitudes toward the level of spending to halt the rising crime rate

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-91^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)?"

	1980				1982				1983				1984				1985			
	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	69 %	21 %	6 %	4 %	72 %	18 %	5 %	5 %	67 %	24 %	5 %	4 %	68 %	25 %	4 %	3 %	63 %	28 %	5 %	4 %
Sex																				
Male	66	23	7	4	71	19	7	2	64	28	6	3	64	28	6	2	61	29	7	4
Female	71	19	5	5	72	18	4	6	69	22	4	5	71	21	3	4	66	26	4	4
Race																				
White	68	22	6	5	71	19	5	5	66	26	4	4	67	26	5	3	63	28	5	4
Black/other	79	13	6	2	74	15	7	4	75	14	7	4	74	19	4	3	62	26	9	3
Education																				
College	66	25	4	4	72	19	6	3	65	27	4	4	68	28	3	1	61	30	4	5
High school	72	19	6	3	75	17	4	4	70	23	4	4	69	21	6	4	67	26	5	3
Grade school	66	18	8	8	60	21	6	12	57	19	13	11	63	28	2	8	52	30	15	4
Occupation																				
Professional/business	68	22	6	4	73	19	6	3	66	26	5	3	62	32	5	1	63	28	4	4
Clerical	74	19	5	2	76	17	4	3	67	26	3	5	76	20	2	2	68	23	5	4
Manual	68	21	7	5	70	19	6	5	67	23	6	4	68	23	6	4	62	28	7	4
Farmer	56	24	6	15	50	31	12	8	64	28	0	8	64	36	0	0	46	46	4	4
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	70	22	5	3	74	18	5	3	68	26	4	2	70	5	4	1	65	28	4	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	72	20	5	2	73	18	6	4	69	24	3	4	67	27	3	3	57	29	6	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999	68	21	8	3	72	20	3	5	73	15	8	4	65	29	6	0	55	31	10	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	68	21	4	7	64	23	5	8	69	23	5	4	75	18	0	7	56	29	15	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	64	19	12	5	67	17	6	10	62	22	7	9	64	22	9	4	70	26	2	2
Under \$3,000	68	10	10	12	67	19	7	7	58	20	6	16	45	33	7	0	52	30	13	4
Age																				
18 to 20 years	64	27	4	5	89	9	2	0	51	44	0	4	67	25	8	0	80	20	0	0
21 to 29 years	74	21	4	2	71	22	5	3	70	24	4	2	68	28	3	1	67	29	2	2
30 to 49 years	68	23	5	4	73	19	5	3	67	25	4	4	68	24	5	4	62	30	5	4
50 years and older	67	19	8	6	70	18	5	7	65	22	7	6	67	24	5	4	62	26	8	5
Region																				
Northeast	72	18	6	3	72	18	5	4	68	22	6	4	75	18	6	0	60	28	6	6
Midwest	69	21	7	3	71	19	5	6	66	26	3	4	70	25	2	3	62	29	6	3
South	71	19	6	5	73	18	4	4	67	22	5	6	65	26	4	5	67	24	4	4
West	62	26	6	7	70	19	7	4	65	26	6	3	62	29	7	3	60	32	6	3
Religion																				
Protestant	69	21	6	4	71	19	5	5	68	23	5	4	68	24	4	3	63	29	6	3
Catholic	71	20	6	3	74	18	4	4	66	25	4	5	70	24	4	2	66	24	5	5
Jewish	72	12	3	12	78	11	3	8	70	16	7	7	67	33	0	0	76	6	12	6
None	64	25	5	7	65	24	8	3	59	31	5	4	56	31	11	3	52	37	2	9
Politics																				
Republican	68	20	10	3	69	20	7	4	67	25	5	4	63	29	4	4	62	29	6	4
Democrat	70	22	4	4	75	16	4	4	70	22	5	4	72	23	3	2	66	27	4	3
Independent	68	20	6	6	69	20	5	5	64	25	5	6	68	23	6	3	61	29	6	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
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
64 %	27 %	5 %	4 %	68 %	24 %	4 %	4 %	68 %	23 %	4 %	5 %	72 %	20 %	5 %	3 %	70 %	22 %	4 %	4 %	65 %	27 %	5 %	3 %
59	32	6	3	66	26	4	4	67	25	4	4	70	20	7	2	70	22	5	3	58	33	6	3
67	24	4	5	70	22	4	4	69	22	4	5	74	19	3	4	70	22	3	5	69	23	4	4
63	28	5	4	68	24	4	4	67	24	4	5	71	21	5	3	68	23	4	5	63	29	4	4
68	20	4	8	70	23	5	2	73	19	6	2	81	13	3	3	78	14	6	2	75	17	6	2
62	30	3	4	62	30	5	3	71	24	2	3	72	21	4	3	71	23	3	3	58	32	6	3
66	25	6	4	73	19	4	4	68	24	3	5	73	19	5	3	70	20	5	5	70	25	3	3
60	24	6	10	74	19	3	3	61	17	12	10	73	16	6	6	58	29	6	7	70	15	9	6
60	32	3	5	62	29	4	4	68	25	4	3	72	19	5	4	66	26	3	4	58	32	7	3
68	23	5	3	61	36	3	0	66	25	5	4	80	18	0	1	74	19	2	5	69	26	2	4
65	23	7	5	75	16	5	4	70	22	2	5	70	22	6	3	70	20	6	4	66	26	5	3
68	32	0	0	76	18	0	6	70	20	0	10	77	8	15	0	57	21	14	7	76	18	6	0
64	29	4	3	67	25	5	3	70	26	2	2	74	19	5	2	70	23	4	3	62	30	5	3
60	29	5	6	68	25	2	5	65	20	5	10	73	50	5	2	70	21	2	7	67	23	5	5
76	22	0	2	82	15	3	0	67	19	5	9	77	14	4	4	70	14	5	11	55	41	0	3
76	22	2	0	88	6	6	0	60	21	12	7	76	21	3	0	68	18	4	9	65	25	5	5
57	28	14	2	75	4	8	12	52	24	15	9	62	29	4	4	76	12	4	8	82	18	0	0
71	10	10	10	44	50	6	0	61	33	6	0	73	18	9	0	78	22	0	0	62	19	10	10
75	20	0	5	68	21	5	5	63	26	0	10	67	29	0	4	64	24	8	4	56	44	0	0
65	29	4	3	65	27	5	3	63	32	2	3	72	20	6	2	72	24	1	4	63	26	6	5
62	30	4	4	65	26	5	4	74	19	4	3	71	20	5	3	69	22	5	4	61	32	5	3
64	24	6	6	74	19	3	4	66	22	6	7	74	18	4	4	70	20	4	6	71	22	4	3
63	30	3	4	63	28	7	2	70	22	3	6	73	20	3	4	70	25	3	1	67	30	2	1
63	27	4	6	73	20	3	4	63	28	3	7	70	24	4	3	63	28	2	6	67	27	4	2
66	22	7	5	68	22	4	5	72	20	5	2	76	16	4	4	75	16	5	4	66	24	7	3
62	33	3	2	67	27	4	2	67	24	5	4	69	20	8	2	69	18	7	6	56	31	5	8
64	26	4	5	70	22	5	3	66	24	4	5	74	20	4	3	71	21	4	4	66	25	5	4
66	27	3	5	66	30	2	3	72	21	3	4	72	21	5	2	67	25	4	5	66	30	3	1
52	39	9	0	60	40	0	0	94	6	0	0	91	9	0	0	71	18	12	0	56	33	6	6
54	28	14	5	64	19	7	10	64	29	4	4	57	22	12	9	67	28	2	4	58	36	4	2
61	32	3	5	63	30	3	3	67	26	5	2	72	24	3	24	65	27	6	3	62	30	6	2
70	23	4	3	74	19	4	3	72	21	4	3	8	12	5	3	70	23	2	6	71	24	3	3
59	29	6	6	64	26	6	4	67	22	3	8	63	25	7	5	76	17	4	4	62	27	6	6

Table 2.25

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-91^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)?"

	1980				1982				1983				1984				1985			
	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	60 %	25 %	8 %	7 %	57 %	27 %	8 %	8 %	60 %	30 %	5 %	5 %	63 %	27 %	6 %	4 %	62 %	28 %	5 %	4 %
Sex																				
Male	58	26	9	7	57	26	11	6	60	29	7	4	62	27	7	3	61	27	8	4
Female	61	24	7	8	57	28	6	9	59	30	4	6	64	28	4	4	62	30	2	5
Race																				
White	58	26	8	8	55	28	8	8	59	30	5	5	63	28	5	4	62	28	5	5
Black/other	72	13	9	6	68	19	9	4	62	25	7	6	65	24	9	1	59	30	9	2
Education																				
College	51	35	8	6	54	33	7	6	57	33	6	4	63	30	4	3	59	32	5	5
High school	66	21	6	7	59	26	8	7	61	30	5	4	64	27	6	3	67	25	5	3
Grade school	59	16	14	10	56	19	11	14	60	19	8	13	61	22	12	6	49	31	11	9
Occupation																				
Professional/business	54	32	7	6	56	32	8	5	55	34	7	5	62	30	5	3	59	31	5	4
Clerical	65	26	3	6	56	31	6	7	60	32	4	5	63	32	3	2	61	32	3	4
Manual	62	20	10	8	58	24	9	9	60	28	6	6	65	23	7	4	64	25	7	4
Farmer	47	24	12	18	54	27	15	4	80	18	0	3	64	27	9	0	50	38	8	4
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	58	29	7	6	55	30	10	5	60	31	6	3	67	26	5	2	63	28	5	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	69	23	5	3	59	24	7	10	59	30	6	5	65	27	6	3	70	22	5	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	57	24	14	6	59	31	2	8	67	25	6	2	56	32	9	3	49	41	4	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	64	23	3	10	58	21	7	14	68	25	2	5	61	29	0	11	71	17	5	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	64	17	11	8	57	20	9	14	60	28	4	8	68	18	9	4	64	28	4	4
Under \$3,000	56	13	15	16	64	19	10	7	38	33	6	22	53	33	7	7	44	39	13	4
Age																				
18 to 20 years	64	34	0	2	53	36	6	6	56	42	0	2	58	42	0	0	60	40	0	0
21 to 29 years	56	34	7	3	52	36	7	5	56	35	6	4	59	35	4	2	62	29	6	3
30 to 49 years	61	25	8	6	62	26	8	4	61	30	5	3	67	24	6	3	64	29	5	2
50 years and older	60	20	9	12	56	22	10	12	61	25	6	8	62	25	8	5	61	26	6	7
Region																				
Northeast	59	27	8	6	55	27	11	6	58	31	6	5	70	23	6	1	66	25	6	3
Midwest	61	25	7	8	56	30	6	8	57	34	5	4	62	30	4	4	61	29	5	4
South	63	23	7	7	63	23	8	7	66	24	4	7	64	25	6	4	62	26	6	6
West	53	28	10	9	49	31	10	10	56	31	8	6	56	33	6	4	59	35	4	2
Religion																				
Protestant	62	23	7	8	59	26	8	8	60	29	5	6	61	28	6	5	64	28	4	4
Catholic	60	27	7	6	55	32	7	6	62	30	5	4	69	25	5	2	62	29	6	4
Jewish	47	25	12	16	49	32	8	11	52	36	7	5	78	22	0	0	65	18	6	12
None	42	40	11	7	48	27	16	10	49	34	8	9	56	33	8	3	49	38	6	6
Politics																				
Republican	56	29	9	6	51	32	10	7	57	32	6	4	57	30	8	5	58	31	5	6
Democrat	63	22	6	9	64	23	6	7	65	26	4	4	64	28	5	3	64	27	5	4
Independent	59	26	8	7	53	29	10	8	55	32	6	7	67	24	4	4	63	27	6	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
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
58 %	32 %	6 %	4 %	65 %	28 %	4 %	2 %	68 %	24 %	4 %	3 %	71 %	19 %	6 %	4 %	64 %	26 %	7 %	3 %	58 %	32 %	7 %	4 %
55	36	7	2	62	31	4	3	72	21	5	2	74	15	7	3	60	28	8	3	48	41	8	3
60	29	5	6	68	26	4	2	66	27	3	4	68	22	6	4	67	24	5	4	64	26	7	4
57	32	6	5	66	28	4	2	67	25	4	4	89	20	6	4	63	27	6	3	54	34	8	3
66	27	5	2	60	28	6	5	75	20	5	0	80	11	6	3	68	20	7	5	72	19	4	5
54	39	5	2	59	36	4	0	70	25	4	1	74	19	4	3	64	29	6	1	52	36	8	4
61	28	7	4	69	23	4	4	67	26	3	4	69	19	8	4	67	22	7	4	60	31	7	2
58	23	7	12	71	19	5	5	68	17	8	7	65	20	12	3	50	28	13	9	72	16	6	6
54	37	6	4	63	31	5	1	68	25	4	2	73	18	6	2	62	30	6	3	53	34	11	3
62	30	2	5	61	34	5	0	64	29	3	5	67	23	4	5	68	26	3	3	61	28	6	6
60	28	8	4	67	26	4	3	72	22	4	2	71	18	7	3	63	24	9	4	56	34	7	3
63	32	5	0	65	24	0	12	90	10	0	0	77	8	15	0	71	14	14	0	53	35	0	12
57	35	5	3	63	32	4	1	71	23	4	2	70	21	6	3	63	28	6	3	54	35	8	3
52	32	12	4	70	23	5	2	63	30	4	3	72	20	5	4	79	14	5	2	63	27	7	4
62	33	2	2	76	21	0	3	60	30	2	7	80	9	9	2	62	22	14	3	45	38	7	10
71	22	7	0	82	12	0	6	57	25	9	9	66	21	14	0	68	23	9	0	61	32	7	0
61	28	12	0	68	20	8	4	64	27	3	6	68	20	8	4	62	17	12	8	85	15	0	0
67	24	5	5	50	50	0	0	67	28	6	0	82	18	0	0	78	22	0	0	52	43	5	0
50	40	10	0	58	26	10	5	50	40	5	5	67	33	0	0	68	24	8	0	69	31	0	0
53	42	4	1	57	40	2	1	57	34	7	1	69	22	7	2	66	28	4	2	57	34	7	2
59	33	6	2	65	29	4	2	73	22	2	2	72	18	6	4	66	26	5	3	58	32	8	2
60	24	7	8	70	22	6	3	71	20	4	5	71	18	7	4	61	26	9	4	56	30	8	6
54	34	4	8	71	26	2	1	71	23	5	1	69	20	4	6	58	29	8	5	56	34	7	3
61	30	5	5	61	32	4	4	68	27	2	2	73	18	6	4	63	28	7	3	57	35	6	2
58	30	8	3	66	26	5	2	66	24	4	6	71	18	7	4	71	23	4	2	64	25	8	3
58	34	7	2	62	30	6	1	70	21	6	3	70	21	7	1	61	25	9	5	48	38	8	6
60	29	7	4	67	26	4	3	68	24	4	3	72	18	7	3	67	25	6	2	60	29	6	4
55	37	4	4	64	32	3	1	71	24	3	3	69	23	3	5	58	30	8	5	55	36	6	3
52	35	4	9	60	20	20	0	67	33	0	0	91	9	0	0	65	29	0	6	48	28	22	6
54	33	7	7	51	37	7	5	64	23	9	4	59	21	16	5	57	26	12	6	42	42	13	2
52	37	7	4	58	38	3	1	68	26	4	3	69	23	5	2	60	32	7	2	51	37	10	2
62	29	6	4	74	20	4	2	70	24	4	2	80	12	5	4	64	25	6	5	66	23	6	5
58	30	6	5	57	32	6	4	67	24	4	5	61	26	9	5	69	22	6	3	55	35	6	3

Table 2.26

Respondents agreeing too little is spent on selected problems in the country

United States, selected years 1973-91

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	1991
Halting the rising crime rate	64 %	66 %	65 %	65 %	65 %	64 %	69 %	71 %	67 %	68 %	63 %	64 %	68 %	72 %	73 %	70 %	65 %
Dealing with drug addiction	65	60	55	58	55	55	59	57	60	63	62	58	65	71	71	64	58
Improving the Nation's education system	49	50	49	50	48	52	52	56	60	64	60	60	62	66	69	71	67
Improving the conditions of Blacks	32	31	27	27	25	24	24	28	29	35	31	34	35	38	36	37	34
Welfare	20	22	23	13	12	13	13	20	21	24	18	22	21	24	24	22	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.27

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	65	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	78	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	20	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*, 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	38	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	28	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 2.28

Attitudes toward personal danger from gun violence

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you, personally, feel any sense of danger from gun violence where you live and work, or not?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	36 %	64 %	(a)
Sex			
Male	34	66	(a)
Female	36	63	1 %
Age			
18 to 29 years	36	64	0
30 to 49 years	39	61	(a)
50 years and older	31	68	1
Region			
East	35	65	0
Midwest	29	71	0
South	37	62	1
West	41	58	1
Race			
White	34	66	(a)
Black	46	54	0
Nonwhite ^b	45	55	(a)
Education			
College graduate	42	58	0
College incomplete	44	56	(a)
No college	28	71	1
Politics			
Republican	31	69	0
Democrat	42	58	0
Independent	33	66	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	42	58	(a)
\$30,000 to \$49,999	34	66	0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	35	65	0
Under \$20,000	31	69	0
Community			
Urban area	50	50	0
Suburban area	32	68	(a)
Rural area	29	70	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.^bIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.29

Reported fear of being attacked or robbedBy location, United States, 1991^a

Question: "How afraid are you of being attacked or robbed? Are you very fearful, somewhat fearful, a little fearful, or not at all fearful of being attacked or robbed?"

	Very fearful	Somewhat fearful	A little fearful	Not fearful	Not sure
At home in your house or apartment	9 %	21 %	30 %	40 %	0 %
On the streets in your community during the day	6	13	22	59	0
Out alone at night in your neighborhood	16	19	26	37	1
Out with other people at night in your neighborhood	3	13	21	62	1
Traveling on vacation or for business	10	38	24	25	3

Note: See Note, table 2.8.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.30

Attitudes toward personal danger from terrorist acts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991 and 1993

Question: "Do you personally feel any sense of danger from terrorist acts where you live and work, or not?"

	Yes		No	
	1991	1993	1991	1993
National	19 %	12 %	80 %	87 %
Sex				
Male	15	11	85	88
Female	23	14	75	86
Age				
18 to 29 years	22	9	77	90
30 to 49 years	19	14	80	86
50 years and older	18	13	81	86
Region				
East	24	12	75	88
Midwest	16	6	84	94
South	19	15	80	84
West	17	16	83	82
Race				
White	16	11	83	89
Black	NA	26	NA	72
Nonwhite ^a	37	23	59	75
Education				
College graduate	18	12	81	88
College incomplete	19	16	80	84
No college	19	10	80	88
Politics				
Republican	17	9	82	91
Democrat	22	15	77	85
Independent	17	13	82	85
Income				
\$50,000 and over	20	14	80	85
\$30,000 to \$49,999	15	13	84	87
\$20,000 to \$29,999	13	8	87	92
Under \$20,000	27	16	71	84
Community				
Urban area	NA	17	NA	83
Suburban area	NA	14	NA	86
Rural area	NA	8	NA	90

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 330 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1993), p. 21; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago

United States, selected years 1972-92

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
1992	54	19	23	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), p. 51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32

Attitudes toward crime rate in own 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 2.33

Attitudes toward crime in own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

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

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
National	54 %	19 %	23 %	4 %
Sex				
Male	49	22	25	4
Female	58	17	21	4
Age				
18 to 29 years	54	23	16	7
30 to 49 years	55	18	22	5
50 years and older	53	18	27	2
65 years and older	55	22	22	1
Region				
East	53	20	24	3
Midwest	45	23	27	5
South	60	17	19	4
West	54	18	22	6
Community size				
Large city	64	15	16	5
Medium city	57	21	17	5
Suburbs	46	21	28	5
Small town	47	23	27	3
Rural area	58	14	24	4
Race				
White	52	19	25	4
Nonwhite	66	23	6	5
Education				
College graduate	53	14	28	5
College incomplete	56	17	22	5
High school graduate	53	21	22	4
Less than high school graduate	52	27	19	2
Politics				
Republican	52	23	19	6
Democrat	56	18	23	3
Independent	52	17	27	4
Income				
\$50,000 and over	53	16	27	4
\$30,000 to 49,999	51	19	26	4
\$20,000 to 29,999	56	17	24	3
Under \$20,000	56	23	16	5
Religion				
Protestant	55	19	22	4
Catholic	55	19	24	2
None	49	18	29	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), p. 53. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

United States, selected years 1965-92

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
1992	44	17

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), pp. 51, 52. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.35

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

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

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	44 %	56 %	(a)
Sex			
Male	28	72	(a)
Female	59	41	(a)
Age			
18 to 29 years	48	52	0 %
30 to 49 years	40	60	0
50 years and older	46	53	1
65 years and older	55	44	1
Region			
East	47	53	0
Midwest	34	55	(a)
South	51	49	(a)
West	42	57	1
Community size			
Large city	60	40	0
Medium city	56	44	0
Suburbs	42	57	1
Small town	36	63	1
Rural area	31	69	(a)
Race			
White	42	57	1
Nonwhite	58	42	0
Education			
College graduate	37	62	1
College incomplete	45	55	0
High school graduate	43	57	(a)
Less than high school graduate	53	46	1
Politics			
Republican	40	60	(a)
Democrat	53	46	1
Independent	40	60	0
Income			
\$50,000 and over	33	67	(a)
\$30,000 to 49,999	42	58	(a)
\$20,000 to 29,999	37	62	1
Under \$20,000	57	43	(a)
Religion			
Protestant	44	56	(a)
Catholic	44	56	0
None	37	63	0

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. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), p. 53. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

 By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-91^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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
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
38 %	51 %	(b)	40 %	59 %	1 %	40 %	60 %	(b)	41 %	58 %	1 %	43 %	56 %	(b)
17	83	(b)	16	83	1	19	80	1 %	19	81	(b)	24	76	0 %
55	44	(b)	56	42	1	55	45	(b)	58	41	2	58	41	1
36	63	(b)	39	60	1	38	35	(b)	39	60	1	41	59	1
50	50	0 %	45	53	2	52	46	1	50	48	2	56	44	0
38	62	(b)	36	62	2	40	60	(b)	39	60	1	43	56	(b)
39	61	(b)	41	58	1	38	62	(b)	41	58	1	42	58	1
39	59	2	51	49	0	45	55	0	51	48	1	50	50	0
37	63	(b)	37	62	1	41	59	(b)	36	63	1	39	61	1
47	53	(b)	54	46	1	49	51	1	56	42	1	51	48	(b)
36	63	(b)	35	64	1	33	67	(b)	38	61	1	41	59	(b)
18	82	0	18	82	0	20	80	0	28	72	0	24	76	0
34	66	(b)	36	64	(b)	36	64	(b)	36	63	1	39	60	(b)
40	60	0	46	54	0	40	60	0	48	51	1	47	53	0
53	47	0	44	56	0	49	51	0	61	39	0	43	57	0
52	48	0	54	40	6	67	33	0	59	41	0	67	30	2
59	38	3	50	48	2	59	41	0	61	39	0	56	44	0
52	48	0	43	57	0	46	50	4	53	41	6	52	48	0
38	62	0	27	73	0	47	53	0	43	57	0	52	48	0
40	59	(b)	38	61	2	42	58	0	33	65	2	40	60	(b)
34	66	(b)	32	67	1	33	67	(b)	38	62	1	39	61	0
43	56	1	51	48	1	45	54	1	48	51	1	49	49	1
34	66	(b)	41	57	2	35	65	(b)	40	59	2	36	62	2
37	63	(b)	33	66	1	39	61	0	36	64	(b)	42	57	(b)
42	58	1	44	56	1	42	58	1	46	52	2	43	57	(b)
40	60	0	43	57	1	41	59	(b)	41	58	1	51	49	0
37	63	(b)	42	57	(b)	41	58	(b)	43	56	1	45	54	(b)
43	56	1	38	60	1	38	62	0	38	61	1	36	63	1
47	53	0	71	24	6	53	47	0	61	39	0	67	33	0
36	64	0	22	77	2	34	66	0	32	64	3	39	61	0
35	65	0	41	59	0	37	62	1	41	58	1	36	63	1
40	60	(b)	44	56	1	46	54	(b)	47	52	1	48	51	(b)
39	60	1	35	63	2	33	67	0	35	64	1	44	56	1

Table 2.37

Reported behavior changes because of fear of crime

By types of behavior, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1991^a

Question: "Has fear of crime caused you to . . .?"

	Yes	No	Not sure
Limit the places or times that you go shopping	32 %	68 %	0 %
White	30	70	0
Black	44	56	0
Hispanic	37	61	1
Limit the places or times that you work	22	76	2
White	19	78	2
Black	33	65	3
Hispanic	37	63	0
Limit the places you will go by yourself	60	40	1
White	60	40	1
Black	63	37	0
Hispanic	64	36	0
Purchase a weapon for self-protection	18	82	0
White	16	84	0
Black	27	72	1
Hispanic	25	75	0
Install a home security system	25	75	1
White	22	77	1
Black	34	66	0
Hispanic	41	58	2

Note: See Note, table 2.8.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.38

Hispanics' perceptions of crime problem in neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993^a

Question: "How serious is the crime problem in your neighborhood, would you say it is?"

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not very serious	Not a problem at all	Not sure or refused
National	33 %	32 %	27 %	6 %	1 %
Sex					
Male	31	35	27	6	1
Female	35	30	27	6	1
Age					
Under 25 years	32	34	30	4	1
25 to 34 years	34	32	27	6	1
35 to 44 years	30	34	28	7	1
45 to 54 years	33	34	25	8	1
55 to 64 years	38	31	25	4	2
65 years and older	40	22	29	8	1
Education					
College graduate	27	37	28	8	0
Some college	38	26	33	3	0
High school graduate	29	33	29	8	1
Less than high school graduate	37	31	25	5	1
Employment status					
Employed full-time	30	34	27	7	1
Employed part-time	40	35	22	3	0
Unemployed	37	32	25	4	2
Retired	29	26	33	11	0
Housewife	35	33	27	4	1
Born in the United States					
Yes	27	31	34	7	1
No	37	33	24	6	1

Note: These data are from a nationwide survey of adult Hispanics conducted in May and June 1993 by The Research Network. 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 Research Network.

Table 2.39

Hispanics' perceptions of violence in schools in their area

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993^a

Question: "How serious a problem is violence in schools in your area, would you say it is:?"

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not very serious	Not a problem at all	Not sure or refused
National	37 %	31 %	27 %	4 %	1 %
Sex					
Male	35	35	26	3	1
Female	37	29	27	6	1
Age					
Under 25 years	43	36	18	2	1
25 to 34 years	37	28	28	6	1
35 to 44 years	35	32	29	4	1
45 to 54 years	27	35	35	2	1
55 to 64 years	41	29	25	4	1
65 years and older	43	27	22	8	0
Education					
College graduate	29	34	33	3	1
Some college	36	34	26	3	1
High school graduate	38	31	26	5	0
Less than high school graduate	39	30	24	5	1
Employment status					
Employed full-time	35	32	28	4	1
Employed part-time	46	25	24	4	2
Unemployed	39	35	20	5	0
Retired	37	30	28	4	1
Housewife	34	30	30	5	1
Born in the United States					
Yes	36	35	25	4	1
No	37	30	28	5	1

Note: See Note, table 2.38. 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 Research Network.

Table 2.40

Hispanics' perceptions of Hispanic youth in their community belonging to gangs

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993^a

Question: "How serious a problem is Hispanic youth belonging to street gangs in your community, would you say it is:?"

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not very serious	Not a problem at all	Not sure or refused
National	39 %	31 %	20 %	8 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	40	31	18	8	3
Female	39	30	21	8	2
Age					
Under 25 years	46	36	13	5	1
25 to 34 years	41	30	19	8	2
35 to 44 years	40	24	24	9	2
45 to 54 years	33	37	19	8	2
55 to 64 years	35	29	23	10	3
65 years and older	38	33	21	5	3
Education					
College graduate	36	28	25	10	2
Some college	34	36	20	9	1
High school graduate	43	30	18	7	2
Less than high school graduate	39	32	20	7	2
Employment status					
Employed full-time	42	28	21	8	2
Employed part-time	40	34	17	8	1
Unemployed	42	32	15	9	2
Retired	31	38	20	10	1
Housewife	37	31	23	7	3
Born in the United States					
Yes	31	35	19	14	2
No	43	29	20	5	2

Note: See Note, table 2.38. 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 Research Network.

Table 2.41

Hispanics' attitudes toward dealing with youth gangs

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993^a

Question: "What do you feel should be done to discourage these youth gangs, would you say:?"

	There should be stiffer sentences for juvenile offenders	Schools should improve security measures	Government should increase aid to youth centers	There should be more employment opportunities for Hispanic youth	Something else	Not sure or refused
National	19 %	8 %	20 %	44 %	6 %	4 %
Sex						
Male	21	8	18	44	6	4
Female	18	8	21	44	5	4
Age						
Under 25 years	21	7	24	42	4	2
25 to 34 years	20	10	21	39	6	3
35 to 44 years	17	7	20	48	4	3
45 to 54 years	16	8	19	47	6	4
55 to 64 years	22	6	12	47	9	5
65 years and older	18	11	17	43	5	5
Education						
College graduate	21	7	19	42	8	3
Some college	19	5	19	46	9	2
High school graduate	18	11	21	41	5	4
Less than high school graduate	18	8	20	46	4	4
Employment status						
Employed full-time	20	8	21	43	6	3
Employed part-time	16	8	27	39	6	4
Unemployed	23	6	16	47	5	3
Retired	18	8	18	45	6	5
Housewife	16	11	19	45	4	4
Born in the United States						
Yes	20	6	23	41	8	3
No	18	9	18	46	5	4

Note: See Note, table 2.38. 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 Research Network.

Table 2.42

Attitudes toward whether citizens must take law into their own hands

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "There has been a lot of talk about increasing crime in this country, and the fears people have about the police not being around to protect them when they are needed. Do you think the situation has reached the point where it is necessary for citizens to take the law into their own hands in order to protect themselves from attack in any way they can, or do you think it is wrong for people to take the law into their own hands under such circumstances?"

	Yes, necessary to take law into own hands	No, wrong to take law into own hands	Don't know
National	26 %	66 %	8 %
Sex			
Male	30	62	8
Female	22	71	8
Age			
18 to 29 years	26	65	9
30 to 44 years	30	63	7
45 to 59 years	26	67	7
60 years and older	19	72	9
Region			
Northeast	17	77	6
Midwest	25	66	9
South	31	60	9
West	27	66	7
Education			
College graduate	23	71	6
Some college	25	69	6
High school graduate	27	65	8
Less than high school graduate	26	61	12
Politics			
Democrat	25	68	6
Republican	23	69	7
Income			
\$50,000 and over	23	71	6
\$30,000 to \$49,999	29	66	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	21	70	9
Under \$15,000	31	62	7
Occupation			
Executive/professional	27	66	7
White collar	25	67	8
Blue collar	29	62	9
Homemaker	19	75	6

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 Roper Organization, Inc.

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward strategies for combatting crime and lawlessness

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "Most people are concerned about the increase in crime and lawlessness that has been taking place across the country today. On which would you like to see us rely more heavily:?"

	On much stricter law enforcement and severer penalties than we now have	On corrective programs that get at the root of the problems that cause people to commit crimes	On both ^b	Don't know
National	44 %	31 %	22 %	3 %
Sex				
Male	46	30	20	3
Female	42	31	23	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	41	34	21	4
30 to 44 years	44	32	22	2
45 to 59 years	42	32	23	3
60 years and older	50	25	22	3
Region				
Northeast	50	30	19	2
Midwest	37	32	29	2
South	51	30	16	3
West	34	33	27	6
Education				
College graduate	37	35	25	3
Some college	41	31	25	3
High school graduate	48	28	21	3
Less than high school graduate	47	31	18	4
Politics				
Democrat	43	34	20	3
Republican	45	29	22	3
Income				
\$50,000 and over	44	36	19	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	47	29	22	2
\$15,000 to \$29,999	44	31	22	3
Under \$15,000	40	36	20	4
Occupation				
Executive/professional	41	28	28	3
White collar	44	31	22	3
Blue collar	45	35	18	2
Homemaker	45	30	21	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bResponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Roper Organization, Inc.

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward the Federal trial of the police officers accused of violating Rodney King's civil rights

By demographic characteristics and attitude toward trial outcome, United States, 1993

Question: "As you know, the police officers were tried last year by a State court for excessive use of force, and were found not guilty. This time they were tried by a Federal court for violating Rodney King's civil rights. Do you think it was fair to try the police officers a second time, or was it unfair?"

	Fair	Unfair	Don't know
National	66 %	26 %	8 %
Sex			
Male	61	33	6
Female	71	20	9
Age			
18 to 29 years	67	30	3
30 to 49 years	77	17	6
50 years and older	55	32	13
Race			
White	64	28	8
Black	88	6	6
Education			
College graduate	67	29	4
No college	66	24	10
Politics			
Republican	63	28	9
Democrat	70	22	8
Independent	67	27	6
Trial outcome			
Right	76	21	3
Wrong	62	33	5
More officers guilty	80	14	6
More officers not guilty	18	80	2
Not sure	49	30	21

Note: These data are from a CNN/USA Today/Gallup Poll survey conducted in February 1993. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-91^a

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	1980				1982				1983				1984				1985			
	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%	83%	8%	6%	3%	86%	8%	4%	4%	86%	6%	4%	3%	82%	11%	4%	3%	84%	9%	3%
Sex																				
Male	3	83	9	6	2	94	9	5	4	84	6	4	5	80	12	3	4	84	10	3
Female	4	83	7	6	3	88	6	3	3	86	6	5	2	83	10	5	3	85	8	4
Race																				
White	3	84	8	6	2	87	7	4	3	87	6	4	3	84	10	4	3	85	9	3
Black/other	9	77	8	5	10	79	9	2	10	74	8	8	6	71	16	7	5	80	8	8
Education																				
College	3	79	10	8	3	83	11	3	4	82	8	5	2	82	11	4	3	83	11	3
High school	4	86	6	4	2	89	5	4	4	89	5	3	4	82	10	4	4	86	7	3
Grade school	2	84	8	6	4	84	6	6	3	81	7	9	2	79	14	6	4	81	10	6
Occupation																				
Professional/business	2	83	9	6	1	85	12	2	2	84	7	6	2	83	11	3	2	84	11	3
Clerical	2	86	6	6	3	92	2	3	2	92	4	2	2	86	9	3	2	90	6	3
Manual	4	83	8	5	3	84	7	5	6	83	8	4	4	80	11	5	5	83	8	4
Farmer	0	91	9	0	5	79	16	0	3	87	5	5	3	87	10	0	3	89	5	3
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	2	86	7	5	1	88	8	3	3	89	6	3	2	86	8	3	2	88	9	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	82	8	5	4	83	9	4	3	88	6	3	4	75	16	5	2	84	10	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	5	85	6	4	2	84	7	7	4	86	6	4	5	78	10	6	9	80	9	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	7	71	14	9	0	88	9	2	2	77	7	13	4	78	16	3	2	82	7	9
\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	77	12	5	9	79	5	7	3	70	14	14	5	75	15	5	11	78	6	4
Under \$3,000	6	74	6	15	8	84	8	0	14	76	4	6	4	82	8	6	10	58	17	15
Age																				
18 to 20 years	11	77	5	7	0	90	5	5	4	87	7	2	7	73	11	9	6	78	14	2
21 to 29 years	7	79	7	7	0	81	12	4	6	85	6	3	6	78	12	4	6	79	10	4
30 to 49 years	3	84	8	6	3	85	8	4	3	86	8	4	3	83	11	4	3	85	9	2
50 years and older	1	86	8	5	2	89	5	4	3	86	6	6	1	84	11	4	2	87	8	4
Region																				
Northeast	2	86	7	4	1	85	6	8	2	88	7	4	3	82	11	4	2	86	8	5
Midwest	3	82	8	6	1	90	7	2	3	87	5	5	4	82	11	3	3	85	9	2
South	3	86	7	5	5	83	9	2	6	85	6	4	3	80	11	6	4	82	11	3
West	5	76	10	9	3	87	7	4	4	81	9	6	2	83	11	3	4	84	8	4
Religion																				
Protestant	3	85	7	5	3	87	7	3	4	86	6	4	2	82	12	4	3	84	10	3
Catholic	3	83	7	7	2	88	6	4	3	87	6	5	4	82	10	4	3	87	8	3
Jewish	0	75	9	16	0	91	9	0	2	86	9	2	0	89	0	11	3	78	6	12
None	10	71	10	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	12	9	7	72	13	8	6	76	10	8
Politics																				
Republican	2	89	5	4	1	89	7	4	2	90	5	3	2	88	9	2	2	88	8	2
Democrat	3	85	8	4	4	87	7	2	4	84	7	5	4	80	11	5	3	84	10	3
Independent	4	78	9	9	2	84	9	5	4	84	7	5	3	80	12	5	5	82	8	4

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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
3%	85%	8%	4%	3%	79%	12%	6%	4%	82%	10%	5%	3%	84%	9%	5%	3%	83%	9%	5%	4%	80%	11%	5%
4	84	8	4	4	78	14	4	5	79	13	4	4	79	12	4	3	82	11	4	5	78	12	5
3	86	8	3	3	80	11	6	3	84	8	6	1	87	6	6	4	83	8	5	3	81	11	5
2	87	8	3	2	81	12	5	3	83	10	4	2	83	10	5	3	84	9	4	3	80	12	5
9	77	9	5	7	70	14	9	8	73	11	8	4	87	3	6	8	77	8	8	10	76	8	5
2	84	9	5	3	77	14	6	3	78	13	5	2	81	10	6	4	82	10	4	4	78	12	6
3	88	7	2	3	84	9	4	4	85	7	4	3	86	8	3	4	83	9	5	5	82	9	4
4	81	9	7	5	71	18	7	3	82	8	8	3	82	8	7	3	86	6	5	2	78	17	3
1	88	8	4	2	80	13	5	3	83	10	4	2	82	11	5	3	82	11	5	3	78	11	7
4	88	7	1	2	81	12	5	3	84	9	4	1	87	7	5	4	84	8	3	3	80	12	5
4	83	9	4	5	78	11	5	4	81	10	4	4	84	8	4	3	84	8	5	5	82	11	3
3	83	6	9	2	82	12	2	8	79	8	4	0	86	9	4	0	85	15	0	0	89	8	3
2	87	7	3	3	83	11	4	4	83	9	4	2	85	9	4	3	84	9	3	4	80	11	5
4	85	8	2	2	75	15	8	4	82	10	4	3	82	9	6	3	83	7	6	5	80	10	5
2	83	11	4	7	78	10	4	0	86	9	4	3	85	5	7	3	74	13	10	3	83	8	5
7	86	7	0	3	81	11	5	5	77	10	8	6	78	12	3	9	79	7	5	3	87	7	3
4	79	11	6	11	71	9	9	5	84	8	3	4	84	12	0	2	85	8	6	6	73	18	3
14	70	11	5	5	70	15	10	11	62	9	18	3	81	12	3	5	84	0	10	8	62	22	8
8	79	8	5	0	76	17	7	8	84	8	0	10	83	8	0	10	80	5	5	3	70	20	7
5	81	9	4	4	78	9	8	8	77	10	6	2	86	8	4	5	80	9	6	8	77	9	6
3	86	8	4	4	78	13	5	3	82	11	5	3	83	9	5	4	81	10	4	4	80	11	5
2	88	7	3	2	82	12	4	2	83	9	5	2	84	9	5	2	86	8	5	3	81	12	4
3	88	6	3	2	82	10	6	4	83	9	4	2	86	5	7	4	83	10	4	4	83	8	5
3	87	7	4	4	80	10	6	4	80	11	6	3	81	12	5	4	80	10	6	3	78	12	6
4	82	10	4	4	78	14	5	3	83	10	4	3	86	8	3	3	85	8	4	5	82	10	3
3	85	8	4	3	79	12	6	5	80	8	6	3	80	11	6	4	82	9	5	4	73	16	7
3	85	8	3	3	80	12	4	4	83	9	5	2	85	9	4	3	85	8	4	4	81	10	5
2	88	6	3	2	81	12	5	3	86	9	3	3	83	9	5	4	84	8	4	2	80	13	4
8	90	3	0	0	80	20	0	3	73	17	7	0	96	0	4	0	82	15	4	0	81	9	9
4	72	14	9	7	70	7	16	11	64	18	8	7	72	9	12	1	74	16	9	8	72	14	6
2	87	8	3	2	86	10	2	2	85	9	3	1	91	6	2	2	87	8	3	2	82	11	5
3	88	6	3	4	78	13	6	5	80	10	6	3	83	10	4	4	82	9	5	5	79	12	4
3	82	10	5	4	76	12	8	4	80	11	5	4	77	10	8	5	80	10	5	5	79	10	6

Table 2.46

Attitudes toward court processing time between arrest and conviction

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Question: "Which of these two statements most nearly reflects your opinion?"

	In American criminal courts too much time is wasted between a person's arrest and conviction	Plenty of time should be given for court procedure because that gives an accused person every chance to prove their innocence	Don't know
National	69 %	30 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	69	30	1
Female	70	30	(b)
Age			
18 to 29 years	63	37	(b)
30 to 44 years	71	28	1
45 to 59 years	71	29	0
60 years and older	72	27	1
Region			
Northeast	72	28	0
Midwest	70	29	1
South	68	31	1
West	67	32	1
Education			
College graduate	70	28	1
Some college	72	27	(b)
High school graduate	69	31	1
Less than high school graduate	65	34	1
Politics			
Democrat	69	30	1
Republican	75	24	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	75	24	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	70	30	(b)
\$15,000 to \$29,999	70	30	(b)
Under \$15,000	65	34	1
Occupation			
Executive/professional	72	27	1
White collar	71	29	1
Blue collar	67	33	(b)
Homemaker	71	29	(b)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Roper Organization, Inc.

Table 2.47

Attitudes toward juvenile crime and juvenile justice

United States, 1991^a

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
A juvenile accused of a crime should receive the same due process as an adult.	57.4 %	25.4 %	0.7 %	10.3 %	6.1 %
A juvenile convicted of a crime should receive the same sentence as an adult, no matter what the crime.	15.5	20.1	2.5	35.1	26.8
A juvenile charged with a serious property crime should be tried as an adult.	23.2	26.7	4.2	24.7	21.2
A juvenile charged with selling large amounts of illegal drugs should be tried as an adult.	40.5	21.6	2.4	20.4	15.0
A juvenile charged with a serious violent crime should be tried as an adult.	43.1	24.5	1.9	15.2	15.3
Juveniles should be sent to adult prisons for committing serious property crimes.	6.5	9.0	1.4	22.1	61.0
Juveniles should be sent to adult prisons for selling large amounts of drugs.	13.8	16.4	1.9	22.2	45.6
Juveniles should be sent to adult prisons for committing serious violent crimes.	22.0	20.2	2.5	21.7	33.6
Sending juvenile offenders to training schools discourages other young people from committing crimes.	23.4	27.4	4.4	24.5	20.2

Note: The Center for the Studies of Youth Policy conducted a national telephone interview survey during August and September 1991. The survey focused on public attitudes toward juvenile crime and juvenile justice. Approximately 50 percent of the sample was drawn from a national frame, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, of 1,200 listed household telephone numbers. The other 50 percent of the sample was generated using a random digit dialing procedure. After completing a weighting and adjustment procedure the number of sample cases was 1,000. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.Source: Ira M. Schwartz et al., *Combating Juvenile Crime: What the Public Really Wants*, Center for the Study of Youth Policy (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1992), pp. 9-14, 16. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.48

Attitudes toward convicted juvenile offenders

United States, 1991^a

Question: "What is an appropriate way to deal with juveniles found guilty of . . .?"

	A serious violent crime	A serious property crime	Using, but not selling, illegal drugs	Selling small amounts of illegal drugs	Selling large amounts of illegal drugs
First conviction					
Warn and release	0.0 %	0.3 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	0.1 %
Regular probation	5.3	27.8	42.6	16.2	5.1
Probation, highly structured	21.2	50.4	43.5	42.1	22.1
Residential placement	27.0	10.5	8.0	24.7	28.7
Secure placement	45.3	11.0	4.8	15.8	43.6
Adult prison placement	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Second conviction					
Warn and release	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Regular probation	1.1	3.7	6.8	2.0	1.5
Probation, highly structured	7.4	28.8	42.6	18.0	9.2
Residential placement	18.4	33.7	33.6	34.5	23.1
Secure placement	70.4	33.5	16.4	45.3	64.9
Adult prison placement	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3

Note: See Note, table 2.47.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Ira M. Schwartz et al., *Combating Juvenile Crime: What the Public Really Wants*, Center for the Study of Youth Policy (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1992), pp. 20-24. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.49

Attitudes toward the importance of providing victims with rights in the judicial system

By type of right, United States, 1991^a

Question: "How important do you think it is for the judicial system to provide victims and their families with each of the following? Do you think it is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important to provide victims and their families with the . . .?"

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	Not sure
Right to be notified about dates and places of trials and related hearings	84 %	13 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
Right to be physically present at trials and related hearings	82	15	1	0	1
Opportunity to discuss case with prosecutor during plea bargaining	72	18	3	3	4
Opportunity to discuss case with prosecutor during trial	57	28	6	4	4
Opportunity to make statement prior to sentencing about how crime affected them	72	20	5	2	2
Right to be paid for stolen or damaged property or injuries received in crime	81	15	2	1	1

Note: See Note, table 2.8.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Table 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.50

Attitudes toward convicted criminals profiting from selling their stories and whether they should share in the cost of their imprisonment

United States, 1991

Question: "Do you favor or oppose . . .?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Laws that prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the sale of books, movies, or interviews about their crimes	76 %	22 %	2 %
Laws that require profits criminals gain from books, movies, or interviews be given to their victims or to the State victims' compensation fund	86	12	2
Requiring convicted criminals to pay a substantial share of the cost of their imprisonment	94	5	1

Note: See Note, table 2.8.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Tables 21-23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.51

Attitudes toward legality of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

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	Never legal	No opinion
National	31 %	53 %	14 %	2 %
Sex				
Male	28	55	13	4
Female	33	50	15	2
Age				
18 to 29 years	34	48	15	3
30 to 49 years	33	55	12	(a)
50 years and older	27	53	15	5
Region				
East	34	49	15	2
Midwest	27	55	14	4
South	27	58	13	2
West	36	47	14	3
Race				
White	31	53	13	3
Non-white	27	49	22	2
Education				
College graduate	42	47	10	1
College incomplete	39	45	14	2
High school graduate	29	57	11	3
Less than high school graduate	12	56	25	7
Politics				
Republican	27	56	12	5
Democrat	31	52	16	1
Independent	35	51	13	1
Income				
\$50,000 and over	43	45	12	(a)
\$30,000 to \$49,999	33	51	15	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	26	61	10	3
Under \$20,000	25	54	17	4
Religion				
Protestant	28	54	15	3
Catholic	28	57	13	2
None	52	39	8	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. 316 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1992), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

Attitudes toward wiretapping

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-91^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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1985			1986			1988			1989			1990			1991		
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
23 %	74 %	3 %	22 %	74 %	4 %	20 %	74 %	6 %	26 %	69 %	5 %	22 %	72 %	6 %	24 %	70 %	6 %
30	66	3	26	71	2	26	69	5	32	64	4	24	71	5	28	68	4
17	80	3	19	76	5	16	78	7	22	73	5	20	73	6	21	72	6
25	73	3	24	72	3	21	73	6	29	66	5	24	71	5	26	68	6
10	84	7	10	85	5	16	79	4	11	85	4	13	77	9	15	80	5
25	73	2	24	73	3	20	75	4	27	69	4	22	74	4	27	68	5
22	74	4	22	75	3	20	75	5	28	68	4	23	71	7	24	71	5
18	77	5	20	73	7	23	63	14	16	73	11	19	68	13	10	77	13
27	71	2	25	72	3	24	72	4	30	65	5	25	70	5	27	68	5
21	76	3	21	75	4	19	74	7	24	72	4	19	78	3	25	70	5
21	75	4	20	76	3	18	76	6	24	72	5	22	72	6	23	71	6
22	78	0	29	71	0	14	79	7	8	77	15	21	68	10	15	81	4
25	73	2	25	72	2	22	74	4	28	69	3	24	73	3	27	69	4
25	73	2	19	78	3	19	78	3	23	73	4	18	75	7	21	74	5
10	88	2	9	85	7	15	74	11	22	70	8	26	72	2	15	82	2
27	67	6	17	79	4	17	73	10	28	63	9	16	76	8	12	84	5
14	81	5	21	72	7	19	68	13	13	81	6	16	71	13	22	70	8
15	80	5	22	73	5	17	77	7	20	70	10	17	67	17	26	70	4
16	80	4	16	84	0	21	76	3	38	62	0	38	62	0	28	67	6
19	79	2	18	79	2	15	79	6	30	64	6	23	73	4	28	68	3
24	73	3	22	76	2	21	75	4	23	74	3	19	76	5	22	74	4
24	73	3	25	69	6	22	69	8	28	66	6	24	68	8	25	67	9
26	70	4	22	74	4	23	73	4	27	65	8	21	74	5	26	71	3
22	75	4	23	74	3	20	74	6	30	66	4	27	68	5	22	70	8
22	75	3	22	74	4	19	75	6	24	72	4	20	72	8	25	70	4
24	75	1	22	74	3	21	73	6	25	71	4	18	77	5	23	70	7
23	74	3	22	74	4	22	72	5	27	69	4	26	68	6	24	71	5
23	74	3	24	73	3	20	74	6	26	69	6	16	80	5	27	67	6
23	74	3	21	76	3	15	80	5	17	75	8	25	70	5	29	67	5
21	77	2	19	77	4	10	82	8	28	67	5	18	73	9	22	72	6
24	73	2	25	70	5	29	66	6	33	63	4	26	69	5	32	64	4
21	77	2	21	76	3	16	79	5	22	74	4	18	75	7	17	77	6
24	72	4	22	75	3	19	75	6	23	69	7	23	72	4	25	69	6

Table 2.53

Attitudes toward the penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "What do you think should be the penalty for murder—the death penalty or life imprisonment with absolutely no possibility of parole?"

	Death	Life without parole	Neither ^a	No opinion
National	53 %	35 %	3 %	9 %
Sex				
Male	59	30	3	8
Female	48	40	3	9
Age				
18 to 29 years	54	39	2	5
30 to 49 years	54	34	4	8
50 years and older	53	33	2	12
Region				
East	53	36	3	8
Midwest	50	37	2	11
South	53	35	3	9
West	58	32	3	7
Race				
White	56	32	3	9
Black	26	62	2	10
Education				
College graduate	50	32	6	12
College incomplete	59	30	4	7
High school graduate	59	33	1	7
Less than high school graduate	36	50	2	12
Politics				
Republican	62	28	3	7
Democrat	42	46	4	8
Independent	56	33	2	9
Income				
\$50,000 and over	54	33	4	9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	56	32	3	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	66	27	2	5
Under \$20,000	46	43	2	9
Religion				
Protestant	53	36	3	8
Catholic	52	37	2	9
None	63	23	6	8

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 309 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1991), p. 44. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	76 %	18 %	6 %
Sex			
Male	81	14	5
Female	72	21	7
Age			
18 to 29 years	75	20	5
30 to 49 years	77	18	5
50 years and older	75	17	8
Region			
East	73	19	8
Midwest	73	18	9
South	76	20	4
West	82	13	5
Race			
White	78	16	6
Black	59	31	10
Education			
College graduate	70	25	5
College incomplete	78	17	5
High school graduate	78	15	7
Less than high school graduate	75	17	8
Politics			
Republican	83	13	4
Democrat	67	23	10
Independent	79	17	4
Income			
\$50,000 and over	73	23	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	75	17	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	86	12	2
Under \$20,000	72	20	8
Religion			
Protestant	77	17	6
Catholic	77	16	7
None	76	17	7

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 309 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1991), p. 43. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-91^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	5	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
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
76 %	19 %	5 %	71 %	23 %	5 %	70 %	24 %	6 %	71 %	22 %	7 %	74 %	20 %	6 %	74 %	19 %	6 %	72 %	22 %	6 %
80	17	4	79	17	4	73	22	5	77	18	5	81	16	3	79	18	4	77	19	4
72	22	6	66	28	6	67	26	7	66	26	8	69	24	7	71	21	8	67	25	8
79	17	4	75	20	5	74	21	5	76	18	6	77	18	5	78	16	6	75	19	6
53	35	12	49	43	8	46	43	11	46	44	10	57	36	6	58	36	7	53	37	10
73	22	5	72	23	5	70	26	4	71	23	6	72	22	6	73	21	6	69	25	6
78	17	5	73	23	4	73	20	7	73	20	6	77	18	5	77	18	6	74	20	6
72	21	7	64	26	10	54	38	8	59	27	14	69	24	7	70	21	9	72	21	7
76	19	5	76	21	3	72	25	4	72	21	7	75	19	6	72	20	8	67	25	8
76	19	5	70	25	5	74	19	7	72	21	8	73	21	6	81	14	4	73	22	5
76	19	5	69	25	6	68	24	7	71	24	5	74	21	5	74	22	4	75	20	5
76	22	3	83	17	0	61	28	8	67	29	4	91	4	4	78	7	15	81	11	8
80	16	4	75	22	3	75	20	5	74	20	6	76	19	5	77	18	5	74	21	5
73	20	7	70	24	6	65	30	4	70	23	7	74	22	5	74	20	6	71	24	4
72	24	4	70	24	6	61	32	7	60	29	10	72	19	9	71	19	10	71	24	5
70	26	4	63	33	4	56	32	13	61	29	10	67	27	6	70	25	5	60	38	2
65	29	6	60	31	9	51	42	8	67	26	7	52	38	10	57	34	9	67	30	3
56	42	2	60	32	8	59	36	5	52	41	7	66	34	0	58	26	16	70	24	5
69	29	2	68	24	8	64	36	0	61	35	4	69	25	6	66	34	0	60	33	7
75	20	4	72	23	5	69	27	4	73	24	4	71	24	4	79	16	5	74	23	3
76	18	6	70	27	4	74	21	6	72	21	8	76	20	4	74	21	5	71	22	6
76	20	5	74	20	6	66	26	8	70	22	8	74	19	8	74	18	8	71	21	8
74	21	5	70	26	4	72	23	5	66	26	9	72	19	9	75	20	5	71	23	6
73	20	6	69	26	5	67	26	7	70	24	6	72	22	6	76	20	4	70	24	6
76	19	4	67	26	7	67	26	7	72	21	7	75	21	4	72	20	8	71	22	7
79	17	4	83	13	4	76	19	5	76	17	6	76	19	5	76	16	8	76	20	4
76	19	5	72	23	5	70	24	6	72	22	7	75	20	5	75	19	6	72	22	6
78	19	4	69	26	5	70	24	6	73	21	6	73	20	7	76	18	5	75	21	4
62	31	6	79	16	5	80	10	10	63	23	13	87	13	0	74	15	11	53	34	12
75	20	5	73	24	3	65	28	7	67	26	7	71	24	5	72	24	5	65	28	7
83	13	4	80	15	4	83	14	4	81	12	6	82	14	5	83	12	5	84	13	3
70	24	6	66	30	4	61	32	7	62	32	7	68	26	6	68	24	8	63	29	8
75	19	6	70	23	7	69	24	7	72	20	8	73	21	5	74	21	5	69	23	7

Table 2.56

Attitudes toward the death penalty for drug traffickers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "The following is a list of some programs and proposals that are being discussed in this country today. For each one, please tell me whether you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose it. The first one is . . . A mandatory death penalty for major drug traffickers."

	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
Total	42.3 %	30.4 %	18.3 %	5.5 %	3.2 %
Sex					
Male	44.1	30.1	17.5	5.8	2.3
Female	40.7	30.7	19.0	5.3	4.1
Race					
White	42.9	31.0	17.5	5.1	3.2
Nonwhite	9.2	27.2	22.4	7.7	3.5
Age					
18 to 24 years	35.7	37.9	18.1	6.2	2.1
25 to 29 years	35.2	32.1	23.9	5.9	2.9
30 to 39 years	35.2	29.1	25.7	6.1	4.0
40 to 49 years	48.1	29.0	15.2	4.7	2.8
50 to 59 years	47.8	29.3	14.3	6.4	2.1
60 years and older	50.2	27.9	12.6	4.6	4.2
Region					
East	41.4	32.1	20.6	4.8	1.1
Midwest	41.1	32.4	17.6	5.8	2.9
South	46.4	29.7	14.1	5.2	4.4
West	38.7	27.2	22.9	6.7	4.5
Education					
College graduate	32.5	28.7	26.1	10.6	2.1
Other college	42.6	34.9	15.4	5.5	1.6
High school graduate	44.3	31.2	17.4	2.7	4.2
Less than high school graduate	47.4	25.8	16.2	5.3	4.7
Politics					
Republican	50.4	31.3	14.0	2.6	1.4
Democrat	35.3	30.7	22.1	8.3	3.6
Independent	42.0	30.2	18.1	5.5	4.0
Income					
\$50,000 and over	41.3	26.0	23.4	8.5	0.8
\$40,000 to \$49,999	42.5	35.8	15.3	3.9	2.5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	44.5	31.6	19.2	3.3	1.3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	45.2	32.2	17.0	3.9	1.7
Under \$20,000	41.6	29.1	18.3	6.3	4.6
Occupation					
Professional, business	37.6	30.2	22.0	8.2	1.9
Other white collar	43.9	32.1	15.3	4.7	3.9
Blue collar	43.1	30.1	18.8	5.1	2.8
Farmer	51.5	34.8	6.6	7.0	0.0
Non-labor force	44.9	31.1	16.4	3.2	4.3

Note: These data are derived from interviews conducted among a sample of adult Americans on two separate occasions. The surveys were designed and analyzed by Princeton Survey Research Associates Inc. (PSRA) for the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. The field interviewing for the survey was done by Response Analysis Corporation under the supervision of PSRA. Personal interviews were conducted among a nationally-representative sample of 3,004 adults. Interviews were conducted during the period of May 1-31, 1990. A random sample of 1,000 respondents was re-interviewed by telephone during the period of Aug. 19-25, 1990. The sample used for this survey is a multi-stage area probability sample consisting of 100 Primary Sampling Units and 1,600 Secondary Sampling Units based on 1980 U.S. Bureau of the Census data. For this survey, interviewing was conducted in 193 sampling locations. These locations were stratified into community strata of three different sizes. Specific blocks within each location were sampled, and adult respondents were selected using systematic techniques. Weighting procedures were used to reduce sample bias that might occur because of underrepresentation of persons who are difficult to find at home. (Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, "The People, The Press and Politics 1990", Washington, DC: Oct. 11, 1990. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 90-92.)

Source: Table adapted from tables provided by Princeton Research Associates, Inc.; data are from Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press.

Table 2.57

Attitudes toward discriminatory application of the death penalty

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "As I read off each of these statements would you tell me if you agree or disagree with it: (a) A black person is more likely than white person to receive the death penalty for the same crime; (b) A poor person is more likely than a person of average or above average income to receive the death penalty for the same crime."

	Blacks more likely to receive death penalty			Poor people more likely to receive death penalty		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
National	45 %	50 %	5 %	60 %	36 %	4 %
Sex						
Male	46	47	7	64	32	4
Female	44	52	4	57	39	4
Age						
18 to 29 years	41	55	4	54	44	2
30 to 49 years	50	46	4	67	31	2
50 years and older	43	50	7	57	35	8
Region						
East	45	51	4	59	39	2
Midwest	45	47	8	62	33	5
South	40	55	5	58	35	7
West	52	44	4	64	35	1
Race						
White	41	54	5	59	37	4
Black	73	20	7	72	22	6
Education						
College graduate	54	40	6	70	28	2
College incomplete	49	48	3	70	29	1
High school graduate	41	54	5	55	42	3
Less than high school graduate	39	53	8	47	41	12
Politics						
Republican	33	63	4	54	43	3
Democrat	52	42	6	64	30	6
Independent	52	44	4	64	34	2
Income						
\$50,000 and over	49	48	3	65	34	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	39	55	6	58	40	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	56	40	4	71	27	2
Under \$20,000	42	51	7	56	36	8
Religion						
Protestant	44	51	5	59	36	5
Catholic	46	50	4	60	40	(a)
None	47	43	10	69	26	5

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. 309 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1991), p. 45. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home			
By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993			
	Question: "Do you have a gun in the house?"		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National	48 %	51 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	54	45	1
Female	43	56	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	46	53	1
30 to 49 years	49	51	(a)
50 to 64 years	53	46	1
65 years and older	46	53	1
Region			
East	37	62	1
Midwest	49	51	(a)
South	57	43	0
West	49	50	1
Race			
White	50	49	1
Black	37	63	0
Nonwhite ^b	35	64	1
Education			
College graduate	37	62	1
College incomplete	43	56	1
No college	56	43	1
Politics			
Republican	55	44	1
Democrat	42	58	(a)
Independent	49	50	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	45	54	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	55	44	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	50	50	0
Under \$20,000	45	54	1
Community			
Urban area	35	64	1
Suburban area	49	50	1
Rural area	57	43	(a)

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

^bIncludes black respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 330 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1993), p. 5; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home													
By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91													
	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	1991
National	47 %	46 %	47 %	51 %	48 %	45 %	45 %	44 %	46 %	40 %	46 %	43 %	40 %
Sex													
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53	50
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34	32
Race													
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45	42
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29	29
Education													
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37	34
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47	46
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47	39
Occupation													
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38	35
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38	35
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50	47
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83	56
Income													
\$15,000 and over	55	52	53	57	56	53	53	53	51	47	52	49	46
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	51	54	56	46	49	39	37	40	39	43	42	27
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	48	42	50	45	43	39	37	36	31	35	16	43
\$5,000 to \$6,999	43	40	44	38	38	28	27	31	35	27	19	21	24
\$3,000 to \$4,999	35	38	35	39	26	26	31	26	30	23	23	31	25
Under \$3,000	30	34	30	35	24	26	26	12	28	14	25	6	29
Age													
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40	22
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34	36
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46	40
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42	42
Region													
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30	28
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44	42
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52	50
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39	32
Religion													
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48	46
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36	30
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6	10
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34	31
Politics													
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48	42
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40	41
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42	37

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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.60

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

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	Type of firearm		
		Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	40 %	20 %	26 %	25 %
Sex				
Male	50	27	34	33
Female	32	15	20	19
Race				
White	42	22	28	28
Black/other	29	15	15	11
Education				
College	34	18	23	23
High school	46	24	29	28
Grade school	39	19	24	19
Occupation				
Professional/business	35	19	24	22
Clerical	35	17	22	19
Manual	47	25	31	31
Farmer	56	28	40	44
Income				
\$15,000 and over	46	24	31	30
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	12	16	18
\$7,000 to \$9,999	43	15	27	24
\$5,000 to \$6,999	24	15	15	13
\$3,000 to \$4,999	25	14	6	14
Under \$3,000	29	14	10	5
Age				
18 to 20 years	22	4	9	17
21 to 29 years	36	16	20	22
30 to 49 years	40	21	28	26
50 years and older	42	23	27	26
Region				
Northeast	28	14	14	12
Midwest	42	17	30	28
South	50	29	33	31
West	32	16	19	24
Religion				
Protestant	46	24	31	30
Catholic	30	15	17	17
Jewish	10	10	5	5
None	31	14	19	17
Politics				
Republican	42	21	28	28
Democrat	41	21	25	25
Independent	37	20	26	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

Table 2.61

Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "In general, do you feel that the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are now?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept as they are now	No opinion
National	70 %	4 %	24 %	2 %
Sex				
Male	61	6	33	(a)
Female	77	4	16	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	69	7	24	(a)
30 to 49 years	68	4	25	3
50 to 64 years	71	4	24	1
65 years and older	75	2	20	3
Region				
East	77	2	20	1
Midwest	66	5	27	2
South	67	4	25	4
West	69	7	23	1
Race				
White	68	4	26	2
Black	84	3	13	0
Nonwhite ^b	82	4	13	1
Education				
College graduate	75	5	18	2
College incomplete	74	5	20	1
No college	65	3	29	3
Politics				
Republican	60	5	32	3
Democrat	82	2	15	1
Independent	65	6	26	3
Income				
\$50,000 and over	71	5	22	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	69	5	24	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	67	3	29	1
Under \$20,000	69	5	24	2
Community				
Urban area	75	2	19	4
Suburban area	73	6	21	(a)
Rural area	64	5	29	2

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.^bIncludes black respondents.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 330 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1993), p. 4; and from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62

Attitudes toward the manufacture and sale of semi-automatic assault weapons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law banning the manufacture and sale of semi-automatic assault guns, such as the AK-47?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	66 %	30 %	4 %
Sex			
Male	64	34	2
Female	68	26	6
Age			
18 to 29 years	64	33	3
30 to 49 years	70	28	2
50 to 64 years	63	30	7
65 years and older	63	30	7
Region			
East	71	26	3
Midwest	69	29	2
South	61	34	5
West	64	30	6
Race			
White	68	28	4
Black	59	39	2
Nonwhite ^a	58	39	3
Education			
College graduate	74	23	3
College incomplete	70	26	4
No college	61	35	4
Politics			
Republican	60	35	5
Democrat	70	28	2
Independent	67	28	5
Income			
\$50,000 and over	79	18	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	70	28	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	71	26	3
Under \$20,000	53	43	4
Community			
Urban area	67	31	2
Suburban area	66	29	5
Rural area	65	30	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aIncludes black respondents.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 330 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1993), p. 4; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.63

Attitudes toward the registration of handguns

United States, selected years 1982-91

Question: "Would you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
1991	80 %	17 %	3 %
1990	81	17	2
1985	70	25	5
1982	66	30	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 306 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1991), p. 50. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64

Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons

United States, selected years 1980-93

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	Don't know or refused
March 1993	42 %	54 %	4 %
March 1991	43	53	4
September 1990	41	55	4
October 1987	42	50	8
June 1981	41	54	5
April 1981	39	58	3
December 1980	38	51	11
January 1980	31	65	4

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 330 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1993), p. 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65

Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

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	Don't know or refused
National	42 %	54 %	4 %
Sex			
Male	34	64	2
Female	49	45	6
Age			
18 to 29 years	32	64	4
30 to 49 years	39	58	3
50 years and older	50	44	6
Region			
East	49	47	4
Midwest	43	52	5
South	37	59	4
West	38	56	6
Race			
White	39	57	4
Black	69	28	3
Nonwhite ^a	64	31	5
Education			
College graduate	47	48	5
College incomplete	40	57	3
No college	41	54	5
Politics			
Republican	34	62	4
Democrat	49	46	5
Independent	41	54	5
Income			
\$50,000 and over	42	55	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	33	62	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	62	4
Under \$20,000	51	43	6
Community			
Urban area	49	48	3
Suburban area	44	52	4
Rural area	36	58	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.66

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91^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?"

	1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1980			1982		
	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	74 %	25 %	2 %	75 %	24 %	1 %	74 %	24 %	3 %	72 %	27 %	1 %	72 %	26 %	2 %	69 %	29 %	2 %	72 %	26 %	2 %
Sex																					
Male	67	32	2	66	33	(b)	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1	63	36	1	68	31	1
Female	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2	78	19	2	74	23	3	75	23	2
Race																					
White	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1	70	28	2	68	30	2	71	27	2
Black/other	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3	81	17	2	81	15	4	78	19	3
Education																					
College	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2	74	25	2	70	29	2	76	23	1
High school	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	27	1
Grade school	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1	72	25	3	70	27	2	64	30	6
Occupation																					
Professional/business	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	(b)	76	23	1	70	28	2	75	23	1
Clerical	78	21	(b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3	77	21	2	77	23	(b)
Manual	74	24	2	74	24	1	70	27	2	68	30	2	68	30	2	67	32	2	69	29	2
Farmer	56	42	3	52	48	0	60	33	7	56	44	0	66	31	3	53	47	0	36	60	4
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(b)	71	28	1	69	31	1	73	26	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	72	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2	71	28	1	73	26	1	71	29	(b)
\$7,000 to \$9,999	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3	71	27	2	76	21	2	75	24	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1	71	25	4	62	30	8	71	24	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1	76	21	2	74	24	2	68	30	3
Under \$3,000	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2	71	28	1	79	19	2	76	21	3
Age																					
18 to 20 years	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0	69	31	0	71	29	0	77	23	0
21 to 29 years	76	23	1	77	23	(b)	79	19	1	71	27	2	72	26	2	73	27	1	76	24	(b)
30 to 49 years	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1	70	29	1	70	29	1	72	26	2
50 years and older	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1	74	24	2	67	29	3	69	29	2
Region																					
Northeast	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1	85	14	1	86	13	1	85	13	2
Midwest	72	28	(b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1	67	31	2	71	27	2	73	24	2
South	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2	69	28	3	64	34	2	62	36	2
West	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1	68	31	2	60	38	2	69	30	2
Religion																					
Protestant	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2	67	30	2	64	34	2	68	30	2
Catholic	83	15	2	85	14	(b)	83	15	2	82	18	0	80	20	1	83	16	1	81	17	2
Jewish	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0	89	9	3	88	12	0	89	5	5
None	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	28	1	68	28	4	73	26	1	71	28	1	72	28	0
Politics																					
Republican	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2	71	26	3	64	35	1	66	33	1
Democrat	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1	73	26	2	74	25	2	75	24	2
Independent	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	28	2	68	29	2	72	26	2

Note: 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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

1984			1985			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
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
70 %	27 %	2 %	72 %	26 %	1 %	70 %	28 %	2 %	74 %	24 %	3 %	78 %	21 %	2 %	79 %	20 %	2 %	81 %	18 %	1 %
62	37	1	65	34	1	62	36	2	66	33	2	69	30	1	72	27	1	74	25	(b)
76	20	3	78	20	2	76	22	2	79	17	3	85	13	2	84	14	2	86	12	2
69	29	2	72	27	1	69	29	2	74	24	3	77	21	2	77	21	2	81	18	1
79	18	4	76	22	2	74	23	2	75	23	2	81	18	1	86	12	2	84	15	2
74	25	1	75	24	(b)	74	25	2	76	22	2	80	19	(b)	81	18	1	85	14	(b)
68	30	3	71	28	1	67	31	2	74	24	2	75	23	3	77	20	2	79	20	1
72	23	5	69	26	5	70	27	4	66	27	6	82	17	1	73	22	5	70	24	6
71	27	2	75	24	1	74	24	2	77	21	2	82	17	(b)	78	20	1	89	11	0
76	23	1	79	21	1	77	22	1	78	19	3	80	16	4	84	15	1	84	15	1
68	29	3	68	31	2	64	33	3	71	26	2	72	26	2	77	22	1	75	23	2
48	48	3	43	57	0	48	50	2	24	65	12	73	27	0	56	39	6	72	28	0
70	28	2	70	29	1	70	29	1	76	23	2	77	22	1	78	21	1	82	17	(b)
74	24	2	78	21	1	74	24	2	70	26	4	85	13	2	78	21	1	80	18	3
73	27	0	69	30	1	71	28	1	66	32	2	78	16	6	88	10	2	74	24	2
82	14	4	81	18	1	75	22	3	73	21	6	72	28	0	80	18	3	85	15	0
72	27	1	70	28	2	71	23	6	77	19	5	83	17	0	78	17	6	81	19	0
54	42	4	73	27	0	65	30	5	67	30	4	79	21	0	88	6	6	71	24	5
71	24	4	71	29	0	69	29	2	73	24	3	66	34	0	91	9	0	70	30	0
73	25	2	74	25	1	76	23	1	73	26	(b)	81	17	2	83	15	2	82	18	0
70	29	1	71	28	(b)	68	30	2	72	26	2	74	25	1	76	23	1	82	17	1
70	26	4	72	26	2	69	29	2	75	20	5	81	17	2	78	19	3	80	17	2
80	18	2	82	17	2	83	15	2	84	13	3	90	10	(b)	85	15	0	84	15	(b)
70	25	5	73	25	2	68	31	1	76	22	2	80	19	2	78	20	2	81	17	2
66	31	2	67	32	1	66	31	3	69	28	3	72	26	1	77	20	3	78	21	1
67	32	1	71	29	0	67	31	2	68	28	3	74	24	2	75	24	1	85	15	0
66	31	3	68	30	1	67	31	2	72	26	3	75	23	2	76	22	2	78	20	2
79	20	1	79	20	1	74	24	2	77	20	3	84	16	1	84	14	2	84	15	1
93	7	0	94	6	0	85	10	5	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
78	22	0	74	26	0	77	20	3	73	25	2	70	26	4	76	23	2	87	13	0
66	32	3	70	28	2	71	27	2	68	29	3	76	22	2	78	21	1	81	18	1
75	23	2	74	25	1	70	29	2	79	19	2	84	15	1	83	15	2	82	16	2
70	28	2	72	27	1	70	28	3	73	24	3	71	26	2	76	23	2	80	19	1

Table 2.67

Attitudes toward a national law requiring a 7-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "There is a proposal in Congress called the Brady Bill which would require a 7-day waiting period before a handgun could be purchased, in order to determine whether the prospective buyer has been convicted of a felony, or is mentally ill. Do you favor or oppose this proposal?"

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know or refused
National	88 %	11 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	85	14	1
Female	90	9	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	87	13	0
30 to 49 years	87	13	(a)
50 years and older	90	8	2
Region			
East	93	6	1
Midwest	84	15	1
South	85	14	1
West	90	10	(a)
Race			
White	88	11	1
Black	85	15	0
Nonwhite ^b	84	16	0
Education			
College graduate	87	13	(a)
College incomplete	92	8	0
No college	86	13	1
Politics			
Republican	84	16	(a)
Democrat	92	7	1
Independent	87	12	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	88	12	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	88	11	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	90	9	1
Under \$20,000	86	14	(a)
Community			
Urban area	89	11	(a)
Suburban area	91	8	1
Rural	84	15	1

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

^bIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)
Chance of nuclear war	67.4 %	64.3 %	71.6 %	66.6 %	69.4 %	64.5 %	69.1 %	58.3 %	57.3 %	52.4 %	45.1 %	41.5 %	33.4 %
Population growth	36.1	39.8	34.1	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6	33.0	30.6	35.2
Crime and violence	81.2	87.8	86.3	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9	86.3	88.8	88.1	91.6
Pollution	62.4	62.0	54.8	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9	67.2	72.1	71.9
Energy shortages	83.9	75.1	60.3	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9	32.6	38.2	35.2
Race relations	39.7	47.0	44.0	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6	57.1	59.4	68.7
Hunger and poverty	52.8	57.2	55.6	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1	65.9	66.4	68.1
Using open land for housing or industry	34.4	35.2	33.8	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8	33.9	33.8	34.7
Urban decay	22.8	21.6	21.4	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8	20.4	21.7	25.8
Economic problems	74.9	73.4	73.7	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6	56.8	63.9	70.6
Drug abuse	63.3	68.5	70.2	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5	82.6	79.5	77.8

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Monitoring the Future Project at the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1992. 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 1979 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 1987*, pp. 172, 173; *1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, pp. 174, 175; *1987*, pp. 180, 181 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 172, 173; *1982*, pp. 174, 175; *1984*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 176, 177; *1988*, pp. 180, 181 (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 2.69

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)	Class of 1992 (N=2,736)
Total	81.2 %	87.8 %	86.3 %	85.4 %	83.9 %	82.3 %	79.4 %	81.9 %	83.9 %	86.3 %	88.8 %	88.1 %	91.6 %
Sex													
Male	73.8	81.7	79.5	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9	84.8	82.6	87.6
Female	88.5	94.7	92.8	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.4	93.6	95.7
Race													
White	80.7	87.3	85.1	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6	88.1	86.6	90.5
Black	83.3	91.0	91.2	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8	92.7	94.5	96.9
Region													
Northeast	80.5	88.2	86.2	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0	87.7	86.0	92.0
North Central	83.3	86.9	82.9	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0	87.0	88.8	87.6
South	81.1	89.3	89.0	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4	90.4	88.4	93.8
West	79.1	86.6	87.4	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	88.2	89.4	89.0	93.0
College plans													
Yes	82.4	90.1	87.4	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0	89.8	89.9	93.1
No	79.5	84.8	84.9	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8	88.0	83.9	87.7
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	82.4	90.5	87.9	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8	90.6	90.7	92.9
Marijuana only	82.0	87.7	84.0	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6	87.1	85.4	89.6
Few pills	81.1	86.4	88.6	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2	87.6	86.6	89.4
More pills	79.2	86.4	85.2	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	85.7	84.8	90.6

Note: See Note, table 2.68. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or African-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, 1992, 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, 1992, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 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 1981*, pp. 172, 173; 1983, pp. 174, 175; 1985, p. 174; 1987, p. 180 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1990*, pp. 172, 173; 1992, p. 174; 1994, p. 174; 1995, p. 176; 1998, p. 180 (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 2.70

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)
Large corporations	29.1 %	34.9 %	33.6 %	38.7 %	45.4 %	44.9 %	47.6 %	46.9 %	47.4 %	45.1 %	38.4 %	36.3 %	31.8 %
Major labor unions	32.8	36.8	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5	31.7	31.3	28.9
The Nation's colleges and universities	78.5	76.7	73.0	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7	73.8	70.2	67.2
The Nation's public schools	40.2	41.2	41.2	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9	36.1	33.6	32.5
Churches and religious organizations	61.1	59.6	57.3	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3	47.0	49.2	50.3
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	59.3	57.6	58.8	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3	54.7	51.1	47.9
The President and his administration	19.2	42.8	28.6	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4	41.8	56.8	23.8
Congress—that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	15.1	28.7	23.7	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6	32.9	38.3	15.9
The U.S. Supreme Court	30.0	37.2	37.5	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7	40.9	44.1	35.7
All the courts and the justice system in general	24.2	26.9	25.7	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7	27.8	31.2	23.4
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.2	35.0	37.2	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6	34.3	28.0	26.9
The U.S. military	40.3	43.1	50.8	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1	58.8	80.6	62.2

Note: See Note, table 2.68. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 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 1981*, pp. 126-128; *1983*, pp. 126-128; *1985*, pp. 126-128; *1987*, pp. 132-134 (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. 126-128; *1982*, pp. 126-128; *1984*, pp. 126-128; *1986*, pp. 129-131; *1988*, pp. 132-134 (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 2.71

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, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)
Total	37.2 %	35.0 %	37.2 %	37.4 %	36.9 %	37.3 %	40.5 %	39.5 %	37.4 %	33.6 %	34.3 %	28.0 %	26.9 %
Sex													
Male	37.8	34.6	37.8	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5	33.4	29.3	27.4
Female	36.8	35.3	36.6	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2	35.0	27.2	26.8
Race													
White	39.7	36.9	38.6	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5	35.4	31.5	30.0
Black	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3	22.4	11.0	12.4
Region													
Northeast	35.2	32.8	34.5	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4	28.3	26.3	26.6
North Central	35.7	36.6	36.2	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8	35.2	35.7	27.7
South	35.6	32.4	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2	36.0	22.1	24.5
West	45.7	40.4	42.8	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7	36.3	30.0	30.7
College plans													
Yes	39.1	35.6	37.5	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2	34.0	28.5	25.8
No	34.9	34.5	36.8	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0	33.8	28.7	31.0
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	42.1	37.5	38.4	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1	37.7	31.1	29.5
Marijuana only	38.1	36.6	40.6	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1	33.6	27.0	23.5
Few pills	35.8	39.4	37.4	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0	31.5	29.4	23.3
More pills	29.8	29.3	33.3	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7	32.8	26.6	17.5	21.3

Note: See Notes, tables 2.68 and 2.69. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 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 1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 128; *1985*, p. 128; *1987*, p. 134 (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. 128; *1982*, p. 128; *1984*, p. 128; *1986*, p. 131; *1988*, p. 134 (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 2.72

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, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)
Total	30.0 %	37.2 %	37.5 %	36.4 %	43.1 %	42.1 %	46.3 %	45.7 %	42.1 %	42.7 %	40.9 %	44.1 %	35.7 %
Sex													
Male	32.9	40.9	39.4	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8	44.6	46.2	39.7
Female	27.4	34.0	35.9	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5	37.2	41.7	32.1
Race													
White	29.9	37.8	38.8	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7	42.0	47.1	38.4
Black	30.6	35.6	37.9	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0	36.9	29.9	27.8
Region													
Northeast	28.8	37.4	36.3	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9	38.4	40.1	31.9
North Central	27.9	39.5	37.5	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	47.9	38.3
South	32.0	34.3	39.1	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7	41.6	43.9	35.9
West	31.9	38.3	36.4	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9	40.4	42.8	34.8
College plans													
Yes	33.3	41.1	41.0	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5	42.4	47.5	37.8
No	26.2	31.1	34.4	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7	36.7	36.3	31.6
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	30.6	38.3	38.4	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2	44.1	46.8	39.3
Marijuana only	32.2	39.1	36.1	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6	38.6	41.6	31.3
Few pills	28.3	36.4	40.4	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	36.0	41.9	30.7
More pills	28.1	35.1	36.6	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7	36.7	37.2	27.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.68 and 2.69. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 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 1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133 (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. 128; *1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133 (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 2.73

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, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)
Total	24.2 %	26.9 %	25.7 %	25.7 %	28.7 %	28.7 %	34.4 %	33.7 %	31.6 %	31.7 %	27.8 %	31.2 %	23.4 %
Sex													
Male	25.7	27.0	24.3	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.9	33.8	25.3
Female	23.2	26.8	27.1	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1	24.9	28.8	21.5
Race													
White	24.4	27.3	25.7	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	27.3	32.5	24.6
Black	22.1	25.7	28.0	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8	26.4	23.5	18.6
Region													
Northeast	21.9	25.4	24.7	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2	22.8	31.0	18.1
North Central	24.2	28.7	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7	27.2	34.4	24.5
South	25.4	25.7	26.0	25.5	26.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4	31.1	28.0	24.5
West	25.5	27.7	25.8	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9	28.8	32.7	24.8
College plans													
Yes	25.0	27.1	25.8	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3	27.6	32.7	24.0
No	23.4	26.1	25.9	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	27.8	27.6	22.8
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	25.5	29.1	25.6	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6	29.9	34.3	25.8
Marijuana only	25.6	27.3	23.8	26.0	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2	25.7	29.3	22.0
Few pills	21.8	27.6	28.5	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2	25.4	27.0	15.4
More pills	22.6	24.3	25.7	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6	24.2	25.2	19.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.68 and 2.69. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 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 1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1989*, p. 128; *1992*, p. 127; *1994*, p. 127; *1995*, p. 130; *1998*, p. 133 (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 2.74

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, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,549)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)
Try marijuana once or twice	10.0 %	13.0 %	11.5 %	12.7 %	14.7 %	14.8 %	15.1 %	18.4 %	19.0 %	23.6 %	23.1 %	27.1 %	24.5 %
Smoke marijuana occasionally	14.7	19.1	18.3	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5	36.9	40.6	39.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	50.4	57.6	60.4	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5	77.8	78.6	76.5
Try LSD once or twice	43.9	45.5	44.9	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0	44.7	46.6	42.3
Take LSD regularly	83.0	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.3	81.8
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6	55.2	51.7	54.8
Try cocaine once or twice	31.3	32.1	32.8	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9	59.4	59.4	56.8
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8	73.9	75.1
Take cocaine regularly	69.2	71.2	73.0	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2	91.1	90.4	90.2
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9	64.3	60.6	62.4
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3	80.4	76.5	76.3
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6	91.6	90.1	89.3
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8	53.9	53.6	57.1
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8	71.1	69.8	70.8
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9	90.2	88.9	88.4
Try heroin once or twice	52.1	52.9	51.1	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8	55.4	55.2	50.9
Take heroin occasionally	70.9	72.2	69.8	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5	76.6	74.9	74.2
Take heroin regularly	86.2	87.5	86.0	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.2	89.6	89.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	29.7	26.4	25.3	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8	32.2	36.3	32.6
Take amphetamines regularly	69.1	66.1	64.7	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.2	74.1	72.4
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice) once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.6	61.9
Try barbiturates once or twice	30.9	28.4	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2	32.4	35.1	32.2
Take barbiturates regularly	72.2	69.9	67.6	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5	70.2	70.5	70.2
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.8	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	8.3	9.1	8.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	20.3	21.6	21.6	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5	31.3	32.7	30.6
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	65.7	64.5	65.5	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8	70.9	69.5	70.5
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	35.9	36.3	36.0	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0	47.1	48.6	49.0
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	63.7	63.3	60.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2	69.4	69.2
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.8	69.9	65.6	70.7

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 1992. 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 1979 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, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.75

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, 1980-91

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=580)	1981 (N=585)	1982 (N=583)	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	19 to 22 years old		1987 (N=570)	1988 (N=551)	1989 (N=565)	1990 (N=552)	1991 (N=533)
Try marijuana 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 %	19.1 %
Smoke marijuana occasionally	13.9	14.2	16.9	16.7	21.7	20.6	22.4	23.0	28.7	29.1	30.1	30.2
Smoke marijuana regularly	43.9	47.8	52.4	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	74.9	73.0	75.0
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	48.0
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	86.6
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	63.8	NA	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	58.7
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.3	67.1	72.6	74.6	72.6
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	93.5
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	68.5	69.4	66.9
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	81.8	82.3	82.7
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	94.1	94.9	95.6
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	59.9
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	80.2
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	91.5
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	32.8
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	77.1
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8	58.6
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	33.5
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	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	5.4
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	29.1
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	75.5
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	40.8
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	77.9

Note: See Note, table 2.74. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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)	1991 (N=505)	1988 (N=513)	1989 (N=487)	1990 (N=490)	1991 (N=486)
9.6 %	10.0 %	12.4 %	14.5 %	16.0 %	14.0 %	17.7 %	14.0 %	14.6 %	16.0 %	17.0 %	15.7 %
15.8	16.3	20.9	20.8	26.8	25.3	30.4	26.2	24.2	25.7	28.7	27.4
52.9	57.5	59.4	65.3	68.3	72.1	71.0	70.9	67.5	69.1	69.2	67.5
48.3	46.9	47.9	51.5	53.7	50.7	52.0	50.1	53.3	55.6	54.6	52.5
89.0	86.6	88.7	90.0	89.2	89.0	88.2	89.1	89.1	91.2	92.0	87.1
NA	NA	NA	64.8	63.2	NA	NA	NA	65.9	NA	NA	NA
31.3	31.1	35.9	48.0	47.1	51.3	51.5	50.5	45.3	53.0	51.6	52.6
NA	NA	50.9	62.6	63.2	69.9	69.9	70.3	62.6	66.6	66.6	69.1
75.6	76.9	83.0	88.9	90.9	91.2	91.2	92.7	88.9	92.0	91.4	90.9
NA	NA	NA	59.1	63.5	69.8	67.3	66.9	66.5	64.9	68.7	66.8
NA	NA	NA	70.3	74.0	79.9	81.1	83.9	76.4	76.7	82.6	81.8
NA	NA	NA	88.0	89.2	91.5	94.2	95.4	89.6	89.5	95.3	94.4
58.2	59.2	60.8	66.6	65.4	62.3	64.1	62.4	66.0	69.7	67.5	66.1
81.2	80.7	78.9	84.5	82.4	80.8	83.4	84.4	86.0	86.8	85.3	84.3
92.0	90.1	90.6	92.8	91.5	91.3	91.0	92.6	92.7	93.5	93.0	90.7
29.6	29.4	29.4	34.1	33.2	32.5	35.3	31.0	35.2	37.5	36.9	36.5
75.8	77.2	75.6	78.2	77.4	76.7	77.8	79.4	80.6	82.9	83.3	79.4
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.5	56.0	NA	NA	59.6	57.2
32.2	29.9	30.2	35.5	35.8	32.9	37.9	31.8	37.2	38.7	39.0	37.0
77.4	77.0	74.9	79.9	79.8	76.6	80.5	77.7	81.5	83.7	84.0	79.6
5.5	3.0	6.4	6.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	4.4	5.0	6.3	4.4	6.6
27.8	27.4	26.9	30.2	29.1	27.8	31.1	30.4	27.4	31.7	32.2	31.7
76.7	77.9	80.1	77.2	81.8	76.9	79.7	80.2	79.3	81.7	84.7	79.1
38.4	39.7	39.1	39.8	35.8	37.7	40.2	39.3	41.0	42.3	44.1	42.2
71.1	70.1	75.7	73.6	75.5	71.4	78.5	75.3	72.8	75.2	77.8	75.4

Table 2.76

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,476)	Class of 1992 (N=2,586)
Marijuana	89.0 %	89.2 %	88.5 %	86.2 %	84.6 %	85.5 %	85.2 %	84.8 %	85.0 %	84.3 %	84.4 %	83.3 %	82.7 %
Amyl and butyl nitrates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8	24.4	22.7	25.9
LSD	35.3	35.0	34.2	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3	40.7	39.5	44.5
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9	27.7	27.6	31.7
Some other psychedelic	35.0	32.7	30.6	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2	28.3	28.0	29.9
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7	49.0	46.0	48.0
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0	42.4	39.9	43.5
Cocaine	47.9	47.5	47.4	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7	54.5	51.0	52.7
Heroin	21.2	19.2	20.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4	31.9	30.6	34.9
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	29.4	29.6	30.4	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3	38.1	34.6	37.1
Amphetamines	61.3	69.5	70.8	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3	59.7	57.3	58.8
Crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.1	24.3	26.0
Barbiturates	49.1	54.9	55.2	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4	45.9	42.4	44.0
Tranquilizers	59.1	60.8	58.9	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3	44.7	40.8	40.9
Steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.7	46.8

Note: See Note, table 2.74. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.77

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,512)	Class of 1992 (N=2,709)
Smoke marijuana in private	28.9 %	35.4 %	36.6 %	37.8 %	41.6 %	44.7 %	43.8 %	47.6 %	51.8 %	51.5 %	56.0 %	51.6 %	52.4 %
Smoke marijuana in public places	66.1	67.4	72.8	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3	80.0	81.9	79.8	78.3
Take LSD in private	65.8	62.6	67.1	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5	71.6	72.9	68.1	67.2
Take LSD in public places	82.8	80.7	82.1	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	84.4	84.9	83.9	82.2
Take heroin in private	70.3	68.8	69.3	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	76.4	72.8	71.4
Take heroin in public places	83.8	82.4	82.5	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6	85.2	86.7	85.4	83.3
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	54.1	52.0	53.5	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2	61.1	64.5	59.7	60.5
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	76.1	74.2	75.5	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2	79.2	81.6	79.7	78.5
Get drunk in private	16.7	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2	20.2	23.0	22.0	24.4
Get drunk in public places	48.3	49.1	50.7	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6	54.3	54.1
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	42.8	43.0	42.0	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4	44.5	47.3	44.9	47.6

Note: See Note, table 2.74. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.78

High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1980-92

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 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=3,255)	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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,547)	Class of 1992 (N=2,645)
Try marijuana once or twice	39.0 %	40.0 %	45.5 %	46.3 %	49.3 %	51.4 %	54.6 %	56.6 %	60.8 %	64.6 %	67.8 %	68.7 %	69.9 %
Smoke marijuana occasionally	49.7	52.6	59.1	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2	80.5	79.4	79.7
Smoke marijuana regularly	74.6	77.4	80.6	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8	91.0	89.3	90.1
Try LSD once or twice	87.3	86.4	88.8	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7	89.8	90.1	88.1
Take LSD regularly	96.7	96.8	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.4	95.5
Try cocaine once or twice	76.3	74.6	76.6	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5	91.5	93.6	93.0
Take cocaine regularly	91.1	90.7	91.5	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.7	97.3	96.9
Try crack once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.3	92.1	93.1
Take crack occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.3	94.2	95.0
Take crack regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.9	95.0	95.5
Try heroin once or twice	93.5	93.5	94.6	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.9
Take heroin occasionally	96.7	97.2	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	97.3	96.8
Take heroin regularly	97.6	97.8	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	75.4	71.1	72.6	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3	85.3	86.5	86.9
Take amphetamines regularly	93.0	91.7	92.0	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	95.5	96.0	95.6
Try barbiturates once or twice	83.9	82.4	84.4	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3	90.5	90.6	90.3
Take barbiturates regularly	95.4	94.2	94.4	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3	96.4	97.1	96.5
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	16.0	17.2	18.2	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3	29.4	29.8	33.0
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	69.0	69.1	69.9	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5	77.9	76.5	75.9
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	90.8	91.8	90.9	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6	91.9	90.6	90.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	55.6	55.5	58.8	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5	68.9	67.4	70.7
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	70.8	69.9	69.4	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8	71.4	73.5
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.8	90.5	92.1

Note: See Note, table 2.74. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 through 1979 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, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.

Table 2.79

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use

United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,709)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	26.3 %	23.1 %	20.0 %	18.9 %	18.6 %	16.6 %	14.9 %	15.4 %	15.1 %	16.6 %	15.9 %	18.0 %	18.7 %
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	30.9	29.3	28.2	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9	18.9	17.4	19.2	18.0
It should be a crime	26.4	32.1	34.7	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2	50.0	53.2	48.6	47.6
Don't know	16.4	15.4	17.1	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9	14.6	13.6	14.3	15.7

Note: See Note, table 2.74. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 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, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.80

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal

United States, 1980-92

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)	Class of 1992 (N=2,709)
No	25.0 %	27.7 %	29.3 %	27.4 %	30.9 %	32.6 %	33.0 %	36.0 %	36.8 %	38.8 %	40.1 %	36.8 %	37.8 %
Yes, but only to adults	51.8	48.6	46.2	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9	37.9	38.8	41.4	39.5
Yes, to anyone	9.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.6
Don't know	13.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8	14.1	11.6	12.5	13.1

Note: See Note, table 2.74. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 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, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.81

College freshmen reporting that marijuana should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1968-92

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Marijuana 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
1991	20.9	24.2	18.0
1992	23.0	26.6	19.9

Note: The Cooperative Institutional Research Program Freshman Survey is conducted annually by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at the University of California, Los Angeles. Each fall, the HERI 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 1966 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: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.82

College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legal

By sex, United States, 1977-92

(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
1991	63.0	63.0	63.0
1992	64.1	63.9	64.2

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.83

College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-92

(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
1991	65.3	67.6	63.4
1992	66.7	68.8	64.8

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.84

College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-92

(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
1991	21.2	18.8	23.2
1992	21.0	18.1	23.5

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85

College freshmen reporting that homosexual relationships should be legally prohibited

By sex, United States, 1976-92

(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
1991	42.2	53.4	32.5
1992	37.6	48.6	28.3

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.86

Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers

By sex, United States, 1988-92

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	The best way to control AIDS 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
1991	66.4	66.3	66.5	80.8	79.1	82.3
1992	63.5	63.2	63.7	82.4	80.5	83.9

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.87

College freshmen reporting that the Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns

By sex, United States, 1989-92

(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
1991	78.1	66.8	87.8
1992	80.4	69.4	89.6

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58; and Eric L. Dey et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1992), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.88

Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of the harmfulness of alcohol and drug use

By grade level of respondent, 1991-92^a

Question: "Do you feel the following drugs are harmful to your health. . .?"

	No	Some- times	Very much	Don't know
Beer				
Total	12.7 %	35.2 %	47.7 %	4.5 %
6th grade	12.0	26.2	55.7	6.1
7th grade	12.7	29.4	51.9	6.0
8th grade	13.0	33.8	48.1	5.1
9th grade	13.2	36.0	46.7	4.2
10th grade	12.8	39.2	44.5	3.5
11th grade	12.4	40.5	44.0	3.1
12th grade	12.4	43.6	41.2	2.8
Liquor				
Total	10.1	24.0	61.3	4.6
6th grade	11.1	14.8	67.9	6.2
7th grade	11.0	17.3	65.3	6.3
8th grade	10.3	22.4	62.0	5.3
9th grade	10.4	24.6	60.7	4.3
10th grade	9.4	28.5	58.6	3.5
11th grade	8.9	30.1	58.0	3.0
12th grade	8.7	33.3	55.4	2.6
Marijuana				
Total	9.3	6.2	79.3	5.1
6th grade	10.8	1.9	81.6	5.7
7th grade	10.3	2.9	80.7	6.1
8th grade	9.4	4.7	80.2	5.7
9th grade	9.6	6.1	79.1	5.2
10th grade	8.1	8.9	78.5	4.5
11th grade	8.5	9.5	77.9	4.1
12th grade	8.4	11.4	76.3	3.9
Cocaine^b				
Total	8.2	1.5	84.8	5.5
6th grade	10.6	1.2	82.5	5.7
7th grade	10.0	1.4	82.3	6.3
8th grade	8.7	1.6	83.6	6.1
9th grade	8.4	1.6	84.3	5.7
10th grade	6.4	1.7	87.0	5.0
11th grade	6.3	1.4	87.4	4.9
12th grade	6.0	1.6	88.1	4.4
Hallucinogens^c				
Total	8.6	2.5	81.3	7.6
6th grade	10.8	1.8	77.1	10.3
7th grade	10.2	1.9	78.7	9.1
8th grade	9.0	2.4	80.7	8.0
9th grade	8.8	2.4	81.6	7.2
10th grade	7.0	3.1	83.5	6.4
11th grade	6.9	3.0	84.0	6.1
12th grade	6.6	3.2	84.5	5.7

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1991 and June 1992 by PRIDE, Inc. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1991-92 academic year there were 522,328 adolescent student respondents from 32 States. The 1991-92 survey included States that conducted statewide surveys and States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of 20,000 students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. The 1991-92 survey results are based upon 212,802 sampled respondents. After sampling, 46.2 percent of the respondents were from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, or Tennessee. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and the District of Columbia.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1991-1992 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1992. (Mimeographed.) P. 33, Table 9.2; p. 34, Tables 9.4-9.6; p. 36, Table, 9.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.89

Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of availability of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent, 1991-92^a

Question: "How easy is it to get. . .?"

	Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
Beer					
Total	15.5 %	6.5 %	21.4 %	34.7 %	21.8 %
6th grade	32.1	8.3	11.5	14.8	33.2
7th grade	25.2	8.5	16.2	19.4	30.6
8th grade	17.3	8.4	21.7	27.2	25.4
9th grade	12.5	6.9	24.6	35.7	20.3
10th grade	7.7	5.1	26.9	44.5	15.7
11th grade	6.5	3.8	25.4	51.5	12.8
12th grade	4.5	3.0	23.3	58.7	10.5
Liquor					
Total	19.8	8.0	18.2	28.9	25.0
6th grade	39.4	7.9	7.4	10.1	35.2
7th grade	32.3	8.7	11.0	14.3	33.7
8th grade	22.8	9.4	16.6	22.3	28.9
9th grade	16.3	8.9	20.6	30.3	24.0
10th grade	10.1	7.8	24.5	38.3	19.3
11th grade	8.0	6.6	24.7	44.5	16.2
12th grade	5.8	5.5	24.4	50.8	13.5
Marijuana					
Total	26.7	5.2	10.1	15.8	42.3
6th grade	47.2	4.9	2.9	4.8	40.3
7th grade	40.6	4.9	4.4	7.2	42.9
8th grade	32.3	5.6	7.2	11.5	43.3
9th grade	23.7	5.5	10.4	16.9	43.5
10th grade	15.7	5.4	14.1	21.9	42.8
11th grade	12.0	4.9	16.2	25.0	41.9
12th grade	8.8	4.7	18.5	28.3	39.7
Cocaine^b					
Total	29.6	5.6	5.7	9.3	49.7
6th grade	48.4	4.6	2.2	4.1	40.8
7th grade	42.7	4.5	3.0	5.4	44.4
8th grade	35.4	5.2	4.5	7.8	47.1
9th grade	27.4	5.8	5.8	10.5	50.5
10th grade	19.8	6.5	7.6	11.8	54.3
11th grade	15.6	6.6	8.9	13.0	55.9
12th grade	11.7	6.6	9.6	14.5	57.7
Hallucinogens^c					
Total	29.6	5.1	5.4	8.9	51.1
6th grade	47.8	3.8	1.9	3.8	42.7
7th grade	42.5	4.1	2.6	4.9	45.9
8th grade	35.4	4.7	4.0	7.2	48.6
9th grade	27.7	5.3	5.4	9.7	52.0
10th grade	19.6	5.8	7.5	11.8	55.4
11th grade	15.7	6.0	8.5	12.6	57.1
12th grade	11.7	6.2	9.6	14.1	58.4

Note: See Note, table 2.88.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1991-1992 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1992. (Mimeographed.) P. 37, Table 10.1; p. 38, Tables 10.3-10.5; p. 39, Table 10.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.90

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91^a

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			
	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	
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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

1984			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
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	Should	Should not	Don't know
23 %	73 %	4 %	18 %	80 %	2 %	16 %	81 %	3 %	17 %	79 %	4 %	16 %	81 %	3 %	16 %	81 %	3 %	18 %	78 %	4 %
28	68	4	23	75	2	19	78	3	21	74	4	20	76	4	19	79	2	23	74	3
19	77	4	14	84	2	14	83	3	14	82	3	14	84	2	14	82	3	14	81	4
23	73	4	18	81	1	17	80	3	17	80	3	18	80	3	17	80	3	18	78	3
22	75	3	19	77	4	12	84	4	18	75	8	10	85	5	13	82	5	16	76	8
29	66	5	22	75	2	21	75	4	20	75	5	20	77	3	18	79	3	21	74	5
21	75	4	17	82	2	13	84	2	16	80	4	15	82	3	16	81	3	16	81	3
7	91	2	8	91	2	10	88	1	12	88	0	9	88	3	12	87	1	8	88	4
27	68	5	20	79	1	20	77	3	16	80	4	20	77	3	21	77	2	19	76	4
22	72	6	16	82	2	11	83	6	14	82	3	10	88	2	9	87	4	16	80	4
20	77	3	19	79	2	16	81	2	20	75	4	17	80	4	16	80	4	17	79	4
3	94	3	9	91	0	2	95	2	6	94	0	25	75	0	6	88	6	15	80	5
25	72	3	19	80	1	17	80	3	16	81	3	18	80	3	17	80	2	18	79	3
23	71	6	19	79	2	17	81	2	22	76	2	14	82	4	15	80	5	14	83	3
14	85	1	18	81	1	10	88	2	23	73	4	20	76	4	13	84	2	16	82	3
23	70	6	14	86	0	8	90	2	11	85	4	20	76	4	14	83	2	15	81	4
24	72	4	15	82	3	14	82	4	24	73	3	11	89	0	10	87	3	26	74	0
19	77	4	30	68	3	22	78	0	13	64	23	10	90	0	0	100	0	27	67	7
36	62	2	16	82	3	21	74	5	16	74	10	19	75	6	22	78	0	21	79	0
34	62	4	27	71	2	25	70	5	24	70	6	21	76	3	19	76	5	25	73	3
27	68	4	20	79	2	19	79	2	19	78	3	19	78	3	19	79	2	22	74	4
9	87	4	12	87	2	8	90	2	12	86	2	11	86	3	12	85	3	10	86	4
24	74	2	20	80	(b)	18	78	4	19	76	5	14	80	6	12	84	4	18	77	4
23	72	6	16	82	2	14	83	3	18	78	4	14	84	2	16	81	3	13	83	4
20	76	4	14	84	2	13	85	2	12	86	2	14	83	3	12	84	4	15	81	4
26	70	4	25	73	2	23	72	5	23	72	5	26	72	2	29	71	0	30	66	4
20	76	4	15	83	2	13	85	2	13	84	3	13	86	2	12	85	3	16	80	4
20	76	4	18	80	2	16	81	2	16	80	4	16	80	4	15	84	1	15	82	4
48	48	4	40	60	0	40	55	5	52	44	4	35	65	0	33	60	7	36	59	4
44	50	6	37	60	3	42	51	7	38	55	7	40	49	11	44	51	5	40	52	8
17	80	4	13	86	(b)	13	84	2	14	84	2	14	85	1	11	86	2	16	80	3
21	75	4	18	80	2	15	82	2	18	78	4	16	81	3	18	79	3	16	80	4
28	68	4	21	76	2	19	76	4	20	75	5	19	76	5	18	78	3	21	75	4

Table 2.91

Attitudes toward drug use in respondent's neighborhoodBy 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 2.92

Attitudes toward proposals to reduce illegal drug useBy 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	30	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 2.93

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 2.94

Attitudes toward allowing police to conduct warrantless searches of drug dealers' houses

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements . . . The police should be allowed to search the houses of known drug dealers without a court order."

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know
Total	32.4%	24.1%	22.9%	18.1%	2.3%
Sex					
Male	32.2	21.7	24.9	19.6	1.6
Female	32.7	26.4	21.1	16.8	2.9
Race					
White	31.6	24.6	23.8	17.6	2.4
Nonwhite	37.1	21.8	18.3	21.0	1.7
Age					
18 to 24 years	32.7	25.4	22.1	18.4	1.4
25 to 29 years	34.9	23.9	23.8	13.8	3.7
30 to 39 years	26.6	21.5	28.7	21.7	1.6
40 to 49 years	30.7	24.5	20.8	21.7	2.2
50 to 59 years	30.7	26.5	20.3	20.4	2.1
60 years and older	39.7	24.8	19.9	12.4	3.0
Region					
East	27.3	27.9	25.1	17.5	2.1
Midwest	33.3	27.9	22.5	14.5	1.7
South	39.7	19.5	20.7	17.6	2.3
West	26.3	22.1	24.2	24.2	3.1
Education					
College graduate	19.4	23.1	29.5	25.4	2.5
Other college	29.6	20.6	26.1	21.4	2.2
High school graduate	35.4	30.2	18.9	13.1	2.3
Less than high school graduate	42.2	20.5	19.6	15.5	2.1
Politics					
Republican	33.8	24.5	25.5	14.2	1.9
Democrat	32.8	23.0	23.0	19.6	1.4
Independent	30.8	24.8	21.3	20.2	2.9
Income					
\$50,000 and over	20.6	21.0	30.0	27.3	1.1
\$40,000 to \$49,999	25.6	26.2	27.6	18.3	2.3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	32.1	25.4	22.4	17.3	2.6
\$20,000 to \$29,999	30.7	27.7	23.3	17.8	0.5
Under \$20,000	40.1	22.1	19.1	16.2	2.4
Occupation					
Professional, business	25.4	20.5	26.6	25.4	2.0
Other white collar	34.7	27.9	20.8	15.5	1.1
Blue collar	33.2	23.6	22.0	19.0	2.0
Farmer	43.2	28.2	11.0	17.6	0.0
Non-labor force	35.5	26.3	22.6	11.8	3.7

Note: See Note, table 2.56.

Source: Table adapted from tables provided by Princeton Research Associates, Inc.; data are from Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press.

Table 2.95

Beliefs about drug use and testing among U.S. military personnel

By branch of service, 1992

(Percent who "agreed" or "strongly agreed")

	U.S. Department of Defense total	Branch of service			
		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Drug use					
It's easy to use drugs at parties or social functions at this installation	7.4 %	9.5 %	8.2 %	10.9 %	2.9 %
Using drugs would interfere with my work	84.6	81.4	83.9	83.8	88.9
Using drugs would interfere with my health or physical fitness	86.6	83.4	84.9	88.2	91.2
Drug testing					
I would be more likely to use drugs in absence of testing	13.0	13.8	15.3	19.2	7.5
People in my unit would be more likely to use drugs	43.5	50.9	47.8	57.0	25.9
I wouldn't use drugs even if there were no urinalysis testing	79.3	76.3	77.0	75.6	86.3
Some drug users curtail use when they think they will be selected for urinalysis	21.0	29.0	22.4	30.8	7.3
Tests are reliable	50.7	50.4	54.7	52.6	46.2
People get away with using certain drugs that can't be detected	38.4	45.4	40.2	49.8	24.7
Emphasis on detection and discipline in my Service's drug program hurts morale	9.7	11.8	11.0	10.1	6.1

Note: These data are derived from the 1992 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel conducted by the Research Triangle Institute, and under the direction of the U.S. Department of Defense. The 1992 survey is the fifth in a series of surveys of military personnel conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, 1988, and 1992. The eligible population for the survey consisted of all active-duty military personnel except recruits, Service academy students, persons absent without leave, and persons who had a permanent change of station at the time of data collection.

The sampling design for the 1992 survey was a stratified, two-stage cluster sample. The sample was selected in two phases: the first- and second-stage sampling units in the first phase and the nonresponse sample in the second phase. In Phase 1, the first-stage frame comprised geographically proximal organizational units defined within each branch of the Service and stratified within four broad regions of the world (Americas, North Pacific, Other Pacific, and Europe). The second-stage frame consisted of military personnel attached to selected first-stage units. The second-stage frame was stratified into six pay-grade groups. The second-stage sample was selected with equal probability and without replacement from within second-stage strata. The Phase 2 sample consisted of eligible persons selected for Phase 1, but who did not participate. Phase 2 personnel were on leave, in the hospital, on temporary duty assignments, at sea or deployed in the field, incarcerated, or available but absent during Phase 1 survey sessions. Phase 2 data were used to adjust Phase 1 estimates to compensate for nonresponse bias.

For 1992, usable questionnaires were obtained from 16,395 military personnel, for an overall response rate of 77.3 percent. Drug use is measured by the frequency of nonmedical use of: marijuana/hashish, phencyclidine (PCP), LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines or other stimulants, tranquilizers or other depressants, barbiturates or other sedatives, heroin or other opiates, analgesics or other narcotics, inhalants, designer drugs, and anabolic steroids. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. Estimates have not been adjusted for sociodemographic differences among Services.

Source: Robert M. Bray et al., *1992 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel* (Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, 1992), pp. 9-13, 9-24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.96

Attitudes toward coping with the problem of driving while intoxicated

United States, 1991

Question: "Here is a list of things that have been suggested as a way to cope with the problem of people driving after having been drinking. (Card shown respondent) Please read down the list and tell me for each one whether you think it is an excellent, good, only fair, or poor way to cope with the problem of drunk driving."

	Ex- cellent	Good	Only fair	Poor	Don't know
Designated drivers who will refrain from drinking on an occasion where people gather to drink alcoholic beverages	71 %	22 %	4 %	1 %	1 %
Run more ads encouraging people, when they drink, to drink responsibly	48	33	10	8	2
Random police roadblocks to check for drunk drivers	34	35	14	14	1
Banning advertising of alcoholic beverages	28	24	20	23	2
Holding legally responsible, a bar that serves alcohol to someone who has obviously had too much to drink and is subsequently involved in an accident while driving	28	32	17	20	3
Prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages at supermarkets, convenience stores, and gas stations	26	21	17	32	4
Holding legally responsible, a private individual who serves alcohol in their home to someone who has obviously had too much to drink and is subsequently involved in an accident while driving	21	29	19	27	4
Outlaw the sale of alcoholic beverages completely	11	9	10	64	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by The Roper Organization, Inc.

Table 2.97

Attitudes toward penalties for driving while intoxicated

By offense characteristics, United States, 1983, 1989, and 1991

Question: "There is a lot of talk these days about the problem of drunken drivers, and what the penalties should be for various offenses involving drunken drivers. Here is a list of some possible penalties. (Card shown respondent) I'm going to name some different offenses, and for each one would you tell me which penalty or penalties you think would be most appropriate in that instance, assuming it is the *first time* a person had been caught driving while drunk?"

Penalties	First offenses involving drunk drivers											
	Stopped by the police and discovered to have been drinking			Causing an accident while driving under the influence of alcohol that resulted in property damage but no personal injury			Causing an accident while driving under the influence of alcohol that resulted in injuries to one or more people			Causing an accident while driving under the influence of alcohol that resulted in the death of one or more people		
	1983	1989	1991	1983	1989	1991	1983	1989	1991	1983	1989	1991
A warning that a second offense will mean suspension of drivers license	44 %	38 %	37 %	5 %	5 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	--	--	1 %
Suspension of drivers license for a month	37	37	36	38	34	30	7	8	6	1 %	1 %	1
Suspension of drivers license for a year	11	13	15	37	37	41	40	34	33	14	12	11
Suspension of drivers license for good	1	2	3	5	4	8	17	18	21	32	30	32
A short jail term of 30 days or less	6	6	5	14	15	15	23	26	26	10	9	8
A long jail term of 1 year or more	1	2	2	4	6	5	20	24	24	58	64	68
Don't know	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	6	5

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by The Roper Organization, Inc.

Table 2.98

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-91^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?"

	1980				1983				1984				1986			
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution	
	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	Don't know	Don't know
National	40%	51%	6%	2%	41%	53%	4%	1%	41%	54%	4%	1%	43%	53%	4%	1%
Sex																
Male	31	60	8	2	31	63	5	1	30	63	7	(b)	30	64	4	1
Female	47	45	5	3	49	46	4	1	48	48	2	2	52	44	4	1
Race																
White	41	52	6	2	42	52	4	1	41	54	4	1	43	53	3	1
Black/other	35	51	10	4	32	62	5	2	37	54	5	4	38	53	6	3
Education																
College	31	59	8	2	35	60	5	(b)	33	62	5	(b)	38	58	4	(b)
High school	42	52	5	1	42	53	4	1	44	52	3	1	42	54	4	(b)
Grade school	57	34	4	6	59	31	5	5	54	36	5	5	61	31	2	5
Occupation																
Professional/business	37	54	6	2	38	55	5	1	35	60	4	(b)	40	55	4	(b)
Clerical	49	45	6	(b)	46	50	4	(b)	43	54	2	0	50	48	2	0
Manual	37	54	6	3	38	56	5	1	43	51	4	2	40	55	4	2
Farmer	41	47	9	3	38	51	5	5	55	39	6	0	60	40	0	0
Income																
\$15,000 and over	35	58	6	1	37	58	5	(b)	38	57	4	(b)	39	58	3	(b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38	54	7	(b)	44	52	3	(b)	40	56	3	2	41	54	3	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	46	51	3	1	39	51	6	3	48	50	4	0	46	47	6	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	57	34	6	4	50	43	7	0	46	48	5	1	50	44	4	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999	51	35	8	6	52	39	1	8	33	56	7	4	58	34	7	1
Under \$3,000	46	43	6	6	44	52	2	2	45	49	6	0	30	57	8	5
Age																
18 to 20 years	12	79	9	0	24	73	2	0	20	69	9	2	21	74	5	0
21 to 29 years	23	69	7	1	25	71	3	1	22	73	5	(b)	26	71	2	1
30 to 49 years	32	60	7	1	35	60	4	1	34	62	4	(b)	35	60	4	(b)
50 years and older	40	50	8	2	38	56	4	1	36	60	4	1	40	55	4	(b)
Region																
Northeast	60	32	4	4	59	33	6	2	62	32	4	2	60	34	4	2
Midwest	38	55	5	3	38	56	4	2	40	54	4	2	42	54	3	1
South	45	50	4	1	46	48	4	2	43	51	4	2	47	48	4	1
West	36	51	10	3	40	54	6	(b)	42	53	5	0	38	58	4	1
Religion																
Protestant	45	48	5	2	46	48	4	2	44	50	4	2	47	49	3	1
Catholic	40	52	6	2	36	59	5	1	40	58	2	(b)	40	56	3	1
Jewish	25	59	9	6	19	72	7	2	19	77	4	0	18	71	10	0
None	8	74	15	3	27	65	6	2	21	70	9	0	24	66	8	2
Politics																
Republican	48	44	6	2	45	49	5	1	44	52	3	1	47	49	3	(b)
Democrat	42	50	6	2	41	54	5	(b)	44	51	4	1	44	50	4	1
Independent	33	58	6	2	39	55	4	2	35	58	6	1	37	59	3	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
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	
Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know
40 %	55 %	4 %	1 %	43 %	50 %	5 %	2 %	40 %	54 %	5 %	1 %	41 %	52 %	6 %	1 %	40 %	55 %	4 %	2 %
26	67	5	2	33	59	6	2	29	63	7	1	33	59	6	2	26	66	6	2
50	46	3	1	51	43	4	2	49	46	3	1	47	47	5	1	49	47	3	1
41	54	4	1	45	49	5	2	41	54	4	1	42	51	5	1	41	54	4	1
33	61	3	3	35	58	6	1	38	52	7	3	34	57	7	2	31	60	6	2
32	63	4	1	37	58	4	1	34	59	5	2	36	57	7	1	36	59	4	2
43	53	3	1	46	47	5	2	43	53	4	1	44	51	5	(b)	42	53	4	1
56	34	7	3	55	30	6	9	59	29	7	4	47	38	5	9	51	43	4	2
35	59	4	1	40	54	4	2	37	58	4	1	38	55	6	1	35	60	4	2
51	46	3	(b)	53	44	2	2	48	48	3	1	47	50	4	0	45	51	4	1
39	55	4	2	41	51	6	2	39	53	6	2	40	52	5	2	41	53	4	2
38	58	5	0	56	31	12	0	44	38	12	6	35	59	6	0	25	65	5	5
35	60	4	1	42	52	4	1	38	58	4	(b)	40	54	5	(b)	38	59	3	1
42	51	5	2	41	50	6	3	50	45	4	1	45	51	4	1	48	48	5	0
53	41	4	2	51	44	4	1	39	53	4	4	38	58	2	2	41	49	10	0
56	43	2	0	58	36	6	0	41	57	0	2	45	45	7	2	40	55	4	0
46	51	3	0	46	52	3	0	39	44	17	0	56	38	3	3	39	56	2	2
45	42	8	5	26	64	10	0	45	45	0	10	33	44	11	11	40	50	10	0
26	74	0	0	23	71	6	0	36	56	8	0	17	65	13	4	16	79	0	5
25	70	5	0	28	67	4	1	27	68	3	2	29	67	3	1	30	66	3	1
32	63	4	1	38	57	4	(b)	30	65	4	1	36	60	4	(b)	33	63	4	1
36	60	4	(b)	32	61	7	1	59	33	6	2	53	36	8	3	54	38	5	2
57	37	4	2	58	32	5	4	36	56	5	3	32	62	5	1	34	61	3	2
39	55	5	1	45	48	3	4	39	56	4	1	38	54	7	2	41	54	5	1
43	52	4	2	48	45	5	2	44	49	6	1	49	44	5	2	39	54	5	2
39	55	4	2	44	52	4	0	40	56	4	1	38	55	6	1	44	53	3	1
43	53	3	1	48	46	4	2	46	50	4	1	46	48	5	1	43	52	3	1
40	56	3	1	40	55	3	2	34	61	2	3	39	56	4	1	38	58	4	1
20	65	15	0	13	65	17	4	24	71	6	0	20	53	20	7	4	82	9	4
16	71	11	2	21	64	12	3	22	59	16	2	22	66	9	4	18	66	11	5
44	51	4	1	46	48	3	3	42	53	4	1	43	50	5	1	43	54	2	(b)
41	54	4	1	44	49	6	1	44	51	5	1	44	47	7	2	38	55	4	3
34	61	4	2	39	54	5	2	34	58	5	2	34	60	5	1	38	56	5	1

Table 2.99

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91^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	38	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	50	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	59	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
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
57 %	36 %	7 %	54 %	37 %	9 %	56 %	36 %	8 %	60 %	33 %	7 %	56 %	33 %	10 %	52 %	37 %	11 %
50	43	6	45	45	9	47	45	8	49	45	7	48	42	11	40	50	10
62	31	7	61	30	9	64	28	8	68	24	8	64	26	10	61	27	11
57	37	6	55	37	8	57	35	8	59	34	7	56	33	11	53	36	11
56	33	11	49	37	13	52	38	10	66	24	10	56	34	9	49	40	11
48	45	7	41	50	9	44	46	10	48	45	7	47	42	11	45	43	12
58	35	6	61	30	8	66	29	6	68	25	7	64	27	9	58	33	10
80	12	8	73	14	12	65	23	12	76	16	8	64	19	17	71	20	10
49	43	8	43	48	8	50	41	9	51	41	8	50	40	9	45	44	11
58	36	6	65	29	6	63	29	7	70	25	5	65	29	7	55	35	10
61	33	6	58	32	10	57	35	8	64	29	6	60	29	11	58	32	9
74	17	9	75	18	8	62	38	0	56	25	19	53	29	18	40	20	40
53	41	6	49	43	8	53	40	7	57	36	7	55	36	9	49	40	10
67	32	7	62	29	9	66	24	9	71	25	4	61	29	10	66	27	7
56	38	6	62	28	9	64	28	8	63	31	6	60	18	22	49	49	3
65	26	9	70	22	8	64	34	2	59	29	12	79	17	5	60	34	6
65	28	7	65	25	11	70	27	3	72	25	3	62	28	10	63	24	13
68	30	3	60	22	18	39	45	16	65	25	10	56	33	11	53	40	7
53	42	5	43	38	19	36	58	6	64	33	3	61	26	13	26	68	5
44	50	6	50	45	5	49	44	8	50	42	9	49	44	8	46	44	11
50	45	5	45	46	9	52	42	6	53	40	7	52	38	10	48	43	10
71	19	10	68	22	10	67	23	10	72	21	7	65	22	13	63	24	13
54	39	7	50	41	9	50	42	9	55	35	10	50	46	4	45	42	13
58	37	5	57	36	6	56	36	8	59	36	6	57	31	13	53	38	10
59	32	9	58	32	10	65	27	8	66	27	7	60	29	11	56	34	10
54	40	6	48	41	11	50	42	8	55	37	8	57	30	13	53	34	12
61	31	7	58	34	8	60	32	8	65	28	7	62	27	11	55	33	12
54	41	5	54	37	9	57	36	7	56	36	8	53	37	10	56	36	7
30	62	8	40	40	20	48	44	9	65	35	0	20	73	7	18	59	23
33	60	7	29	62	9	33	52	15	38	59	4	37	56	8	31	65	5
60	34	6	59	34	7	56	35	9	59	35	6	56	31	13	52	36	12
59	34	6	54	37	8	58	34	8	66	27	7	59	30	11	54	35	11
51	41	8	50	39	11	54	38	8	54	38	8	55	38	6	51	39	10

Table 2.100

Attitudes toward child abuse prevention

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991^a

Question: "How much do you think you, as an individual, can do to prevent child abuse?"

	A lot/some	A little	Nothing	Not sure
National	57 %	28 %	11 %	4 %
Sex				
Male	55	31	12	2
Female	60	25	10	5
Age				
18 to 24 years	57	30	12	1
25 to 34 years	69	23	5	2
35 to 54 years	61	28	7	3
55 to 64 years	52	27	15	6
65 years and older	30	34	27	9
Region				
East	57	32	9	2
Midwest	55	27	12	7
South	59	25	11	3
West	59	29	10	2
Race, ethnicity				
White	57	29	11	4
Black	63	23	11	4
Hispanic	80	15	1	4
Education				
Less than high school graduate	61	16	17	6
High school graduate	51	32	12	5
Some college	62	27	7	3
College graduate	58	30	10	2
Post graduate	65	24	9	2
Income				
\$7,500 or less	58	25	10	7
\$7,501 to \$15,000	55	24	16	5
\$15,001 to \$25,000	57	29	10	3
\$25,001 to \$35,000	63	27	6	4
\$35,001 to \$50,000	64	25	8	3
\$50,001 and over	56	32	12	0
Have children				
Yes	68	24	6	2
No	51	31	14	5

Note: These data are from a telephone survey of 1,250 randomly selected adults across the country. This research was conducted by Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas for the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse (NCPCA).

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse.

Table 2.101

Attitudes toward the causes of child abuse

By sex and region, United States, 1991

Question: "To what extent do you think that . . . contributes to child abuse?"

(Percent responding "a great deal")

	Total	Sex		Region			
		Male	Female	East	Midwest	South	West
Violence between husbands and wives	58 %	50 %	66 %	61 %	60 %	56 %	56 %
Poverty	45	42	48	52	42	45	43
Violence on television	28	19	36	22	34	27	24
Violence in movies	25	18	33	24	27	27	22
Racial discrimination	24	23	25	25	19	24	29
Heavy-metal rock music	20	15	24	16	24	22	16
Parents hitting or spanking children	19	15	23	25	18	17	18
Sex discrimination	14	14	14	14	10	13	21
Teachers hitting or spanking children	12	7	18	21	10	9	13
Toy guns or war toys	11	7	14	13	10	12	9
Death penalty for murderers	8	8	8	8	7	8	8
Contact sports	4	3	6	5	3	5	5

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse.

Table 2.102

Attitudes toward legalization of prostitution to help reduce the spread of AIDS

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "Some people feel that in order to help reduce the spread of AIDS, prostitution should be made legal and regulated by the government. Do you agree or disagree?"

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
National	40 %	55 %	5 %
Sex			
Male	46	49	5
Female	34	51	5
Age			
18 to 29 years	34	62	4
30 to 49 years	43	53	4
50 years and older	39	53	8
Region			
East	48	45	7
Midwest	40	54	6
South	31	65	4
West	42	53	5
Community size			
Large city	44	49	7
Medium city	36	61	3
Suburbs	49	45	6
Small town	35	61	4
Rural area	34	61	5
Race			
White	38	56	6
Nonwhite	46	53	1
Education			
College graduate	41	54	5
College incomplete	43	53	4
High school graduate	37	58	5
Less than high school graduate	39	54	7
Income			
\$50,000 and over	48	47	5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	40	56	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	35	60	5
Under \$20,000	37	58	5
Religion			
White Protestant	33	62	5
White Catholic	46	48	6

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 73. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103

Attitudes toward the legality of homosexual relations

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

	Legal	Not legal	No opinion
National	48 %	44 %	8 %
Sex			
Male	51	44	5
Female	47	43	10
Age			
18 to 29 years	59	39	3
30 to 49 years	55	38	7
50 to 64 years	41	50	9
65 years and older	30	58	12
Region			
East	49	43	8
Midwest	50	43	7
South	43	49	8
West	53	39	8
Race			
White	49	44	7
Nonwhite	47	43	10
Education			
College graduate	69	25	6
College incomplete	57	38	5
No college	38	53	9
Politics			
Republican	41	54	5
Democrat	48	46	6
Independent	55	34	11
Income			
\$50,000 and over	70	26	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	49	43	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	46	46	8
Under \$20,000	43	51	6
Religion			
Protestant	42	52	6
Catholic	53	38	9

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 321 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1992), p. 6. 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 Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCVS 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. Data pertaining to trends in victimization across several major offenses as well as trends in reporting victimization experiences to the police are presented.

Also featured in this edition are tables focusing on victimization of the elderly and data from the School Crime Supplement conducted in conjunction with the 1989 NCVS. These tables focus on victimization experiences at school, and drug and alcohol availability at school.

The next segment includes 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 surveys 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, stimu-

lants, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, and steroids. This segment also incorporates self-report data collected by PRIDE, Inc. on alcohol and drug use by students, grades 6 through 12.

Also included in this section is information on drug use by U.S. military personnel and data derived from the 1991 and 1992 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 reported problems associated with alcohol, drug, and cigarette use. Also included are data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focusing on drug abuse-related emergency room episodes. In addition, data derived from the Gallup Poll on alcohol use and related problems are included. Finally, information is presented on alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents.

The final part of the section presents data on officially recorded crime figures. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through the 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, demographic characteristics of the victim (i.e., sex, race, age), offender characteristics, and place and time of occurrence. Also, data are presented for the 50 States and large U.S. cities on the involvement of guns in violent crime. Information on juvenile murder offenders and victims is included in this section. These data are based upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). Also, data derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Prosecution of Felony Arrests project provides detailed information on murder defendants and victims in the 75 largest U.S. counties. In addition, data from the National Center for Health Statistics report on homicides and suicides resulting from firearms.

Information on motor vehicle thefts and Federal bank robberies is provided in this section. Also included is 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 (e.g., race, age, length of service), persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, and the type of weapon used.

This section concludes with information presented on explosives 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, 1991^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	34,730,370	X	100 %	NA	Household sector	15,774,310	100 %	45.4 %	162.9
Personal sector	18,956,060	100 %	54.6	92.3	Completed	13,369,970	84.8	38.5	138.1
Crimes of violence	6,423,510	33.9	18.5	31.3	Attempted	2,404,330	15.2	6.9	24.8
Completed	2,446,690	12.9	7.0	11.9	Burglary	5,138,310	32.6	14.8	53.1
Attempted	3,976,810	21.0	11.5	19.4	Completed	4,006,480	25.4	11.5	41.4
Rape	173,310	0.9	0.5	0.8	Forcible entry	1,668,470	10.6	4.8	17.2
Completed	69,010	0.4	0.2	0.3	Unlawful entry without force	2,338,010	14.8	6.7	24.1
Attempted	104,290	0.6	0.3	0.5	Attempted forcible entry	1,131,820	7.2	3.3	11.7
Robbery	1,145,020	6.0	3.3	5.6	Household larceny	8,523,660	54.0	24.5	88.0
Completed	751,650	4.0	2.2	3.7	Completed	8,013,070	50.8	23.1	82.7
With injury	256,750	1.4	0.7	1.3	Less than \$50	3,359,100	21.3	9.7	34.7
From serious assault	132,680	0.7	0.4	0.6	\$50 or more	4,219,420	26.7	12.1	43.6
From minor assault	124,070	0.7	0.4	0.6	Amount not available	434,540	2.8	1.3	4.5
Without injury	494,890	2.6	1.4	2.4	Attempted	510,590	3.2	1.5	5.3
Attempted	393,360	2.1	1.1	1.9	Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	13.4	6.1	21.8
With injury	125,490	0.7	0.4	0.6	Completed	1,350,410	8.6	3.9	13.9
From serious assault	63,570	0.3	0.2	0.3	Attempted	761,920	4.8	2.2	7.9
From minor assault	61,920	0.3	0.2	0.3	Total number of households	96,839,300	X	X	X
Without injury	267,870	1.4	0.8	1.3					
Assault	5,105,170	26.9	14.7	24.9					
Aggravated	1,608,580	8.5	4.6	7.8					
Completed with injury	593,610	3.1	1.7	2.9					
Attempted with weapon	1,014,960	5.4	2.9	4.9					
Simple	3,496,580	18.4	10.1	17.0					
Completed with injury	1,032,400	5.4	3.0	5.0					
Attempted without weapon	2,464,180	13.0	7.1	12.0					
Crimes of theft	12,532,550	66.1	36.1	61.0					
Completed	11,691,410	61.7	33.7	56.9					
Attempted	841,130	4.4	2.4	4.1					
Personal larceny with contact	482,110	2.5	1.4	2.3					
Purse snatching	136,200	0.7	0.4	0.7					
Completed	106,940	0.6	0.3	0.5					
Attempted	29,260	0.2	0.1	0.1					
Pocket picking	345,910	1.8	1.0	1.7					
Personal larceny without contact	12,050,430	63.6	34.7	58.7					
Completed	11,238,560	59.3	32.4	54.7					
Less than \$50	4,362,910	23.0	12.6	21.2					
\$50 or more	6,311,000	33.3	18.2	30.7					
Amount not available	564,630	3.0	1.6	2.7					
Attempted	811,870	4.3	2.3	4.0					
Total population age 12 and older	205,344,910	X	X	X					

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) 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 42,000 housing units, inhabited by 83,000 individuals age 12 and older, participated in the survey. For 1991, 97 percent of all eligible housing units took part in the NCVS. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 16, 17.

Table 3.2

Number and rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizationsBy type of victimization, United States, 1976-91^a

(Number of victimizations in thousands)

Type of victimization	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Personal victimization																
(Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and older)																
Crimes of violence:																
Number	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	6,009	6,424
Rate	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	29.6	31.3
Rape:																
Number	145	154	171	192	174	178	153	154	180	138	130	148	127	135	130	173
Rate	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	0.6 ^b	0.8 ^b
Robbery:																
Number	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	1,150	1,145
Rate	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	5.7	5.6
Assault:																
Number	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	4,634	4,729	5,105
Rate	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	23.3	24.9
Aggravated assault:																
Number	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	1,601	1,609
Rate	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	7.9	7.8
Simple assault:																
Number	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	3,128	3,497
Rate	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	15.4	17.0
Crimes of theft:																
Number	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	12,975	12,533
Rate	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9	83.0	85.1	82.5	76.9	71.8	69.4	67.5	68.7	70.5	68.7	63.8	61.0
Personal larceny with contact:																
Number	497	461	549	511	558	605	577	563	530	523	536	509	489	543	637	482
Rate	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	3.1	2.3
Personal larceny without contact:																
Number	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	12,338	12,050
Rate	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	60.7	58.7
Total population age 12 and older^c																
	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	203,274	205,345
Household victimization																
(Rate per 1,000 households)																
Household burglary:																
Number	6,663	6,765	6,704	6,685	6,973	7,394	6,663	6,063	5,643	5,594	5,557	5,705	5,777	5,352	5,148	5,138
Rate	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	53.8	53.1
Household larceny:																
Number	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	8,304	8,524
Rate	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	86.7	88.0
Motor vehicle theft:																
Number	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	1,968	2,112
Rate	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	20.5	21.8
Total number of households^c																
	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	95,763	96,839

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 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, 1.2 in 1989, 1.0 in 1990 and 1.4 in 1991.

^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; *Criminal Victimization 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-130234, p. 3; and *Criminal Victimization 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136947, 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 1973 and 1991

By type of victimization, United States

Type of victimization	Percent change in victimization rates										
	1973-91	1981-91	1982-91	1983-91	1984-91	1985-91	1986-91	1987-91	1988-91	1989-91	1990-91
Personal victimization	-25.3 %	-23.4 %	-21.0 %	-14.5 %	-10.5 %	-7.2 %	-3.4 %	-5.8 %	-7.8 %	-5.6 %	-1.2 % ^a
Crimes of violence	-3.9 ^a	-11.4	-8.7	0.9 ^a	(a,b)	4.3 ^a	11.2	6.7	5.5 ^a	7.5	5.8 ^a
Rape	-11.6 ^a	-11.6 ^a	3.7 ^a	3.7 ^a	-10.6 ^a	18.3 ^a	27.3 ^a	12.0 ^a	31.3 ^a	25.4 ^a	31.3 ^a
Robbery	-17.2	-24.7	-21.2	-7.5 ^a	-2.3 ^a	10.1 ^a	8.6 ^a	5.5 ^a	6.1 ^a	3.0 ^a	-1.4 ^a
Assault	(a,b)	-7.8	-5.8 ^a	2.9 ^a	0.6 ^a	2.7 ^a	11.4	6.8	4.7 ^a	8.0	6.9
Aggravated assault	-22.2	-18.8	-15.9	-1.6 ^a	-13.0	-5.3 ^a	0.5 ^a	-2.5 ^a	-10.3 ^a	-5.3 ^a	0.5 ^a
Simple assault	15.1	-1.7 ^a	(a,b)	5.3 ^a	8.3	6.8 ^a	17.9	11.7	13.5	15.5	10.7
Crimes of theft	-33.0	-28.3	-26.0	-20.7	-15.0	-12.1	-9.5	-11.1	-13.4	-11.1	-4.4
Personal larceny with contact	-23.5	-27.7	-23.2	-20.3	-14.9 ^a	-12.6 ^a	-13.9 ^a	-8.6 ^a	-4.1 ^a	-13.0 ^a	-24.9
Personal larceny without contact	-33.3	-28.3	-26.1	-20.7	-15.0	-12.1	-9.4	-11.2	-13.8	-11.1	-3.3 ^a
Household victimization	-25.2	-27.9	-21.8	-14.2	-8.9	-6.6	-4.2	-6.3	-3.9	-4.2	1.2 ^a
Household burglary	-42.1	-39.6	-32.1	-24.2	-17.2	-15.3	-13.7	-14.6	-14.3	-5.9 ^a	-1.3 ^a
Household larceny	-17.7	-27.3	-22.7	-16.3	-11.4	-9.7	-5.9	-8.0	-2.4 ^a	-6.7	1.5 ^a
Motor vehicle theft	14.3	27.5	35.0	49.5	43.3	53.3	45.4	36.0	24.6	13.7	6.1 ^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 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136947 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 3.4

Average annual rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households) of violent, theft, and household victimization

By locality of residence, United States, 1973-89

	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft			Household crimes		
	City	Suburban	Rural	City	Suburban	Rural	City	Suburban	Rural
1973	44.1	31.3	22.9	99.8	100.0	71.7	263.2	222.6	164.5
1974	45.0	32.6	22.0	103.3	103.7	76.7	284.3	243.6	176.2
1975	46.1	31.7	21.8	108.7	106.4	71.5	286.9	241.6	179.6
1976	45.9	32.3	20.6	109.6	107.5	69.6	275.8	247.0	162.8
1977	47.2	33.7	22.1	112.9	107.2	70.9	276.8	240.8	167.7
1978	45.9	34.7	21.6	118.9	106.7	64.6	273.9	235.9	159.7
1979	47.5	34.8	22.7	105.2	101.9	67.6	297.8	237.1	173.1
1980	45.0	33.2	22.9	98.8	91.2	58.8	289.0	230.7	164.8
1981	51.6	32.8	24.4	101.4	94.2	59.8	294.8	216.1	173.8
1982	47.0	32.4	25.5	101.0	87.7	60.1	268.9	197.3	165.5
1983	43.3	29.4	22.4	92.0	82.1	57.7	245.4	182.3	148.0
1984	43.6	30.3	22.0	84.6	77.3	53.6	237.9	168.5	136.4
1985	39.9	26.8	24.1	83.5	71.2	51.7	226.9	156.7	139.9
1986	36.3	23.9	25.6	80.3	67.3	53.5	209.8	158.4	140.3
1987	41.5	23.7	24.6	81.6	71.4	50.1	229.4	156.8	134.4
1988	40.7	26.6	22.3	89.3	71.4	48.4	228.6	152.5	127.1
1989	38.3	27.2	22.0	87.9	70.0	45.3	235.1	149.0	126.2

Note: These data are based on city, suburban, and rural victimizations reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) from 1973-89. The NCVS, 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. City households are in more densely populated areas, classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as the core of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). Suburban households are in less densely populated areas outside the central city but within the MSA. Rural households are those in less densely populated areas outside the MSA. (Source, p.1.) The data presented in

this table are based on the size of the core city area of an MSA as opposed to the entire population of an MSA. This was done to be consistent with the NCVS annual reports published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. For this reason, yearly rates in this table may slightly differ from the average annual yearly rates for 1987-89 presented in table 3.5. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas*, NCJ-135943 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 2.

Table 3.5

Average annual rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households) of violent, theft, and household victimization

By type of victimization and locality of residence, United States, 1987-89 (aggregate)^a

Type of victimization	City	Suburban	Rural
Crimes of violence	40.6	26.0	21.1
Completed	16.3	9.2	7.2
Attempted	24.3	16.8	13.9
Rape	1.2	0.5	0.4
Robbery	10.0	3.9	2.1
Assault	29.4	21.6	18.7
Aggravated	11.4	7.3	6.4
Simple	18.1	14.3	12.3
Crimes of theft	86.0	70.1	45.1
Completed	79.9	66.1	43.3
Attempted	6.1	4.1	1.8
Personal larceny with contact	5.3	1.8	0.6
Personal larceny without contact	80.8	68.3	44.5
Less than \$50	30.9	27.6	21.7
\$50 or more	41.2	34.2	19.5
Amount not available	3.1	2.6	1.6
Attempted personal larceny	5.6	3.9	1.7
Total population age 12 and older	60,916,988	93,167,616	45,420,391
Household crimes	232.1	152.7	120.4
Completed	192.4	131.7	104.4
Attempted	39.7	21.0	15.9
Burglary	79.3	52.2	48.5
Forcible entry	30.2	17.1	14.4
Unlawful entry without force	29.4	24.0	24.8
Attempted forcible entry	19.7	11.1	9.5
Household larceny	126.2	83.7	65.8
Less than \$50	47.1	33.9	29.3
\$50 or more	62.4	41.9	28.8
Amount not available	6.7	3.3	3.1
Attempted	10.0	4.6	4.6
Motor vehicle theft	26.7	16.8	6.1
Completed	16.6	11.5	4.3
Attempted	10.0	5.3	1.8
Total number of households	30,178,925	42,179,579	21,002,987

Note: See Note, table 3.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas*, NCJ-135943 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 4, Tables 2 and 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.6

Average annual victimization rates (per 1,000 persons or households) of persons age 65 and older

By type of crime and demographic characteristics, United States, 1987-90 (aggregate)

	Crimes of violence				Crimes of theft			Household crimes ^a			
	Total	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault	Total	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact	Total	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
Sex											
Male	4.9	2.0	1.4	1.4	19.8	1.8	17.9	82.2	32.8	41.6	7.7
Female	3.4	1.2	0.8	1.2	19.4	3.2	16.2	74.3	31.9	37.1	5.2
Race											
White	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	19.5	2.3	17.2	70.9	29.1	36.5	5.3
Black	7.6	4.4	1.4	1.4	19.6	5.7	13.9	154.1	63.8	71.9	18.3
Marital status											
Married	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	18.2	1.8	16.4	77.6	28.7	41.6	7.2
Widowed	4.2	1.7	0.9	1.4	4.2	2.9	15.1	75.1	33.7	35.7	5.7
Never married	7.6	5.1	1.5	0.7	26.3	6.1	20.2	71.1	35.2	34.1	1.8
Divorced/separated	11.3	1.7	4.8	4.4	35.4	6.4	30.0	110.4	46.3	37.8	10.5
Family income^b											
Less than \$7,500	12.0	4.4	3.4	3.9	29.1	7.1	22.0	76.3	37.9	35.1	3.3
\$7,500 to 14,999	8.4	2.6	3.3	2.3	30.4	4.2	26.2	70.2	29.3	35.0	5.8
\$15,000 to 24,999	6.5	1.5	1.5	3.3	40.3	5.7	34.6	81.3	30.7	43.0	7.5
\$25,000 and more	6.1	3.9	0.6	1.5	60.8	4.3	56.5	96.0	34.2	51.6	10.2
Locality of residence											
City	7.1	3.5	1.4	1.9	26.4	6.5	19.9	112.6	42.4	57.3	12.8
Suburb	2.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	19.6	1.2	18.4	61.2	25.6	31.2	4.3
Rural	2.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	11.4	0.4	10.9	64.5	30.7	31.3	2.5
Tenure											
Own	3.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	17.8	1.9	16.0	82.0	33.6	42.1	6.2
Rent	7.7	3.6	1.6	2.2	26.7	5.5	21.1	66.8	28.3	30.9	7.5

Note: These data are based on victimizations reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) from 1987-90. The NCVS is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of Census, and is an ongoing survey conducted since 1973. Data for the National Crime Victimization Survey are drawn from a continuous nationally representative sample of households in the United States. Household members aged 12 and older are interviewed. The victimization rates are the annual average of the number of victimizations for 1987-90 per 1,000 persons age 65 years and older or per 1,000 households headed by persons aged 65 and older. The institutionalized elderly are excluded from this sample. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aHousehold crimes are categorized by sex, race, and marital status of head of household.

^bBecause the distribution of income was less variable for the elderly, income categories in this table differ from those reported in other NCVS publications. This measure represents annual family income, not total assets.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Elderly Victims*, Special Report NCJ-138330 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October, 1992), p. 5, Tables 9 and 10; p. 6, Table 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.7

Average annual victimization rates (per 1,000 persons or households) of persons age 65 and older

By age of victim and type of crime, United States, 1987-90 (aggregate)^a

	Age of victim	
	65 to 74 years	75 years and older
Crimes of violence	4.7	3.0
Rape	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Robbery	1.5	1.6
Assault	3.0	1.3
Aggravated	1.3	0.7
Simple	1.7	0.6
Crimes of theft	22.9	14.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	2.8
Personal larceny without contact	20.4	11.1
Average annual population	17,774,054	11,351,210
Household crimes ^c	85.4	68.9
Burglary	33.7	30.5
Household larceny	43.2	34.4
Motor vehicle theft	8.4	4.0
Average annual number of households	11,557,918	8,245,427

Note: See Note, table 3.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cHousehold crimes are categorized by age of head of household.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Elderly Victims*, Special Report NCJ-138330 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 3.8

Average annual victimization rates (per 1,000 persons or households) of persons age 65 and older

By type of crime and demographic characteristics, United States, 1987-90 (aggregate)

	Crimes of violence ^a		Crimes of theft ^b		Household crimes ^c	
	65 to 74 years	75 years and older	65 to 74 years	75 years and older	65 to 74 years	75 years and older
Sex						
Male	5.2	4.4	22.4	14.8	86.9	73.1
Female	4.2	2.2	23.4	13.9	82.9	65.6
Race						
White	4.2	2.6	23.1	14.2	77.6	61.4
Black	13.9	6.5	36.7	16.1	156.8	149.6
Marital status						
Married	3.3	2.2	20.5	12.9	82.7	66.5
Widowed	5.6	3.1	24.6	13.0	83.3	68.5
Never married	8.1	7.0	30.8	20.2	73.3	67.7
Divorced/separated	13.1	6.2	34.9	36.5	116.6	92.2
Family income ^d						
Less than \$7,500	9.7	3.3	19.1	12.0	83.3	70.7
\$7,500 to 14,999	4.5	4.1	18.2	12.0	49.4	64.6
\$15,000 to 24,999	3.6	2.2	21.1	15.9	86.5	70.6
\$25,000 and over	3.2	1.7	30.6	20.9	78.5	78.6

Note: See Note, table 3.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aCrimes of violence include rape, robbery, and assault.

^bCrimes of theft include personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

^cHousehold crimes include burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

^dBecause the distribution of income was less variable for the elderly, income categories in this table differ from those reported in other NCVS publications. This measure represents annual family income, not total assets.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Elderly Victims*, Special Report NCJ-138330 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 7, Table 13.

Table 3.9

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and time of occurrence, United States, 1991^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	5,836,160	100 %	46.8 %	52.6 %	36.8 %	15.2 %	0.7 %	0.6 %
Completed	2,233,100	100	42.6	56.9	37.8	18.6	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^b
Attempted	3,603,060	100	49.4	50.0	36.2	13.0	0.8	0.6 ^b
Rape	171,420	100	33.4	66.6	30.7	31.5	4.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	1,064,750	100	44.1	55.0	39.1	15.7	0.2 ^b	0.8 ^b
Completed	699,550	100	46.0	52.7	37.9	14.5	0.3 ^b	1.3 ^b
With injury	242,070	100	37.8	62.2	42.4	19.0	0.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	122,000	100	31.9	68.1	51.5	15.0 ^b	1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	120,060	100	43.8	56.2	33.1	23.1	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	457,470	100	50.3	47.7	35.5	12.2	0.0 ^b	2.0 ^b
Attempted	365,200	100	40.5	59.5	41.5	18.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury	112,150	100	33.3	66.7	48.6	18.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	57,190	100	25.1 ^b	74.9	55.9	19.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	54,960	100	41.8 ^b	58.2	41.1 ^b	17.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	253,040	100	43.7	56.3	38.3	18.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	4,599,980	100	47.9	51.6	36.5	14.4	0.6	0.5 ^b
Aggravated	1,371,610	100	36.8	62.8	41.1	20.2	1.5 ^b	0.4 ^b
Completed with injury	516,300	100	31.1	68.9	44.3	23.7	0.9 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted with weapon	855,300	100	40.2	59.1	39.1	18.1	1.9 ^b	0.7 ^b
Simple	3,228,370	100	52.6	46.8	34.6	12.0	0.3 ^b	0.6 ^b
Completed with injury	949,160	100	45.9	53.7	35.8	17.5	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
Attempted without weapon	2,279,200	100	55.4	43.9	34.1	9.7	0.2 ^b	0.7 ^b
Crimes of theft	12,521,630	100	46.0	36.2	17.5	11.0	7.8	17.8
Completed	11,682,410	100	47.1	35.0	16.8	10.8	7.4	17.9
Attempted	839,210	100	30.7	53.7	27.1	14.4	12.1	15.6
Personal larceny with contact	476,460	100	64.6	34.5	28.9	5.2 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.9 ^b
Purse snatching	133,490	100	61.8	38.2	35.1	3.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Pocket picking	342,970	100	65.8	33.0	26.5	6.0 ^b	0.6 ^b	1.2 ^b
Personal larceny without contact	12,045,160	100	45.2	36.3	17.0	11.3	8.0	18.4
Completed	11,235,210	100	46.4	35.0	16.3	11.0	7.7	18.6
Less than \$50	4,359,570	100	52.7	27.3	13.9	6.3	7.1	20.0
\$50 or more	6,311,000	100	41.9	41.0	18.7	14.4	8.0	17.1
Amount not available	564,630	100	47.8	27.7	9.3	8.7	9.7	24.5
Attempted	809,950	100	29.8	54.0	26.5	14.9	12.6	16.2
Household crimes	15,774,310	100	26.4	46.8	13.8	20.8	12.2	27.0
Completed	13,369,970	100	27.0	45.3	13.3	19.6	12.4	27.8
Attempted	2,404,330	100	22.8	55.1	16.9	27.3	11.0	22.3
Burglary	5,138,310	100	35.7	33.9	14.0	13.4	6.5	30.4
Completed	4,006,480	100	37.5	33.3	14.4	12.6	6.4	29.2
Forcible entry	1,668,470	100	38.0	37.9	16.1	15.6	6.2	24.1
Unlawful entry without force	2,338,010	100	37.2	30.0	13.1	10.4	6.5	32.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,131,820	100	29.4	35.9	12.5	16.3	7.1	34.6
Household larceny	8,523,660	100	21.6	49.4	12.0	21.9	15.6	29.1
Completed	8,013,070	100	21.9	48.0	11.4	20.9	15.7	30.2
Less than \$50	3,359,100	100	21.7	43.8	10.5	16.9	16.4	34.8
\$50 or more	4,219,420	100	22.2	51.4	12.0	24.2	15.1	26.5
Amount not available	434,540	100	21.4	47.4	12.8	19.1	15.6	31.2
Attempted	510,590	100	16.6	72.1	20.2	38.4	13.6	11.6
Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	100	22.8	67.4	20.9	34.0	12.5	10.0
Completed	1,350,410	100	26.1	64.6	20.8	32.7	11.1	9.4
Attempted	761,920	100	17.0	72.3	21.1	36.1	15.1	11.1

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 73.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 3.10

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidentsBy type of incident and place of occurrence, United States, 1991^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, or 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	5,836,160	100 %	10.9 %	7.1 %	3.7 %	8.9 %	1.5 %	5.6 %	5.9 %	10.7 %
Completed	2,233,100	100	13.4	5.9	3.6	11.8	2.4	5.9	3.1	11.2
Attempted	3,603,060	100	9.4	7.8	3.8	7.1	0.9	5.4	7.7	10.4
Rape	171,420	100	26.8	3.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	20.4	0.0 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.9 ^b	4.2 ^b
Robbery	1,064,750	100	9.5	5.9	5.9	3.7	2.8	2.0 ^b	4.0	11.9
Completed	699,550	100	8.6	7.3	4.8	2.9 ^b	3.7 ^b	2.8 ^b	4.0	12.9
With injury	242,070	100	9.7 ^b	3.3 ^b	10.0 ^b	2.7 ^b	5.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	1.3 ^b	8.7 ^b
Without injury	457,470	100	8.1	9.4	2.0 ^b	3.0 ^b	2.7 ^b	4.0 ^b	5.4 ^b	15.2
Attempted	365,200	100	11.0	3.0 ^b	8.0	5.3 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.5 ^b	4.1 ^b	9.9
With injury	112,150	100	7.5 ^b	1.7 ^b	3.0 ^b	13.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	12.3 ^b
Without injury	253,040	100	12.6	3.6 ^b	10.3	1.9 ^b	1.5 ^b	0.8 ^b	5.6 ^b	8.9 ^b
Assault	4,599,980	100	10.7	7.5	3.2	9.7	1.3	6.6	6.5	10.7
Aggravated	1,371,610	100	11.3	9.0	4.2	11.4	1.2 ^b	7.3	4.4	12.5
Simple	3,228,370	100	10.5	6.9	2.8	8.9	1.3	6.2	7.5	9.9
Personal larceny with contact	476,460	100	3.7 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.9 ^b	1.7 ^b	0.8 ^b	4.5 ^b	21.2	4.8 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	100	0.5 ^b	21.7	20.6	2.5	3.2	X	0.4 ^b	35.5
Completed	1,350,410	100	0.6 ^b	20.6	19.7	3.1	3.9	X	0.5 ^b	36.1
Attempted	761,920	100	0.5 ^b	23.7	22.0	1.4 ^b	2.1 ^b	X	0.2 ^b	34.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.9. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 75.

^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
5.4 %	5.6 %	3.8 %	22.7 %	1.3 %	6.8 %
4.0	5.2	3.7	23.2	1.8	4.8
6.3	5.9	4.0	22.3	1.0	8.0
2.1 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.1 ^b	15.1 ^b	2.8 ^b	18.0
1.5 ^b	2.2 ^b	3.6	39.5	3.8	3.8
1.9 ^b	2.7 ^b	2.7 ^b	37.4	3.8	4.5
0.9 ^b	4.6 ^b	1.8 ^b	43.1	2.9 ^b	4.8 ^b
2.4 ^b	1.7 ^b	3.3 ^b	34.3	4.3 ^b	4.3 ^b
0.9 ^b	1.3 ^b	5.2 ^b	43.4	3.8 ^b	2.4 ^b
0.0 ^b	0.5 ^b	6.0 ^b	51.8	3.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
1.2 ^b	1.7 ^b	4.9 ^b	39.7	3.9 ^b	3.4 ^b
6.5	6.6	4.0	19.0	0.7	7.0
2.5	4.4	5.3	21.6	0.2 ^b	4.8
8.1	7.5	3.5	18.0	0.9	8.0
3.4 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.3 ^b	28.0	17.7	4.5 ^b
X	2.1	0.4 ^b	10.4	0.0 ^b	2.3
X	1.9 ^b	0.3 ^b	11.0	0.0 ^b	1.3
X	2.6 ^b	0.7 ^b	9.3	0.0 ^b	2.8 ^b

Table 3.11

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizationsBy type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Reported to police			
		Total	Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	34,730,370	100 %	38.0 %	60.9 %	1.2 %
Personal crimes	18,956,060	100	35.3	63.2	1.5
Crimes of violence	6,423,510	100	48.6	49.7	1.8
Completed	2,446,690	100	58.8	40.0	1.2
Attempted	3,976,810	100	42.2	55.7	2.1
Rape	173,310	100	58.8	39.5	1.7 ^c
Completed	69,010	100	50.6	45.0	4.3 ^c
Attempted	104,290	100	64.2	35.8	0.0 ^c
Robbery	1,145,020	100	54.5	45.0	0.5 ^c
Completed	751,650	100	62.5	37.0	0.5 ^c
With injury	256,750	100	73.2	25.4	1.4 ^c
From serious assault	132,680	100	69.7	27.6	2.8 ^c
From minor assault	124,070	100	77.0	23.0	0.0 ^c
Without injury	494,890	100	57.0	43.0	0.0 ^c
Attempted	393,360	100	39.3	60.2	0.5 ^c
With injury	125,490	100	46.5	53.5	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	63,570	100	54.7	45.3	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	61,920	100	38.2 ^c	61.8	0.0 ^c
Without injury	267,870	100	35.9	63.4	0.7 ^c
Assault	5,105,170	100	46.9	51.1	2.0
Aggravated	1,608,580	100	58.4	37.8	3.7
Completed with injury	593,610	100	64.2	33.6	2.2 ^c
Attempted with weapon	1,014,960	100	55.1	40.3	4.6
Simple	3,496,580	100	41.5	57.2	1.3
Completed with injury	1,032,400	100	53.6	45.5	1.0 ^c
Attempted without weapon	2,464,180	100	36.5	62.1	1.4
Crimes of theft	12,532,550	100	28.5	70.1	1.4
Completed	11,691,410	100	28.8	69.7	1.5
Attempted	841,130	100	24.4	74.9	0.7 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	482,110	100	38.4	61.2	0.4 ^c
Purse snatching	136,200	100	54.7	45.3	0.0 ^c
Completed	106,940	100	63.1	36.9	0.0 ^c
Attempted	29,260	100	23.9 ^c	76.1 ^c	0.0 ^c
Pocket picking	345,910	100	32.1	67.4	0.5 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	12,050,430	100	28.1	70.5	1.4
Completed	11,238,560	100	28.4	70.1	1.5
Less than \$50	4,362,910	100	11.9	87.0	1.1
\$50 or more	6,311,000	100	40.6	57.6	1.8
Attempted	811,870	100	24.4	74.9	0.7 ^c

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Reported to police			
		Total	Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
Household crimes	15,774,310	100	41.2	58.1	0.8
Completed	13,369,970	100	42.1	57.2	0.7
Attempted	2,404,330	100	35.7	62.9	1.3
Burglary	5,138,310	100	49.9	49.1	1.0
Completed	4,006,480	100	54.4	44.8	0.8
Forcible entry	1,668,470	100	71.8	27.8	0.5 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	2,338,010	100	42.0	56.9	1.1 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	1,131,820	100	33.9	64.4	1.7 ^c
Household larceny	8,523,660	100	27.8	71.5	0.7
Completed	8,013,070	100	27.5	71.8	0.6
Less than \$50	3,359,100	100	14.6	84.7	0.6 ^c
\$50 or more	4,219,420	100	38.4	61.0	0.6 ^c
Amount not available	434,540	100	21.5	77.7	0.8 ^c
Attempted	510,590	100	32.4	66.5	1.1 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	2,112,330	100	73.7	25.7	0.6 ^c
Completed	1,350,410	100	92.4	7.2	0.3 ^c
Attempted	761,920	100	40.6	58.3	1.0 ^c

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 102.^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.

Table 3.12

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and household victimizations to police
By type of victimization, United States, 1991^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
Personal crimes	5,992,260	100 %	9.0 %	1.2 %	20.6 %	6.2 %	10.6 %	6.9 %	5.7 %	6.7 %	5.0 %	8.4 %	13.1 %	5.1 %	1.3 %
Crimes of violence	2,491,460	100	16.5	2.8	6.3	0.5 ^c	19.3	9.5	9.5	7.0	3.9	6.1	11.4	5.9	1.3
Completed	1,099,160	100	10.8	5.1	12.6	0.5 ^c	16.6	7.7	13.7	9.2	3.1	4.5	11.3	4.1	0.9 ^c
Attempted	1,392,290	100	21.0	0.9 ^c	1.4 ^c	0.5 ^c	21.5	10.9	6.1	5.3	4.6	7.4	11.5	7.4	1.6 ^c
Rape	167,100	100	8.7 ^c	7.7 ^c	4.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	19.6	10.5 ^c	15.7	9.3 ^c	8.1 ^c	1.8 ^c	5.6 ^c	8.7 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	525,410	100	7.0	1.6 ^c	24.0	0.8 ^c	8.4	8.6	9.3	13.3	3.1 ^c	5.2	14.3	3.2 ^c	1.1 ^c
Completed	441,420	100	4.8 ^c	1.9 ^c	28.6	0.9 ^c	8.5	8.6	9.3	14.2	3.3 ^c	4.2 ^c	12.8	2.1 ^c	0.8 ^c
With injury	152,450	100	1.3 ^c	4.4 ^c	28.4	0.0 ^c	12.8 ^c	8.6 ^c	9.8 ^c	15.5 ^c	3.1 ^c	3.4 ^c	11.1 ^c	1.6 ^c	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	72,400	100	2.8 ^c	9.3 ^c	16.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.4 ^c	6.6 ^c	9.6 ^c	20.8 ^c	6.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	80,040	100	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	38.7	0.0 ^c	13.0 ^c	10.4 ^c	10.0 ^c	10.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.4 ^c	7.7 ^c	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	288,970	100	6.6 ^c	0.6 ^c	28.7	1.4 ^c	6.3 ^c	8.5 ^c	9.0 ^c	13.6	3.3 ^c	4.7 ^c	13.7	2.4 ^c	1.2 ^c
Attempted	83,990	100	18.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.7 ^c	9.1 ^c	9.3 ^c	8.4 ^c	2.4 ^c	10.5 ^c	22.1 ^c	9.2 ^c	2.4 ^c
With injury	26,050	100	23.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.4 ^c	15.0 ^c	14.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.5 ^c	24.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	14,220 ^c	100 ^c	13.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	13.6 ^c	27.5 ^c	13.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	31.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	11,820 ^c	100 ^c	34.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.7 ^c	16.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	57,940	100	17.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.2 ^c	6.7 ^c	6.7 ^c	5.7 ^c	3.5 ^c	11.4 ^c	20.9 ^c	13.3 ^c	3.5 ^c
Assault	1,798,940	100	20.0	2.6	1.4 ^c	0.4 ^c	22.5	9.6	8.9	5.0	3.7	6.8	11.1	6.4	1.4 ^c
Aggravated	601,050	100	20.9	2.0 ^c	2.2 ^c	0.7 ^c	19.7	11.9	7.7	6.3	4.8	5.9	13.3	4.3 ^c	0.3 ^c
Simple	1,197,890	100	19.6	2.9	0.9 ^c	0.3 ^c	23.9	8.5	9.6	4.3	3.2	7.2	10.0	7.5	2.0 ^c
Crimes of theft	3,500,800	100	3.6	0.1 ^c	30.8	10.2	4.4	5.1	3.1	6.5	5.8	10.0	14.3	4.5	1.4
Completed	3,358,850	100	3.5	0.1 ^c	32.0	10.2	4.4	5.0	3.1	6.3	5.8	10.1	13.9	4.3	1.2
Attempted	141,940	100	5.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.4 ^c	11.3 ^c	5.3 ^c	8.5 ^c	3.5 ^c	10.6 ^c	5.4 ^c	8.5 ^c	24.1	9.5 ^c	6.3 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	219,160	100	5.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	42.6	2.3 ^c	5.9 ^c	5.8 ^c	2.6 ^c	8.0 ^c	3.3 ^c	5.1 ^c	13.5	4.4 ^c	0.8 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	3,281,630	100	3.5	0.1 ^c	30.0	10.7	4.3	5.1	3.1	6.4	5.9	10.4	14.4	4.6	1.4
Household crimes	7,277,210	100	5.0	0.1 ^c	26.7	7.0	9.6	5.4	5.2	8.2	8.4	7.4	13.0	2.7	1.4
Completed	6,418,830	100	3.9	0.1 ^c	30.0	7.4	9.2	5.2	5.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	12.6	2.5	1.3
Attempted	858,380	100	13.1	0.0 ^c	2.2 ^c	4.2	12.9	6.4	2.0 ^c	13.3	14.8	9.3	16.0	3.6	2.2 ^c
Burglary	2,930,840	100	6.1	0.0 ^c	21.0	6.4	11.8	5.0	5.3	9.4	8.9	7.9	13.7	3.4	1.1
Completed	2,515,890	100	4.8	0.0 ^c	24.3	7.3	11.5	4.9	6.0	9.1	7.8	7.8	12.6	3.0	0.8 ^c
Forcible entry	1,439,120	100	4.9	0.0 ^c	23.4	8.3	10.3	4.5	6.1	10.3	8.7	8.0	11.9	2.9	0.6 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	1,076,770	100	4.7	0.0 ^c	25.6	6.0	13.1	5.4	5.8	7.5	6.5	7.6	13.6	3.1	1.1 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	414,940	100	13.5	0.0 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.9 ^c	13.7	5.4 ^c	1.2 ^c	11.4	15.5	8.6	19.9	6.1 ^c	2.8 ^c
Household larceny	2,730,160	100	4.5	0.2 ^c	25.3	5.5	10.5	5.6	5.5	7.1	9.3	8.5	14.0	2.7	1.5
Completed	2,568,000	100	4.0	0.2 ^c	26.6	5.6	10.0	5.6	5.8	6.5	8.8	8.6	14.1	2.7	1.6
Attempted	162,160	100	13.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.9 ^c	3.3 ^c	18.0	5.2 ^c	1.2 ^c	16.8	17.0	6.4 ^c	12.8 ^c	2.1 ^c	0.0 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,616,200	100	3.6	0.2 ^c	39.6	10.6	4.2	5.7	4.3	8.0	6.1	4.4	10.3	1.3 ^c	1.6 ^c
Completed	1,334,920	100	1.8 ^c	0.3 ^c	47.2	10.8	3.2	5.1	4.5	6.7	4.7	2.8	9.9	1.4 ^c	1.4 ^c
Attempted	281,280	100	12.2	0.0 ^c	3.1 ^c	9.6	8.7 ^c	8.7 ^c	3.7 ^c	14.2	12.6	11.9	12.1	0.7 ^c	2.4 ^c

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.

^bMore 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 108, 109.

Table 3.13

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for not reporting ^b	Total	Reasons for not reporting to police									
			Reported to another official	Private or personal matter	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Insurance would not cover	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or biased
Personal crimes	14,756,040	100 %	16.1 %	6.4 %	24.0 %	3.0 %	1.7 %	4.4 %	6.6 %	11.0 %	8.0 %	3.6 %
Crimes of violence	3,813,310	100	13.4	17.6	18.1	5.5	0.0 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.9	7.1	7.4	5.3
Completed	1,227,130	100	13.7	14.6	12.2	3.6	0.0 ^c	1.0 ^c	2.8	9.8	7.1	4.6
Attempted	2,586,180	100	13.2	19.0	20.9	6.3	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.9	7.5	5.6
Rape	97,880	100	16.9 ^c	24.7 ^c	5.7 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.0 ^c	1.6 ^c	1.7 ^c
Robbery	667,550	100	5.3	6.6	19.3	1.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.6 ^c	5.1	14.5	9.5	11.1
Completed	387,410	100	5.0 ^c	4.2 ^c	11.4	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.5 ^c	8.8	16.3	11.2	7.2
With injury	89,800	100	8.4 ^c	7.2 ^c	4.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.4 ^c	22.0 ^c	7.6 ^c	4.4 ^c
From serious assault	59,480	100	3.5 ^c	10.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.7 ^c	25.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.7 ^c
From minor assault	30,320	100	17.9 ^c	0.0	13.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.9 ^c	16.0 ^c	22.5 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	297,600	100	3.9 ^c	3.3 ^c	13.5	3.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.6 ^c	9.6	14.6	12.3	8.0 ^c
Attempted	280,130	100	5.9 ^c	10.0	30.1	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.9	7.0 ^c	16.5
With injury	75,900	100	2.1 ^c	5.6 ^c	19.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.3 ^c	8.2 ^c	11.8 ^c
From serious assault	35,540	100	0.0 ^c	6.1	14.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.7 ^c	6.5 ^c	25.1 ^c
From minor assault	40,350	100	3.9 ^c	5.2 ^c	23.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	24.1 ^c	9.6 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	204,230	100	7.3 ^c	11.6 ^c	34.1	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.5 ^c	6.5 ^c	18.2
Assault	3,047,880	100	15.0	19.8	18.2	6.4	0.0 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.4	7.1	4.1
Aggravated	705,630	100	8.6	18.1	16.1	6.5	0.0 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.5	6.6	6.6
Simple	2,342,240	100	17.0	20.3	18.8	6.4	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.8	7.2	3.3
Crimes of theft	10,942,720	100	17.1	2.4	26.0	2.2	2.3	5.7	8.6	12.3	8.2	3.0
Completed	10,222,820	100	17.8	2.5	24.5	2.1	2.4	5.6	9.2	12.4	8.3	2.8
Attempted	719,900	100	7.7	1.9 ^c	47.1	2.6 ^c	1.2 ^c	7.1	0.3 ^c	11.7	7.2	4.9
Personal larceny with contact	385,530	100	12.3	1.2 ^c	24.7	2.1 ^c	2.4 ^c	7.1	7.8	14.1	9.4	4.5 ^c
Purse snatching	83,030	100	8.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	22.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.5 ^c	4.6 ^c	7.8 ^c	13.2 ^c	14.6 ^c	4.1 ^c
Pocket picking	302,500	100	13.4	1.6 ^c	25.4	2.6 ^c	1.9 ^c	7.8 ^c	7.8 ^c	14.3	8.0 ^c	4.6 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	10,557,180	100	17.3	2.5	26.1	2.2	2.3	5.7	8.6	12.3	8.1	2.9
Completed	9,868,250	100	17.9	2.5	24.5	2.1	2.4	5.5	9.2	12.3	8.2	2.8
Less than \$50	4,602,730	100	21.8	2.4	35.2	2.9	1.3	3.9	6.7	9.0	6.1	1.2
\$50 or more	4,737,310	100	14.3	2.4	14.0	1.2	3.6	7.3	11.9	15.9	10.4	4.2
Amount not available	528,200	100	17.1	4.7 ^c	26.8	3.0 ^c	1.1 ^c	3.7 ^c	6.1	8.2	8.0	4.0 ^c
Attempted	688,920	100	7.8	2.0 ^c	47.8	2.7 ^c	1.3 ^c	7.5	0.3 ^c	11.4	6.8	4.6
Household crimes	11,310,570	100	3.9	5.3	30.3	4.5	2.5	7.2	7.6	12.0	10.3	3.2
Completed	9,499,630	100	3.4	5.9	28.6	4.2	2.5	7.4	9.0	11.9	10.4	3.3
Attempted	1,810,940	100	6.4	2.3	39.1	6.5	2.9	6.3	0.4 ^c	12.7	9.5	2.8
Burglary	3,114,100	100	8.4	5.4	25.5	5.5	2.0	9.0	5.7	11.7	8.8	4.5
Completed	2,283,730	100	7.1	7.0	19.2	3.9	2.5	9.9	7.7	12.3	9.8	5.2
Forcible entry	600,100	100	3.9 ^c	9.5	17.3	2.1 ^c	3.2 ^c	7.5	5.7	9.4	12.0	10.1
Unlawful entry without force	1,683,620	100	8.3	6.1	19.9	4.5	2.2	10.8	8.4	13.4	9.0	3.5
Attempted forcible entry	830,370	100	11.8	1.1 ^c	42.6	10.1	0.6 ^c	6.5	0.0 ^c	10.1	6.1	2.6 ^c
Household larceny	7,516,340	100	2.2	5.2	32.4	4.4	2.4	6.5	9.0	12.0	10.7	2.6
Completed	7,096,980	100	2.2	5.3	31.8	4.3	2.5	6.6	9.5	11.9	10.6	2.7
Less than \$50	3,508,950	100	2.2	4.6	45.7	5.5	1.5	4.3	6.6	9.0	9.9	1.5
\$50 or more	3,215,580	100	2.1	6.2	16.4	2.7	3.4	9.5	12.9	14.8	11.7	3.9
Amount not available	372,440	100	3.8 ^c	4.9 ^c	33.0	6.6 ^c	4.5 ^c	4.3 ^c	7.3	14.6	8.4	2.5 ^c
Attempted larceny	419,350	100	0.9 ^c	3.6 ^c	43.5	6.4	1.4 ^c	5.0 ^c	1.4 ^c	12.9	12.3	2.2 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	680,120	100	2.8 ^c	6.2	29.3	1.1 ^c	6.1	6.1	0.7 ^c	13.7	11.5	4.1
Completed	118,910	100	3.0 ^c	20.6 ^c	23.2	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.2 ^c	2.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.7 ^c	6.8 ^c
Attempted	561,200	100	2.7 ^c	3.1 ^c	30.6	1.4 ^c	7.4	7.0	0.4 ^c	16.6	12.5	3.5 ^c

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.

^bMore 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 110, 111.

Table 3.14

Victimizations reported to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1973-90^a

	All crimes			Crimes of violence		Personal thefts		Household crimes	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	1973	11,543,630	32.4 %	2,434,930	45.5 %	3,312,400	22.1 %	5,796,300	37.8 %
	1974	12,853,890	33.5	2,581,570	46.9	3,902,430	24.6	6,369,890	37.4
	1975	13,700,830	34.9	2,629,100	47.2	4,279,810	26.3	6,791,920	39.0
	1976	13,703,120	34.9	2,732,610	48.8	4,389,070	26.6	6,581,440	38.3
	1977	13,508,590	33.5	2,722,090	46.1	4,203,570	24.8	6,582,930	37.7
	1978	13,171,610	32.6	2,626,510	44.2	4,198,800	24.6	6,346,300	36.4
	1979	13,510,250	32.8	2,774,660	45.1	3,932,550	24.0	6,803,040	36.4
	1980	14,411,330	35.8	2,889,820	47.1	4,109,450	26.9	7,412,060	39.4
	1981	14,711,170	35.5	3,065,590	46.6	4,241,510	26.7	7,404,070	39.0
	1982	14,175,230	35.7	3,113,150	48.2	4,180,080	26.9	6,882,000	38.8
	1983	12,804,180	34.6	2,784,420	47.2	3,881,990	26.5	6,137,770	37.3
	1984	12,515,250	35.2	2,835,620	47.1	3,623,090	26.3	6,056,540	38.5
	1985	12,490,520	35.8	2,789,950	47.9	3,688,870	27.4	6,011,700	38.6
	1986	12,678,300	37.2	2,734,360	49.6	3,707,990	28.0	6,235,950	40.6
	1987	12,926,960	36.6	2,758,730	47.6	3,742,080	27.6	6,426,150	40.2
	1988	13,032,470	36.4	2,829,900	47.9	3,859,600	27.5	6,342,970	40.1
	1989	13,174,870	36.8	2,630,700	44.9	3,972,400	28.7	6,571,770	40.7
	1990	12,961,910	37.7	2,886,960	48.0	3,755,990	28.6	6,368,940	41.3

Note: These data are based on victimizations reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for the years 1973 to 1990. The NCVS is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data for the NCVS are obtained from persons age 12 and older representing in a nationally representative sample of housing units. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. The numbers for crimes of violence and personal theft are for persons age 12 and older. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-90 Trends*, NCJ-139564 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 123. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
1.3 %	4.1 %	9.9 %
4.3	4.5	15.5
7.4	5.9	17.4
2.9	3.8	14.6
10.9 ^c	6.4 ^c	18.7 ^c
5.2	6.2	14.9
7.9	6.4 ^c	17.9
2.1 ^c	9.5 ^c	27.8 ^c
0.0 ^c	14.3 ^c	32.7 ^c
6.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.2 ^c
9.7	5.5 ^c	14.9
1.4 ^c	5.9 ^c	10.7
0.0 ^c	13.7 ^c	18.3 ^c
0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	29.7 ^c
0.0 ^c	25.8 ^c	8.3 ^c
1.9 ^c	2.9 ^c	7.9 ^c
3.9	4.0	15.5
6.9	4.2	18.1
3.0	4.0	14.8
0.3	3.9	8.0
0.3	3.9	8.3
0.0 ^c	4.6	3.6
1.5 ^c	5.3 ^c	7.4 ^c
2.4 ^c	11.1 ^c	7.1 ^c
1.2 ^c	3.7 ^c	7.5 ^c
0.2 ^c	3.9	8.0
0.2 ^c	3.9	8.3
0.2 ^c	2.9	6.3
0.2 ^c	4.9	9.6
0.3 ^c	3.1 ^c	13.7
0.0 ^c	4.0	3.8
0.7	3.2	9.2
0.8	3.2	9.6
0.2 ^c	3.3	7.4
0.9	2.6	10.0
1.3	3.0	11.1
2.4 ^c	4.2 ^c	12.7
0.9 ^c	2.6	10.5
0.0 ^c	1.6 ^c	7.0
0.6	3.1	8.7
0.6	3.2	8.7
0.3 ^c	2.6	6.3
1.0	3.8	11.7
0.5 ^c	3.4 ^c	6.2 ^c
0.8 ^c	2.0 ^c	7.5
0.0 ^c	6.6	11.7
0.0 ^c	5.8 ^c	29.3
0.0 ^c	6.8	8.0

Table 3.15

Estimated percent distribution of police response time for personal and household incidents

By type of victimization, United States, 1991^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	1,852,240	100 %	27.7 %	22.6 %	36.9 %	5.3 %	0.7 % ^b	6.5 %	0.3 ^b
Robbery	412,190	100	20.4	20.6	43.4	3.9 ^b	1.5 ^b	10.3	0.0 ^b
Aggravated assault	518,880	100	25.7	19.6	37.2	6.1	0.8 ^b	10.3	0.4 ^b
Simple assault	840,870	100	32.4	25.3	32.9	5.7	0.3 ^b	3.0 ^b	0.4 ^b
Crimes of theft	1,802,050	100	13.2	22.9	40.9	11.3	1.8	9.5	0.2 ^b
Personal larceny									
With contact	102,600	100	31.7	17.5 ^b	37.4	5.2 ^b	3.0 ^b	5.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without contact	1,699,440	100	12.1	23.3	41.1	11.7	1.8	9.8	0.3 ^b
Household crimes	4,329,400	100	11.7	20.4	48.3	12.8	1.8	4.9	0.1 ^b
Burglary	2,034,270	100	12.9	19.9	45.5	14.3	1.9	5.3	0.1 ^b
Household larceny	1,309,610	100	9.0	20.3	53.7	11.3	2.3	3.1	0.3 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	985,500	100	12.6	21.7	46.7	11.6	0.8 ^b	6.6	0.0 ^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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 118.

Table 3.16

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, 1991^a

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Amount of economic loss							
		Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races^b									
Personal crimes	13,634,970	100 %	2.0 %	34.4 %	14.6 %	19.0 %	10.0 %	11.9 %	8.1 %
Crimes of violence ^c	1,493,720	100	6.3	27.0	12.3	20.4	6.9	12.8	14.2
Completed	1,097,740	100	4.7	28.5	13.0	21.7	8.0	12.4	11.9
Attempted	395,980	100	11.0	22.9	10.6	16.9	3.9 ^d	14.0	20.8
Robbery	842,950	100	2.5 ^d	27.6	13.0	22.8	10.0	16.2	8.0
Completed	751,650	100	1.2 ^d	27.8	12.9	24.3	10.6	15.9	7.2
With injury	256,750	100	0.7 ^d	26.9	10.8	23.8	16.0	12.6	9.1 ^d
Without injury	494,890	100	1.4 ^d	28.3	14.0	24.6	7.8	17.6	6.2
Attempted	91,290	100	12.8 ^d	25.4 ^d	13.3 ^d	10.7 ^d	5.0 ^d	18.4 ^d	14.4 ^d
With injury	43,820	100	4.4 ^d	34.5 ^d	23.0 ^d	4.5 ^d	10.3 ^d	19.7 ^d	3.6 ^d
Without injury	47,470	100	20.6 ^d	17.1 ^d	4.4 ^d	16.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	17.2 ^d	24.3 ^d
Assault	607,580	100	11.9	26.8	11.7	17.7	2.7 ^d	7.3	22.0
Aggravated	236,370	100	11.9	23.4	11.8	16.8	3.0 ^d	11.3	21.8
Simple	371,200	100	11.9	28.9	11.6	18.2	2.6 ^d	4.8 ^d	22.1
Crimes of theft	12,141,250	100	1.5	35.3	14.8	18.9	10.4	11.8	7.4
Completed	11,691,410	100	1.4 ^d	35.8	14.9	18.6	10.5	11.9	6.9
Attempted	449,830	100	4.4 ^d	23.1	12.8	25.5	6.8	8.9	18.5
Personal larceny with contact	454,400	100	0.5 ^d	38.5	14.1	19.8	11.9	11.2	4.1 ^d
Personal larceny without contact	11,686,840	100	1.5	35.2	14.9	18.8	10.3	11.8	7.5
Household crimes	14,524,230	100	2.8	26.8	11.3	17.1	9.2	23.7	8.9
Completed	12,951,670	100	1.9	27.8	11.3	16.8	9.4	25.8	7.0
Attempted	1,572,560	100	10.4	19.3	11.5	19.3	8.0	6.6	24.9
Burglary	4,394,780	100	4.8	17.1	8.8	17.1	10.8	28.9	12.4
Completed	3,588,180	100	2.4	14.6	9.1	18.7	12.6	34.8	7.8
Forcible entry	1,583,270	100	3.1	9.2	5.5	12.5	9.9	48.2	11.7
Unlawful entry without force	2,004,900	100	1.8	18.8	11.9	23.6	14.8	24.3	4.8
Attempted forcible entry	806,590	100	15.8	28.5	7.5	10.3	2.9 ^d	2.3 ^d	32.7
Household larceny	8,203,780	100	2.1	37.8	14.1	19.0	9.2	10.5	7.3
Completed	8,013,070	100	1.9	38.2	14.1	18.8	9.3	10.7	7.0
Attempted	190,700	100	7.8 ^d	18.7	14.8	29.0	8.1 ^d	3.9 ^d	17.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,925,670	100	1.4 ^d	2.4 ^d	5.0 ^d	9.1	5.6 ^d	68.2	8.3
Completed	1,350,410	100	0.4 ^d	0.7 ^d	0.4 ^d	0.6 ^d	1.5 ^d	91.5	4.8
Attempted	575,260	100	3.7 ^d	6.5	16.0	28.8	15.2	13.4	16.4
White									
Personal crimes	11,498,490	100	2.2	34.5	14.3	19.2	9.6	12.0	8.3
Crimes of violence ^c	1,117,010	100	7.8	25.1	11.1	20.5	6.2	12.2	17.1
Completed	780,390	100	6.0	26.0	11.7	21.3	7.4	11.5	16.2
Attempted	336,610	100	12.2	23.2	9.9	18.6	3.2 ^d	13.7	19.1
Robbery	547,290	100	3.8 ^d	26.5	11.7	24.2	9.2	15.2	9.4
Completed	488,030	100	1.8 ^d	25.9	11.5	25.2	10.3	15.0	10.3
With injury	182,350	100	1.0 ^d	22.9	11.8 ^d	27.2	13.4 ^d	12.0 ^d	11.7 ^d
Without injury	305,680	100	2.3 ^d	27.7	11.4	23.9	8.5 ^d	16.8	9.4
Attempted	59,260	100	19.7 ^d	31.4 ^d	12.7 ^d	16.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	17.1 ^d	2.7 ^d
With injury	25,870 ^d	100	7.4 ^d	50.4 ^d	21.1 ^d	7.5 ^d	0.0 ^d	7.5 ^d	6.1 ^d
Without injury	33,380	100	29.3 ^d	16.7 ^d	6.2 ^d	23.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	24.5 ^d	0.0 ^d
Assault	528,660	100	12.3	24.1	10.7	17.3	3.1 ^d	8.0	24.5
Aggravated	206,350	100	13.7	20.8	9.7 ^d	15.7	3.4 ^d	13.0	23.8
Simple	322,310	100	11.5	26.2	11.4	18.3	3.0 ^d	4.8 ^d	24.9
Crimes of theft	10,381,480	100	1.5	35.6	14.7	19.0	9.9	11.9	7.3
Completed	10,004,240	100	1.5	36.1	14.8	18.7	10.1	12.0	6.9
Attempted	377,230	100	3.9 ^d	22.4	11.4	26.6	6.4 ^d	10.6	18.7
Personal larceny with contact	319,140	100	0.0 ^d	41.5	13.3	21.0	9.3	11.5	3.4 ^d
Personal larceny without contact	10,062,340	100	1.6	35.4	14.7	18.9	10.0	12.0	7.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.16

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic lossBy type of victimization, race of victim, and amount of loss, United States, 1991^a—Continued

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Amount of economic loss							Not known and not available
		Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	
White (continued)									
Household crimes	11,969,330	100 %	2.7 %	28.5 %	11.1 %	17.0 %	9.1 %	23.1 %	8.5 %
Completed	10,696,650	100	1.8	29.4	11.2	16.7	9.3	25.1	6.6
Attempted	1,272,670	100	10.6	20.7	10.4	19.5	8.0	6.4	24.4
Burglary	3,575,770	100	4.6	18.5	9.2	16.8	10.9	28.6	11.6
Completed	2,916,650	100	2.1	15.8	9.6	18.1	12.7	34.6	7.2
Forcible entry	1,187,610	100	2.4	9.2	5.8	12.4	9.8	49.0	11.3
Unlawful entry without force	1,729,040	100	1.9	20.3	12.2	21.9	14.8	24.6	4.4
Attempted forcible entry	659,110	100	15.4	30.7	7.4	11.0	2.6 ^d	2.2 ^d	30.8
Household larceny	6,929,860	100	2.0	39.1	13.5	18.7	8.9	11.0	6.9
Completed	6,767,420	100	1.8	39.6	13.4	18.5	8.9	11.1	6.6
Attempted	162,440	100	7.3	20.7	13.9 ^d	26.3	9.5 ^d	3.5 ^d	18.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,463,680	100	1.8 ^d	2.5 ^d	4.5	9.5	5.9	67.3	8.5
Completed	1,012,570	100	0.5 ^d	0.9 ^d	0.5 ^d	0.6 ^d	1.6 ^d	91.1	4.7
Attempted	451,110	100	4.7 ^d	6.1	13.4	29.5	15.4	13.7	17.1
Black									
Personal crimes	1,748,950	100	1.1 ^d	33.3	16.2	18.5	11.7	11.8	7.5
Crimes of violence ^c	320,090	100	1.5 ^d	32.8	16.6	18.6	8.2	16.1	6.3 ^d
Completed	268,080	100	0.8 ^d	35.8	17.4	21.2	8.1 ^d	15.9	0.8 ^d
Attempted	52,010	100	5.2 ^d	17.0 ^d	12.2 ^d	5.1 ^d	8.7 ^d	17.3 ^d	34.5 ^d
Robbery	252,460	100	0.0 ^d	29.8	17.0	17.9	10.4	19.5	5.4 ^d
Completed	220,420	100	0.0 ^d	32.0	17.4	20.5	9.8 ^d	19.3	1.0 ^d
With injury	68,340	100	0.0 ^d	40.1	9.2 ^d	14.1 ^d	20.6 ^d	12.9 ^d	3.2 ^d
Without injury	152,070	100	0.0 ^d	28.4	21.1	23.4	5.0 ^d	22.2	0.0 ^d
Attempted	32,030	100	0.0 ^d	14.4 ^d	14.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	14.1 ^d	20.9 ^d	36.1 ^d
With injury	17,940 ^d	100	0.0 ^d	11.6 ^d	25.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	25.2 ^d	37.4 ^d	0.0 ^d
Without injury	14,090 ^d	100	0.0 ^d	18.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	82.0 ^d
Assault	65,490	100	7.3 ^d	45.4	15.3 ^d	22.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	3.5 ^d	6.5 ^d
Aggravated	22,620 ^d	100	0.0 ^d	31.0 ^d	25.7 ^d	32.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	10.7 ^d
Simple	42,860	100	11.2 ^d	52.9 ^d	9.9	16.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	5.3 ^d	4.2 ^d
Crimes of theft	1,428,860	100	1.1 ^d	33.5	16.1	18.5	12.4	10.8	7.7
Completed	1,370,810	100	0.9 ^d	34.2	15.7	18.2	12.5	11.2	7.3
Attempted	58,040	100	4.1 ^d	17.0 ^d	24.7 ^d	24.5 ^d	11.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	18.8 ^d
Personal larceny with contact	111,810	100	1.9 ^d	36.0	14.9 ^d	12.5 ^d	15.1 ^d	12.7 ^d	6.9 ^d
Personal larceny without contact	1,317,040	100	1.0 ^d	33.2	16.2	19.0	12.2	10.6	7.8
Household crimes	2,150,860	100	3.5	18.9	11.0	17.9	10.2	26.9	11.6
Completed	1,905,390	100	2.6 ^d	19.6	10.6	17.7	10.6	29.4	9.5
Attempted	245,460	100	10.2 ^d	13.8	14.3	19.5	6.8 ^d	7.5 ^d	27.9
Burglary	709,120	100	6.2 ^d	10.2	6.6	18.2	11.5	30.7	16.7
Completed	576,800	100	3.8 ^d	8.3	6.1	20.9	13.2	36.9	10.7
Forcible entry	354,910	100	5.1 ^d	9.9	4.6 ^d	13.6	10.2	42.9	13.6
Unlawful entry without force	221,890	100	1.7 ^d	5.8 ^d	8.5 ^d	32.7	18.1	27.3	5.9 ^d
Attempted forcible entry	132,320	100	16.5 ^d	18.3 ^d	8.8 ^d	6.2 ^d	3.9 ^d	3.5 ^d	42.8
Household larceny	1,060,040	100	3.0	30.6	15.9	21.4	11.5	7.6	10.0
Completed	1,037,810	100	2.7	31.3	16.1	20.7	11.7	7.6	9.9
Attempted	22,220 ^d	100	13.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	8.0 ^d	56.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	8.0 ^d	13.7 ^d
Motor vehicle theft	381,680	100	0.0 ^d	2.5 ^d	5.7 ^d	7.7	4.2 ^d	73.4	6.5 ^d
Completed	290,770	100	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^b	0.8 ^d	1.5 ^d	92.1	5.5 ^d
Attempted	90,910	100	0.0 ^d	10.7 ^d	23.9 ^d	29.9	12.6 ^d	13.3 ^d	9.6 ^d

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Economic loss includes both theft and damage losses. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^d Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b Includes "other" races, not shown separately.

^c Includes rape, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 94, 95.

Table 3.17

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15 (N=13,783,200)	16 to 19 (N=13,364,290)	20 to 24 (N=17,989,660)	25 to 34 (N=42,829,550)	35 to 49 (N=53,833,490)	50 to 64 (N=33,103,780)	65 and older (N=30,440,910)
Personal crimes	163.9	185.1	189.4	106.3	75.5	45.0	23.2
Crimes of violence	62.7	91.1	74.6	34.9	20.0	9.6	3.8
Completed	23.6	32.4	27.9	15.3	6.9	3.3	1.6
Attempted	39.1	58.7	46.7	19.6	13.1	6.3	2.2
Rape	1.1 ^b	3.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	10.0	8.3	13.9	7.2	4.0	1.8	1.9
Completed	5.9	4.9	8.7	5.4	2.6	1.4	1.1
With injury	1.5 ^b	2.6	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b
From serious assault	0.3 ^b	1.0 ^b	2.3	0.9	0.5 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.3 ^b
From minor assault	1.2 ^b	1.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.9	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	4.4	2.4	5.6	3.6	1.6	1.1	0.8 ^b
Attempted	4.1	3.4	5.2	1.8	1.5	0.5 ^b	0.8 ^b
With injury	1.3 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.5	0.5 ^b	0.7	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
From serious assault	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	0.9 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	2.8	2.5	3.7	1.3	0.7	0.4 ^b	0.7 ^b
Assault	51.6	79.2	59.0	26.6	15.4	7.6	1.8
Aggravated	12.9	25.5	23.0	8.3	3.9	2.4	0.9
Completed with injury	5.5	7.8	8.9	3.4	1.5	0.5 ^b	0.3 ^b
Attempted with weapon	7.5	17.6	14.1	4.9	2.4	1.9	0.6 ^b
Simple	38.7	53.8	36.0	18.3	11.4	5.2	0.9
Completed with injury	12.0	17.7	9.3	6.1	2.7	1.4	0.2 ^b
Attempted without weapon	26.7	36.0	26.7	12.2	8.7	3.7	0.7 ^b
Crimes of theft	101.2	94.1	114.8	71.4	55.6	35.4	19.5
Completed	98.8	89.0	105.0	65.5	51.8	32.8	18.8
Attempted	2.4	5.1	9.8	5.9	3.8	2.6	0.6 ^b
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.6
Purse snatching	0.2 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9
Pocket picking	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.8
Personal larceny without contact	98.7	90.9	111.3	68.7	54.0	33.6	16.8
Completed	96.3	86.0	101.5	62.9	50.4	31.2	16.3
Less than \$50	63.4	38.8	29.4	22.5	17.4	10.3	6.6
\$50 or more	29.3	43.2	67.8	37.3	30.8	18.2	8.3
Amount not available	3.6	4.0	4.3	1.1	2.3	2.7	1.4
Attempted	2.4	5.0	9.8	5.8	3.6	2.4	0.5 ^b

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 23.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.18

Violent victimizations of persons age 65 and older

By place of occurrence, United States, 1987-90 (aggregate)

	Place of occurrence					
	Total ^a	At home	Near home	On the street	In commercial or public establishment	Elsewhere
Crimes of violence^b						
65 to 74 years	100 %	22 %	29 %	33 %	8 %	9 %
75 years and older	100	33	18	25	14	11
Robbery						
65 to 74 years	100	14	27	40	7	12
75 years and older	100	29	13	31	21	6
Assault						
65 to 74 years	100	24	30	29	10	8
75 years and older	100	37	23	17	6	17

Note: See Note, table 3.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^b Crimes of violence include rape, robbery, and assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Elderly Victims*, Special Report NCJ-138330 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 7, Table 15.

Table 3.19

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimizationBy type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Both sexes	Male	Female
	(N=205,344,910)	(N=98,929,210)	(N=106,415,700)
Personal crimes	92.3	105.1	80.4
Crimes of violence	31.3	40.3	22.9
Completed	11.9	14.7	9.3
Attempted	19.4	25.6	13.5
Rape	0.8	0.2 ^b	1.4
Completed	0.3	0.0 ^b	0.6
Attempted	0.5	0.2 ^b	0.8
Robbery	5.6	7.8	3.5
Completed	3.7	4.9	2.5
With injury	1.3	1.7	0.8
From serious assault	0.6	1.1	0.2 ^b
From minor assault	0.6	0.6	0.6
Without injury	2.4	3.2	1.7
Attempted	1.9	2.9	1.0
With injury	0.6	0.9	0.4
From serious assault	0.3	0.5	0.1 ^b
From minor assault	0.3	0.3	0.3
Without injury	1.3	2.0	0.6
Assault	24.9	32.4	17.9
Aggravated	7.8	11.5	4.4
Completed with injury	2.9	4.3	1.6
Attempted with weapon	4.9	7.2	2.9
Simple	17.0	20.9	13.4
Completed with injury	5.0	5.4	4.6
Attempted without weapon	12.0	15.5	8.8
Crimes of theft	61.0	64.8	57.5
Completed	56.9	60.5	53.6
Attempted	4.1	4.3	3.9
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	2.1	2.6
Purse snatching	0.7	0.1 ^b	1.2
Pocket picking	1.7	2.0	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	58.7	62.7	54.9
Completed	54.7	58.5	51.3
Less than \$50	21.2	20.9	21.6
\$50 or more	30.7	35.2	26.6
Amount not available	2.7	2.4	3.1
Attempted	4.0	4.3	3.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 22.

Table 3.20

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Race			Ethnicity	
	White (N=174,476,630)	Black (N=24,137,310)	Other (N=6,730,960)	Hispanic (N=16,989,400)	Non-Hispanic (N=187,961,530)
Personal crimes	90.9	105.6	80.2	95.6	91.9
Crimes of violence	29.6	44.4	28.1	36.2	30.8
Completed	10.7	21.0	10.9	16.2	11.5
Attempted	18.9	23.4	17.3	20.0	19.3
Rape	0.9	0.6 ^b	0.3 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.8
Robbery	4.4	13.5	7.4	10.0	5.2
Completed	2.8	9.1	6.4	6.7	3.4
With injury	1.0	2.8	0.9 ^b	2.7	1.1
From serious assault	0.5	1.7	0.3 ^b	1.3 ^b	0.6
From minor assault	0.5	1.1	0.6 ^b	1.4 ^b	0.5
Without injury	1.8	6.3	5.5	3.9	2.3
Attempted	1.6	4.3	1.0 ^b	3.3	1.8
With injury	0.5	1.4	0.0 ^b	1.8	0.5
From serious assault	0.2	1.1	0.0 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.3
From minor assault	0.3	0.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.2
Without injury	1.1	2.9	1.0 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.3
Assault	24.3	30.4	20.5	25.2	24.8
Aggravated	7.4	11.1	8.2	11.8	7.5
Completed with injury	2.6	5.5	1.4 ^b	3.8	2.8
Attempted with weapon	4.8	5.6	6.8	7.9	4.7
Simple	16.9	19.3	12.3	13.4	17.3
Completed with injury	4.9	6.2	3.1 ^b	5.5	5.0
Attempted without weapon	12.0	13.1	9.2	8.0	12.3
Crimes of theft	61.4	61.1	52.0	59.4	61.2
Completed	57.3	56.8	47.0	54.2	57.2
Attempted	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.2	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.0	4.6	3.5 ^b	4.6	2.1
Purse snatching	0.6	1.2	1.0 ^b	1.7	0.6
Pocket picking	1.4	3.4	2.5 ^b	2.9	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	59.4	56.5	48.5	54.9	59.0
Completed	55.5	52.2	43.5	50.3	55.1
Less than \$50	21.7	19.3	17.7	15.4	21.8
\$50 or more	31.1	30.0	23.5	31.2	30.7
Amount not available	2.8	2.8	2.3 ^b	3.7	2.7
Attempted	3.9	4.3	5.0	4.6	3.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The racial category "other" includes groups such as Asians and Native Americans. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 24, Table 6; p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.21

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and age of victim, United States, 1991^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		
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated				Simple	With contact	Without contact
White																
12 to 15 years	11,003,290	60.3	21.6	38.7	1.4 ^b	7.8	2.9	4.8	51.1	12.8	38.3	101.5	99.1	2.4 ^b	1.9 ^b	99.5
16 to 19 years	10,686,350	89.7	31.2	58.5	3.7	9.2	3.5	5.7	76.7	24.6	52.1	101.6	95.6	6.0	2.9	98.7
20 to 24 years	14,875,610	73.4	27.0	46.4	1.9	11.5	4.4	7.0	60.0	23.6	36.4	121.3	111.1	10.2	3.2	118.1
25 to 34 years	35,757,910	33.4	13.6	19.7	1.1	5.8	2.0	3.8	26.5	7.7	18.7	72.1	66.3	5.8	2.7	69.4
35 to 49 years	45,949,110	19.7	6.2	13.6	0.6	2.9	1.0	1.8	16.2	3.7	12.5	56.4	52.9	3.5	1.4	55.0
50 to 64 years	28,866,550	9.1	3.1	6.0	0.2 ^b	1.3	0.3 ^b	1.0	7.6	2.1	5.4	35.8	33.3	2.5	1.2	34.7
65 years and older	27,337,760	3.1	1.2	1.9	0.0 ^b	1.4	0.4 ^b	1.0	1.7	0.7 ^b	1.0	18.2	17.5	0.7 ^b	1.8	16.4
Black																
12 to 15 years	2,219,640	82.4	34.8	47.6	0.0 ^b	19.5	2.1 ^b	17.4 ^b	62.9	16.1	46.8	99.3	97.1	2.2 ^b	4.3 ^b	95.0
16 to 19 years	2,114,640	106.5	40.2	66.3	3.5 ^b	5.2 ^b	3.6 ^b	1.6 ^b	97.8	29.5	68.3	62.1	59.9	2.1 ^b	2.6 ^b	59.5
20 to 24 years	2,409,510	83.6	38.8	44.8	0.9 ^b	29.8	7.2 ^b	22.6 ^b	53.0	19.6	33.4	83.6	76.5	7.1 ^b	5.3 ^b	78.3
25 to 34 years	5,519,610	47.7	27.5	20.2	0.7 ^b	16.6	4.5 ^b	12.1 ^b	30.4	12.1	18.3	73.9	66.9	7.0	3.5 ^b	70.4
35 to 49 years	5,849,650	20.9	11.3	9.6	0.0 ^b	11.4	7.5	4.0 ^b	9.5	5.0	4.5	55.4	50.7	4.7	2.1 ^b	53.4
50 to 64 years	3,451,090	14.0	5.4 ^b	8.5	0.0 ^b	5.8 ^b	0.5 ^b	5.3 ^b	8.2	5.3 ^b	2.9 ^b	31.2	27.7	3.6 ^b	7.4 ^b	23.8
65 years and older	2,573,130	11.4	6.0 ^b	5.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	7.9	1.3 ^b	6.6 ^b	3.5 ^b	3.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	32.1	32.1	0.0 ^b	10.6	21.5

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 28.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.22

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Male		Female	
	White (N=84,632,280)	Black (N=11,059,660)	White (N=89,844,340)	Black (N=13,077,650)
Personal crimes	102.0	130.8	80.5	84.2
Crimes of violence	37.7	60.9	22.0	30.5
Completed	13.2	26.1	8.3	16.8
Attempted	24.4	34.8	13.7	13.8
Rape	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.5	1.0 ^b
Robbery	6.1	20.0	2.8	7.9
Completed	3.9	11.9	1.8	6.8
With injury	1.5	3.4	0.6	2.3
Without injury	2.3	8.5	1.2	4.4
Attempted	2.2	8.1	1.0	1.1 ^b
With injury	0.6	3.0	0.4	0.2 ^b
Without injury	1.6	5.1	0.6	1.0 ^b
Assault	31.3	40.9	17.6	21.6
Aggravated	10.8	17.0	4.2	6.2
Completed with injury	3.8	8.7	1.4	2.8
Attempted with weapon	6.9	8.2	2.8	3.4
Simple	20.6	23.9	13.4	15.4
Completed with injury	5.5	5.4	4.4	6.8
Attempted without weapon	15.1	18.5	9.0	8.6
Crimes of theft	64.3	69.9	58.6	53.7
Completed	60.4	64.0	54.4	50.7
Attempted	3.9	5.9	4.2	3.0
Personal larceny with contact	1.9	3.5	2.1	5.6
Personal larceny without contact	62.5	66.4	56.5	48.1
Completed	58.6	60.5	52.6	45.1
Attempted	3.9	5.9	3.8	3.0

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 25, Table 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.23

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and age of victim, United States, 1991^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	7,066,340	90.3	31.5	58.8	0.3 ^b	15.1	4.3	10.9	74.8	21.1	53.7	112.1	109.0	3.1 ^b	4.1	108.0
16 to 19 years	6,766,590	121.3	40.2	81.1	0.0 ^b	13.1	4.4	8.7	108.2	39.3	68.9	92.4	86.6	5.9	3.2 ^b	89.2
20 to 24 years	8,790,480	97.5	39.3	58.2	0.3 ^b	22.3	7.1	15.2	74.9	35.2	39.7	117.9	109.0	9.0	3.7	114.2
25 to 34 years	21,276,130	37.2	15.3	21.9	0.3 ^b	7.7	2.6	5.2	29.2	10.4	18.8	76.6	70.4	6.2	1.8	74.8
35 to 49 years	26,488,070	24.7	7.4	17.3	0.3 ^b	5.4	2.4	3.0	19.0	4.9	14.1	57.0	52.9	4.1	1.3	55.7
50 to 64 years	15,825,520	11.4	3.8	7.5	0.2 ^b	2.6	0.6 ^b	2.0	8.6	2.9	5.7	35.6	33.2	2.4	1.4 ^b	34.1
65 years and older	12,716,030	3.8	2.4	1.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.2	0.4 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.5 ^b	19.9	19.5	0.4 ^b	1.9 ^b	18.0
Female																
12 to 15 years	6,716,860	33.7	15.3	18.4	2.0 ^b	4.5	1.3 ^b	3.3 ^b	27.2	4.3	22.9	89.8	88.1	1.7 ^b	0.9 ^b	88.9
16 to 19 years	6,597,690	60.1	24.3	35.7	7.1	3.4 ^b	2.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	49.5	11.2	38.3	95.8	91.4	4.4	3.1 ^b	92.7
20 to 24 years	9,199,170	52.7	17.0	35.7	3.0	5.9	2.3 ^b	3.6	43.8	11.4	32.4	111.8	101.2	10.6	3.3	108.5
25 to 34 years	21,553,410	32.5	15.3	17.2	1.8	6.7	2.0	4.7	24.0	6.2	17.8	66.3	60.7	5.6	3.7	62.5
35 to 49 years	27,345,420	15.3	6.4	9.0	0.8 ^b	2.7	1.0	1.7	11.8	3.0	8.8	54.2	50.6	3.6	1.7	52.5
50 to 64 years	17,278,250	8.0	2.8	5.2	0.2 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	1.1 ^b	6.6	2.0	4.7	35.3	32.5	2.8	2.2	33.0
65 years and older	17,724,870	3.7	1.1 ^b	2.6	0.0 ^b	1.7	0.4 ^b	1.3 ^b	2.0	0.8 ^b	1.2 ^b	19.1	18.4	0.8 ^b	3.2	16.0

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 24, 25, Table 5.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.24

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, 1991

Sex, age, and race of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White			
Male			
12 to 15 years	5,610,640	84.3	107.6
16 to 19 years	5,394,180	118.7	97.7
20 to 24 years	7,396,080	93.5	122.2
25 to 34 years	17,977,320	37.1	77.1
35 to 49 years	22,877,720	23.7	57.0
50 to 64 years	13,919,410	10.3	36.5
65 years and older	11,456,900	2.7	18.8
Female			
12 to 15 years	5,392,640	35.2	95.1
16 to 19 years	5,292,160	60.1	105.6
20 to 24 years	7,479,530	53.5	120.4
25 to 34 years	17,780,590	29.6	67.0
35 to 49 years	23,071,390	15.8	55.8
50 to 64 years	14,947,140	8.1	35.2
65 years and older	15,880,860	3.4	17.9
Black			
Male			
12 to 15 years	1,137,690	133.9	133.3
16 to 19 years	1,060,590	147.5	69.5
20 to 24 years	1,060,630	118.5	89.3
25 to 34 years	2,571,740	41.4	82.0
35 to 49 years	2,638,450	31.9	64.5
50 to 64 years	1,555,720	19.6	22.8
65 years and older	1,034,810	17.7 ^a	35.5
Female			
12 to 15 years	1,081,950	28.4	63.5
16 to 19 years	1,054,050	65.1	54.6
20 to 24 years	1,348,880	56.2	79.1
25 to 34 years	2,947,870	53.2	66.8
35 to 49 years	3,211,190	11.9	47.9
50 to 64 years	1,895,370	9.3 ^a	38.1
65 years and older	1,538,320	7.2 ^a	29.7

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 29.

Table 3.25

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Family income ^b						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=18,430,370)	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=7,865,690)	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=19,024,060)	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=34,134,110)	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=14,318,880)	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=47,190,800)	\$50,000 or more (N=35,611,150)
Personal crimes	121.5	102.9	103.4	88.3	88.8	85.4	85.7
Crimes of violence	59.4	42.1	43.1	30.9	31.9	25.0	19.9
Completed	25.2	20.3	18.6	11.2	11.7	8.4	5.4
Attempted	34.2	21.8	24.5	19.7	20.2	16.6	14.5
Rape	1.8	0.0 ^c	1.7	1.0	0.3 ^c	0.8	0.4 ^c
Robbery	9.6	7.9	7.6	5.0	6.0	3.7	3.3
Completed	5.7	6.2 ^c	6.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	1.8
With injury	2.4	2.6 ^c	3.0	1.0	1.1 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.7 ^c
From serious assault	1.3 ^c	1.1 ^c	1.4	0.5 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c
From minor assault	1.1 ^c	1.5 ^c	1.6	0.5 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.5 ^c
Without injury	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.1
Attempted	3.9	1.7 ^c	1.1 ^c	1.6	3.0	1.5	1.5
With injury	2.2	0.5 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.8
From serious assault	1.0 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.4 ^c
From minor assault	1.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c
Without injury	1.7	1.1 ^c	0.9 ^c	1.1	2.8	1.2	0.7 ^c
Assault	48.0	34.2	33.9	24.8	25.6	20.5	16.2
Aggravated	19.6	9.5	9.8	7.5	8.3	6.3	3.9
Completed with injury	8.3	4.8	3.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.2
Attempted with weapon	11.3	4.8	5.9	4.8	5.9	4.1	2.7
Simple	28.4	24.7	24.1	17.4	17.3	14.2	12.3
Completed with injury	10.3	9.3	7.8	4.9	6.1	3.5	2.2
Attempted without weapon	18.1	15.3	16.3	12.4	11.1	10.7	10.1
Crimes of theft	62.1	60.8	60.2	57.4	56.9	60.4	65.8
Completed	58.5	56.4	55.4	54.1	52.8	56.9	61.3
Attempted	3.6	4.4	4.8	3.3	4.1	3.5	4.5
Personal larceny with contact	3.5	2.8 ^c	2.7	2.5	1.5 ^c	1.6	2.1
Purse snatching	1.0 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.8
Pocket picking	2.5	2.2 ^c	1.8	1.9	0.9 ^c	1.1	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	58.6	57.9	57.5	54.9	55.4	58.8	63.7
Completed	55.3	53.6	52.7	51.9	51.5	55.4	59.4
Less than \$50	21.3	19.6	20.1	23.6	20.4	21.5	20.6
\$50 or more	30.2	31.5	28.3	26.7	29.3	31.9	37.0
Amount not available	3.7	2.4 ^c	4.2	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.8
Attempted	3.3	4.4	4.8	3.1	3.9	3.4	4.4

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.^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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 33.

Table 3.26

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, 1991^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	12,691,900	60.4	24.8	35.6	2.4	8.8	4.7	4.2	49.3	19.6	29.7	68.7	65.0	3.7	3.8	64.9
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6,141,790	42.5	18.3	24.2	0.0 ^c	5.8	2.2 ^c	3.5 ^c	36.7	9.6	27.2	64.1	59.2	4.9	1.9 ^c	62.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15,736,280	38.5	16.6	21.9	1.8	6.5	3.6	2.9	30.3	8.1	22.2	57.7	52.5	5.2	1.1 ^c	56.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	29,057,520	29.9	10.4	19.5	1.2	3.9	1.5	2.5	24.7	7.4	17.3	55.7	52.3	3.4	1.9	53.8
\$25,000 to \$29,999	12,480,190	29.4	10.3	19.0	0.1 ^c	4.1	0.6 ^c	3.5	25.1	8.1	17.0	56.4	52.1	4.3	1.7 ^c	54.7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	42,165,890	25.5	8.4	17.1	0.8	3.5	0.6 ^c	3.0	21.1	6.4	14.7	59.7	56.6	3.1	1.4	58.4
\$50,000 or more	32,536,480	19.5	5.5	14.1	0.4 ^c	2.5	1.1	1.4	16.6	3.9	12.8	66.7	62.5	4.2	2.2	64.5
Black																
Less than \$7,500	5,099,620	56.9	29.1	27.8	0.7 ^c	12.5	4.9 ^c	7.6	43.7	18.9	24.8	43.4	41.4	2.0 ^c	2.6 ^c	40.7
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1,428,780	40.0	28.0	12.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	17.3 ^c	7.4 ^c	9.9 ^c	22.6	10.1 ^c	12.6 ^c	49.9	46.5	3.3 ^c	7.3 ^c	42.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,696,700	74.0	31.7	42.4	0.6 ^c	14.0	1.5 ^c	12.5	59.4	22.1	37.2	77.9	74.1	3.8 ^c	11.9	66.0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4,194,260	36.2	14.0	22.2	0.0 ^c	9.7	1.0 ^c	8.7	26.5	8.2	18.3	70.2	68.0	2.2 ^c	5.7 ^c	64.5
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,460,680	51.6	18.5	33.1	1.5 ^c	22.4	7.2 ^c	15.2 ^c	27.7	7.4 ^c	20.3	55.6	53.7	1.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	55.6
\$30,000 to \$49,999	3,461,680	20.1	11.2	8.8	0.5 ^c	6.8 ^c	2.6 ^c	4.3 ^c	12.7	2.2 ^c	10.6	74.5	68.9	5.6 ^c	2.3 ^c	72.2
\$50,000 or more	1,740,880	26.3	1.3 ^c	24.9	0.0 ^c	12.9 ^c	7.7 ^c	5.2 ^c	13.3 ^c	5.0 ^c	8.3 ^c	63.5	51.9	11.6 ^c	1.5 ^c	62.0

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 34, 35.

^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 3.27

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, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,791,840	18.5	2,631,660	12.8
Completed	1,418,060	6.9	1,028,620	5.0
Attempted	2,373,780	11.6	1,603,030	7.8
Rape	90,300	0.4	83,000	0.4
Completed	30,480	0.1	38,530	0.2
Attempted	59,820	0.3	44,470	0.2
Robbery	958,760	4.7	186,250	0.9
Completed	627,350	3.1	124,290	0.6
With injury	192,800	0.9	63,950	0.3
From serious assault	98,540	0.5	34,140	0.2
From minor assault	94,250	0.5	29,810	0.1
Without injury	434,540	2.1	60,340	0.3
Attempted	331,410	1.6	61,950	0.3
With injury	112,160	0.5	13,320	0.1 ^b
From serious assault	59,050	0.3	4,510	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	53,110	0.3	8,800	0.0 ^b
Without injury	219,240	1.1	48,620	0.2
Assault	2,742,760	13.4	2,362,400	11.5
Aggravated	1,022,130	5.0	586,450	2.9
Completed with injury	331,020	1.6	262,580	1.3
Attempted with weapon	691,100	3.4	323,860	1.6
Simple	1,720,630	8.4	1,775,950	8.6
Completed with injury	429,190	2.1	603,200	2.9
Attempted without weapon	1,291,430	6.3	1,172,740	5.7

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 55.

Table 3.28

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, 1991

Characteristics of victim	Total population	Type of victimization and victim-offender relationship											
		Crimes of violence ^a				Assault				Aggravated assault			
		Rela- tives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Rela- tives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Rela- tives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
Sex													
Male	98,929,210	0.9	6.9	5.4	25.1	0.8	6.4	5.1	18.6	0.2 ^b	2.0	1.2	7.3
Female	106,415,700	3.1	6.4	2.9	9.7	2.8	5.3	2.5	6.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.9
Race													
White	174,476,630	2.1	6.4	3.9	16.0	1.9	5.7	3.6	12.1	0.5	1.5	0.8	4.3
Black	24,137,310	1.8	9.6	6.4	24.3	1.7	7.8	5.2	13.8	0.3 ^b	2.3	1.4	5.9
Other	6,730,960	1.4 ^b	2.7 ^b	1.6 ^b	20.6	1.4 ^b	2.7 ^b	1.6 ^b	13.7	0.3	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	5.4
Age													
12 to 15 years	13,783,200	0.6 ^b	23.5	12.5	24.1	0.5 ^b	20.7	11.8	16.9	0.0 ^b	5.9	2.3	4.2
16 to 19 years	13,364,290	2.3	20.8	14.7	49.2	2.2	18.9	13.7	40.6	0.5 ^b	5.0	3.5	14.2
20 to 24 years	17,989,660	3.4	13.7	8.9	45.7	2.9	10.8	8.1	35.1	1.7 ^b	3.6	2.2	15.5
25 to 34 years	42,829,550	4.1	6.0	3.9	19.4	3.8	5.3	3.3	13.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	5.2
35 to 49 years	53,833,490	2.0	3.7	2.2	11.0	1.9	3.4	2.0	7.2	0.5	0.5	0.3 ^b	2.2
50 to 64 years	33,103,780	0.9	1.6	0.7 ^b	5.8	0.9	1.6	0.7 ^b	4.1	0.2 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	1.4
65 years and older	30,440,910	0.1 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	2.8	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	1.2	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b
Marital status^c													
Married	110,898,270	1.1	2.2	1.6	9.1	1.1	2.0	1.5	6.7	0.3	0.4	0.2 ^b	2.3
Widowed	13,474,870	0.5 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.3 ^b	4.1	0.5 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	2.2	0.2 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b
Divorced or separated	19,921,500	10.1	10.8	4.3	17.9	8.9	9.7	3.4	10.8	1.4	2.1	1.0 ^b	3.9
Never married	60,692	1.4	14.6	9.4	34.4	1.4	12.6	8.7	25.6	0.4 ^b	3.5	2.1	9.7
Family income^d													
Less than \$7,500	18,430,370	3.2	15.2	7.2	31.1	3.2	13.3	6.2	23.2	1.0 ^b	4.8	2.2	10.6
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7,865,690	4.1	10.5	6.7	19.6	4.1	9.6	5.9	13.8	1.0 ^b	2.0 ^b	1.3 ^b	4.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19,024,060	4.9	10.4	5.0	20.9	4.4	9.0	4.9	14.3	0.7 ^b	1.8	0.9 ^b	5.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34,134,110	2.3	5.8	4.7	16.7	2.0	5.4	3.8	12.2	0.5 ^b	1.2	1.1	4.1
\$25,000 to \$29,999	14,318,880	2.1	7.0	3.0	18.2	2.1	6.9	3.0	12.4	0.7 ^b	2.4	0.6 ^b	4.2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	47,190,800	0.9	5.2	4.0	14.0	0.8	4.2	3.7	11.1	0.3 ^b	1.2	0.7	3.9
\$50,000 or more	35,611,150	0.7 ^b	4.3	2.4	11.6	0.7 ^b	3.7	2.4	8.7	0.1 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.2 ^b	2.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. This table combines victimizations committed by single and multiple offenders. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes data on rape and robbery not shown separately.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cExcludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

^dExcludes data on persons whose family income was not ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 152, 153.

Table 3.29

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons and per 1,000 females age 12 and older) of rape victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-90

Simple assault				Total rape victimizations		Female rape victimization						
Relatives	Well known	Casual acquaintances		Number	Rate	Total		White		Black		
		Strangers	Strangers			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
				1973	155,730	0.9	151,700	1.8	125,700	1.7	24,900	2.6
				1974	163,010	1.0	159,400	1.8	118,400	1.6	36,600	3.8
				1975	153,740	0.9	146,400	1.7	126,100	1.6	18,200	1.8
				1976	145,190	0.8	129,300	1.4	96,500	1.2	32,900	3.2
				1977	154,240	0.9	141,900	1.6	123,900	1.6	16,400	1.6
				1978	171,050	1.0	153,000	1.7	112,800	1.4	40,100	3.8
				1979	191,740	1.1	171,200	1.8	141,700	1.8	28,100	2.6
				1980	173,770	0.9	151,400	1.6	126,800	1.5	20,300	1.8
				1981	177,540	1.0	169,700	1.8	135,600	1.6	31,100	2.8
				1982	152,570	0.8	140,500	1.4	123,700	1.5	16,800	1.5
				1983	154,170	0.8	137,900	1.4	114,990	1.3	19,790	1.7
				1984	179,890	0.9	164,480	1.6	117,050	1.4	39,290	3.3
				1985	138,490	0.7	130,850	1.3	90,260	1.0	36,910	3.1
				1986	129,940	0.7	122,200	1.2	95,900	1.1	24,370	2.0
				1987	148,450	0.8	134,300	1.3	84,380	1.0	40,410	3.3
				1988	127,370	0.6	119,780	1.2	83,420	0.9	32,360	2.6
				1989	135,410	0.7	122,740	1.2	101,470	1.1	21,260	1.7
				1990	130,260	0.6	106,660	1.0	88,690	1.0	12,380	1.0 ^a
0.6	4.4	3.8	11.3									
2.2	4.2	2.0	4.7									
1.4	4.2	2.8	7.8									
1.4	5.6	3.9	7.9									
1.1 ^b	1.7 ^b	0.6 ^b	8.3									
0.5 ^b	14.8	9.6	12.7									
1.7 ^b	14.0	10.2	26.4									
1.8	7.2	5.9	19.6									
3.1	4.0	2.6	8.3									
1.4	2.9	1.7	5.0									
0.7 ^b	1.1	0.4 ^b	2.7									
0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.6 ^b									
0.7	1.6	1.3	4.4									
0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	1.3 ^b									
7.4	7.7	2.4	6.9									
0.9	9.1	6.6	16.0									
2.3	8.5	4.0	12.6									
3.1 ^b	7.6	4.6	9.0									
3.7	7.2	4.1	8.7									
1.5	4.2	2.7	8.1									
1.5 ^b	4.5	2.4	8.1									
0.5 ^b	3.0	3.0	7.1									
0.6 ^b	3.1	2.2	6.1									

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, 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: 1973-90 Trends*, NCJ-139564 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 19, 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.30

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of robbery victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-90

	Sex of victim				Race of victim			
	Male		Female		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	781,700	9.9	326,200	3.8	869,500	6.0	225,500	12.9
1974	825,800	10.3	372,800	4.3	914,300	6.2	270,500	15.1
1975	794,000	9.8	353,300	4.0	870,600	5.8	260,900	14.1
1976	750,500	9.1	360,200	4.0	832,500	5.5	256,100	13.6
1977	725,200	8.7	357,800	4.0	822,100	5.4	251,300	13.0
1978	698,000	8.3	340,600	3.7	801,300	5.2	224,900	11.4
1979	747,100	8.8	368,900	4.0	852,300	5.5	246,900	12.5
1980	800,700	9.1	408,400	4.3	917,800	5.7	283,000	14.0
1981	875,900	9.8	504,900	5.2	995,400	6.2	347,300	16.9
1982	840,100	9.3	493,400	5.0	986,800	6.0	302,600	14.4
1983	753,640	8.3	395,540	4.0	834,020	5.1	286,320	13.4
1984	715,910	7.8	400,770	4.0	832,400	5.0	256,800	11.8
1985	635,020	6.8	349,800	3.5	709,420	4.2	240,990	10.9
1986	611,480	6.5	397,670	3.9	781,680	4.6	193,040	8.6
1987	637,180	6.7	408,780	4.0	733,740	4.3	293,180	12.9
1988	622,670	6.5	425,320	4.1	801,750	4.7	215,690	9.4
1989	734,540	7.6	357,280	3.4	763,650	4.4	302,280	12.9
1990	735,890	7.5	413,810	3.9	786,560	4.5	309,350	13.0

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-90 Trends*, NCJ-139564 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 26, 35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.31

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of assault victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-90^a

	Sex of victim											
	Male						Female					
	Total		Aggravated		Simple		Total		Aggravated		Simple	
Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
1973	2,697,900	34.3	1,205,400	15.3	1,492,400	19.0	1,389,200	16.2	449,400	5.2	939,900	11.0
1974	2,790,200	34.9	1,285,100	16.1	1,505,200	18.8	1,358,100	15.6	450,300	5.2	907,500	10.4
1975	2,738,600	33.7	1,150,800	14.2	1,587,800	19.6	1,533,200	17.3	480,600	5.4	1,052,700	11.9
1976	2,764,500	33.6	1,185,900	14.4	1,578,700	19.2	1,578,900	17.6	509,300	5.7	1,069,700	11.9
1977	3,128,800	37.5	1,289,700	15.5	1,839,100	22.1	1,535,200	16.9	448,200	4.9	1,087,300	12.0
1978	3,135,600	37.2	1,240,500	14.7	1,895,100	22.5	1,596,000	17.4	467,500	5.1	1,128,600	12.3
1979	3,114,300	36.5	1,272,300	14.9	1,841,800	21.6	1,737,000	18.7	496,300	5.3	1,240,700	13.4
1980	3,099,500	35.2	1,243,700	14.1	1,855,700	21.0	1,647,700	17.1	463,100	4.8	1,184,600	12.3
1981	3,229,600	36.2	1,278,800	14.4	1,950,900	21.9	1,794,200	18.5	516,900	5.3	1,277,200	13.1
1982	3,083,400	34.2	1,229,100	13.6	1,854,300	20.6	1,889,500	19.2	525,000	5.3	1,364,400	13.9
1983	2,900,140	31.8	1,067,520	11.7	1,832,620	20.1	1,699,950	17.1	449,800	4.5	1,250,150	12.6
1984	2,961,500	32.2	1,186,860	12.9	1,774,640	19.3	1,782,980	17.8	540,440	5.4	1,242,540	12.4
1985	2,964,970	31.9	1,131,230	12.2	1,833,740	19.7	1,734,380	17.2	473,950	4.7	1,260,430	12.5
1986	2,710,790	28.8	1,094,480	11.6	1,616,310	17.2	1,665,560	16.3	448,390	4.4	1,217,160	11.9
1987	2,867,400	30.2	1,102,190	11.6	1,765,210	18.6	1,734,250	16.9	485,270	4.7	1,248,980	12.2
1988	2,808,350	29.3	1,153,770	12.0	1,654,580	17.3	1,925,840	18.6	587,610	5.7	1,338,220	12.9
1989	2,837,190	29.3	1,151,120	11.9	1,686,060	17.4	1,796,600	17.2	513,580	4.9	1,283,010	12.3
1990	2,912,550	29.8	1,126,310	11.5	1,786,230	18.3	1,816,250	17.2	474,350	4.5	1,341,890	12.7

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-90 Trends*, NCJ-139564 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 40, 41, 63, 64. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.32

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal larceny victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-90^a

	Sex of victim											
	Male						Female					
	Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact		Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact	
Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
1973	8,084,000	102.8	207,300	2.6	7,876,600	100.2	6,886,500	80.3	297,000	3.5	6,589,700	76.8
1974	8,706,300	108.9	237,500	3.0	8,468,800	105.9	7,182,600	82.5	282,800	3.3	6,900,000	79.2
1975	8,781,300	108.1	232,600	2.9	8,548,700	105.2	7,512,500	84.9	291,200	3.3	7,221,200	81.7
1976	8,745,100	106.2	209,400	2.5	8,535,900	103.7	7,774,000	86.8	287,700	3.2	7,486,400	83.6
1977	9,001,700	107.9	202,900	2.4	8,798,900	105.5	7,931,100	87.4	258,100	2.8	7,673,000	84.6
1978	8,907,100	105.6	224,000	2.7	8,682,900	102.9	8,143,300	88.7	325,400	3.5	7,818,000	85.1
1979	8,477,900	99.3	224,200	2.6	8,253,600	96.7	7,904,500	85.1	286,400	3.1	7,617,800	82.0
1980	7,848,400	89.0	190,900	2.2	7,657,500	86.8	7,451,700	77.5	366,900	3.8	7,084,900	73.7
1981	8,086,000	90.7	242,300	2.7	7,843,600	88.0	7,777,000	80.0	362,400	3.7	7,414,300	76.3
1982	8,073,100	89.5	243,800	2.7	7,829,300	86.8	7,479,900	76.1	333,300	3.4	7,146,700	72.7
1983	7,535,590	82.6	239,820	2.6	7,295,760	80.0	7,121,710	71.7	322,730	3.3	6,798,970	68.5
1984	6,988,550	76.0	265,830	2.9	6,722,720	73.1	6,800,450	68.0	263,760	2.6	6,536,690	65.3
1985	6,946,520	74.7	245,740	2.6	6,700,780	72.0	6,527,290	64.6	277,000	2.7	6,250,290	61.8
1986	6,793,120	72.2	233,170	2.5	6,559,950	69.7	6,442,060	63.1	303,120	3.0	6,138,940	60.2
1987	6,943,840	73.1	202,750	2.1	6,741,080	71.0	6,630,870	64.5	305,750	3.0	6,325,120	61.5
1988	7,023,770	73.3	188,590	2.0	6,835,180	71.3	7,032,610	67.9	300,770	2.9	6,731,830	65.0
1989	7,034,900	72.6	250,590	2.6	6,784,300	70.0	6,794,540	65.0	292,330	2.8	6,502,200	62.2
1990	6,607,770	67.5	251,090	2.6	6,356,680	65.0	6,367,540	60.4	385,910	3.7	5,981,630	56.7

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-90 Trends*, NCJ-139564 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 73, 74, 96, 97. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Race of victim											
White						Black					
Total		Aggravated		Simple		Total		Aggravated		Simple	
Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
3,574,100	24.7	1,371,000	9.5	2,203,200	15.2	479,300	27.4	279,600	16.0	199,700	11.4
3,651,300	24.8	1,473,300	10.0	2,178,000	14.8	420,700	23.5	235,000	13.1	185,700	10.4
3,702,400	24.8	1,331,500	8.9	2,370,900	15.9	509,600	27.6	267,200	14.5	242,500	13.1
3,749,300	24.9	1,379,600	9.2	2,369,600	15.7	543,600	28.9	292,900	15.6	250,700	13.3
4,079,800	26.8	1,459,200	9.6	2,620,600	17.2	538,200	27.9	268,100	13.9	270,100	14.0
4,149,500	26.9	1,431,600	9.3	2,717,900	17.6	531,900	27.1	261,500	13.3	270,400	13.8
4,220,100	27.1	1,475,600	9.5	2,744,400	17.6	540,900	27.5	253,300	12.9	387,700	14.6
4,115,900	25.6	1,403,400	8.7	2,712,500	16.9	516,000	25.5	253,400	12.5	262,500	13.0
4,276,800	26.4	1,470,900	9.1	2,805,900	17.3	642,400	31.2	296,800	14.4	345,600	16.8
4,298,700	26.3	1,422,100	8.7	2,876,700	17.6	593,700	28.3	307,700	14.7	286,100	13.6
3,971,830	24.1	1,237,720	7.5	2,734,110	16.6	555,390	26.0	262,280	12.3	293,110	13.7
4,052,600	24.5	1,401,100	8.5	2,651,500	16.0	606,800	27.9	283,900	13.1	322,870	14.9
4,048,110	24.2	1,324,940	7.9	2,723,170	16.3	564,420	25.5	238,250	10.8	326,180	14.8
3,750,940	22.2	1,261,780	7.5	2,489,170	14.8	529,640	23.6	238,570	10.6	291,070	13.0
3,871,460	22.8	1,248,780	7.4	2,622,670	15.4	621,550	27.4	288,920	12.7	332,620	14.6
3,921,600	23.0	1,348,510	7.9	2,573,080	15.1	681,620	29.6	338,160	14.7	343,460	14.9
3,981,210	23.1	1,384,730	8.0	2,596,480	15.1	516,590	22.1	233,770	10.0	282,820	12.1
3,989,480	23.0	1,277,520	7.4	2,711,960	15.7	617,670	26.0	288,850	12.2	328,820	13.9

Race of victim											
White						Black					
Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact		Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact	
Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
13,384,700	92.3	379,700	2.6	13,005,100	89.7	1,455,400	83.1	112,900	6.4	1,342,400	76.7
14,178,300	96.4	398,600	2.7	13,779,700	93.7	1,506,200	84.1	110,900	6.2	1,395,400	77.9
14,468,400	97.1	386,900	2.6	14,081,500	94.5	1,667,000	90.3	131,800	7.1	1,535,200	83.2
14,684,000	97.4	369,800	2.5	14,314,200	95.0	1,631,700	86.8	117,400	6.2	1,514,400	80.6
14,965,700	98.2	337,200	2.2	14,628,500	96.0	1,736,400	90.0	110,000	5.7	1,626,500	84.3
15,050,600	97.7	416,400	2.7	14,634,100	95.0	1,775,000	90.3	122,100	6.2	1,653,000	84.1
14,393,700	92.5	390,000	2.5	14,003,700	90.0	1,714,800	87.1	110,500	5.6	1,604,300	81.4
15,390,800	83.3	418,600	2.6	12,972,200	80.7	1,620,500	80.1	126,200	6.2	1,494,200	73.9
13,803,900	85.3	474,300	2.9	13,329,500	82.3	1,744,700	84.8	111,200	5.4	1,633,600	79.4
13,491,700	82.5	450,200	2.8	13,041,600	79.8	1,764,400	84.2	104,800	5.0	1,659,600	79.2
12,761,660	77.4	421,540	2.6	12,340,120	74.8	1,675,940	78.6	125,010	5.9	1,550,940	72.7
11,983,950	72.4	389,930	2.4	11,594,020	70.0	1,475,910	67.9	119,600	5.5	1,356,320	62.4
11,711,560	70.1	368,830	2.3	11,322,740	67.8	1,400,020	63.4	106,680	4.8	1,293,340	58.5
11,528,610	68.3	399,840	2.4	11,128,780	66.0	1,396,210	62.3	122,360	5.5	1,273,850	56.8
11,736,330	69.1	372,470	2.2	11,363,860	66.9	1,500,080	66.0	114,770	5.1	1,385,310	61.0
12,086,870	70.7	368,600	2.2	11,718,270	68.6	1,598,160	69.4	93,530	4.1	1,504,620	65.3
11,835,210	68.8	397,450	2.3	11,437,760	66.5	1,612,930	69.0	123,780	5.3	1,489,140	63.7
11,014,970	63.6	488,280	2.8	10,526,690	60.8	1,519,050	64.0	125,510	5.3	1,393,530	58.7

Table 3.33

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-91^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.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

^aPercentages 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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
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
36 %	64 %	0 %	35 %	64 %	(b)	36 %	64 %	0 %	37 %	63 %	(b)	34 %	65 %	(b)
54	46	0	52	48	(b)	54	46	0	54	46	(b)	52	48	(b)
21	79	0	22	77	(b)	23	77	0	23	77	0 %	22	78	(b)
36	64	0	35	64	(b)	38	62	0	35	64	(b)	34	66	(b)
37	63	0	36	64	0 %	30	70	0	42	58	0	33	65	2 %
38	62	0	38	62	(b)	39	61	0	38	62	0	37	62	1
35	65	0	36	64	(b)	37	63	0	38	61	(b)	31	68	(b)
29	71	0	22	78	0	23	77	0	18	80	1	30	70	0
36	64	0	36	64	(b)	41	59	0	38	62	0	36	64	0
19	81	0	27	73	0	28	72	0	26	74	0	25	74	1
44	56	0	39	61	(b)	40	60	0	44	56	1	40	59	1
32	68	0	25	75	0	25	75	0	24	76	0	25	75	0
36	64	0	36	64	(b)	38	62	0	37	63	(b)	36	64	(b)
35	65	0	35	64	1	42	58	0	36	64	0	32	68	0
38	62	0	30	70	0	29	71	0	33	67	0	20	77	3
33	67	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	38	62	0	40	60	0
38	62	0	36	64	0	19	81	0	36	64	0	41	59	0
42	58	0	42	58	0	30	70	0	56	44	0	47	53	0
50	50	0	61	39	0	36	64	0	44	56	0	26	74	0
47	53	0	46	54	0	53	47	0	47	53	0	41	59	0
43	57	0	43	57	(b)	43	57	0	44	55	(b)	44	55	1
21	79	0	20	80	(b)	21	79	0	22	78	(b)	19	81	(b)
36	64	0	37	62	(b)	36	64	0	34	66	0	29	70	(b)
35	65	0	35	65	(b)	38	62	0	38	62	0	34	66	(b)
34	66	0	33	67	0	33	67	0	34	66	(b)	34	66	1
40	60	0	38	62	0	42	58	0	42	58	1	41	58	(b)
33	67	0	33	67	0	33	67	0	36	63	(b)	34	65	(b)
37	63	0	36	64	(b)	38	62	0	31	69	(b)	30	69	1
55	45	0	30	65	4	53	47	0	33	67	0	46	54	0
52	48	0	53	47	(b)	51	49	0	52	48	0	42	58	0
33	67	0	30	70	0	35	65	0	34	66	0	32	68	(b)
32	68	0	34	66	0	31	69	0	31	69	1	29	71	(b)
44	56	0	41	58	1	43	57	0	46	54	0	42	57	(b)

Table 3.34

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-91^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	98	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Yes	No	No answer	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%	1%
2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	99	0%	2	98	(b)
2	98	(b)	1	99	0%	1	98	1	2	98	1	2	98	1
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	1	1	98	(b)	1	99	(b)
4	96	1%	1	98	1	2	98	0	3	97	0	5	92	2
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	97	1	2	98	0	1	98	1
2	98	0	1	99	(b)	(b)	99	(b)	1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)
3	96	1	4	96	0	2	98	0	2	96	1	1	99	0
1	99	0	1	99	0	1	98	1	2	98	0	(b)	100	0
1	98	1	2	98	0	2	97	1	1	99	1	2	97	1
2	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	97	1
5	95	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	4	96	0
1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	98	1	1	99	(b)	1	99	(b)
2	98	0	0	100	0	1	99	0	2	98	0	1	99	0
3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	5	93	2
3	97	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	0	97	3	9	91	0
6	94	0	0	100	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	8	92	0
5	95	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	12	88	0	0	100	0
5	95	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	6	91	3	9	91	0
3	96	(b)	0	100	0	2	97	1	3	97	1	2	98	0
1	99	(b)	3	97	(b)	1	98	1	1	99	(b)	2	97	1
2	98	(b)	1	99	0	1	98	1	1	99	0	1	99	(b)
2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	4	95	1
2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	98	1	1	99	(b)	0	100	(b)
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	1	98	(b)	1	98	1
2	98	0	2	98	0	(b)	98	2	3	97	0	2	98	(b)
2	98	(b)	(b)	99	(b)	1	98	1	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)
2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	99	(b)	1	99	0	2	98	1
0	100	0	12	88	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0
1	99	0	0	100	0	1	99	0	2	98	0	4	96	0
1	99	0	1	99	0	1	98	1	1	98	1	1	99	(b)
3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	1	98	1
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	1	1	99	(b)	3	97	(b)

Table 3.35

Estimated percent of personal victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1991

Type of victimization	Percent using self-protective measures		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	70.9 %	68.3 %	74.7 %
Completed	69.0	58.9	82.9
Attempted	72.1	73.9	69.5
Rape	81.9	69.4	95.5
Robbery	58.3	53.5	83.0
Completed	46.2	39.1	82.0
With injury	57.9	52.2	75.3
From serious assault	50.8	43.6	71.7
From minor assault	65.5	61.2	79.4
Without injury	40.1	33.3	89.2
Attempted	81.5	80.8	85.0
With injury	74.2	71.1	100.0 ^a
From serious assault	89.4	88.6	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	58.5	51.6	100.0 ^a
Without injury	84.9	85.8	80.8
Assault	73.4	73.4	73.3
Aggravated	77.2	75.7	79.9
Completed with injury	76.6	73.8	80.0
Attempted with weapon	77.6	76.5	79.8
Simple	71.6	72.0	71.2
Completed with injury	80.2	75.5	83.5
Attempted without weapon	68.0	70.9	64.8

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.

^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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 84, Table 73.

Table 3.36

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime
By type of victimization and type of measure, United States, 1991^a

Type of self-protective measure	Crimes of violence				Robbery			Assault		
	Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.7 ^b	1.7 ^b	1.2 ^b	2.1 ^b	1.5	2.5	1.0
Attacked offender without weapon	11.5	13.4	10.3	5.8 ^b	11.5	11.8	11.3	11.8	11.3	12.1
Threatened offender with weapon	1.9	0.6 ^b	2.7	0.7 ^b	1.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	2.3 ^b	2.0	2.7	1.6
Threatened offender without weapon	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.3 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.4 ^b	2.1	2.1	2.1
Resisted or captured offender	23.2	35.1	15.3	22.2	30.2	35.5	26.2	22.0	21.1	22.4
Scared or warned offender	7.8	6.8	8.5	12.5	6.8	8.4	5.6	7.8	7.7	7.8
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.9	11.3	15.5	18.5	15.0	9.6	19.1	13.4	11.5	14.4
Ran away or hid	16.0	12.0	18.6	11.0	14.2	13.3	14.8	16.5	19.5	15.0
Got help or gave alarm	10.6	7.9	12.4	12.6	7.5	7.2	7.7	11.1	11.7	10.8
Screamed from pain or fear	3.1	5.3	1.7	9.1	4.3	8.1	1.5 ^b	2.7	2.5	2.7
Employed another method	8.6	4.6	11.3	5.6 ^b	6.1	3.8 ^b	7.9	9.2	7.4	10.1
Total number of self-protective measures ^c	6,936,020	2,761,320	41,747,000	270,130	1,023,730	440,090	583,640	5,642,150	1,909,250	3,732,900

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 85.

Table 3.37

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, 1991^a

Type of self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.5	2.3	0.4 ^b	1.4	2.1 ^b
Attacked offender without weapon	11.5	14.8	7.1	11.0	14.5
Threatened offender with weapon	1.9	2.6	0.9	1.5	4.3
Threatened offender without weapon	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.8	1.6 ^b
Resisted or captured offender	23.2	25.1	20.6	23.0	25.3
Scared or warned offender	7.8	5.6	10.8	8.0	5.2
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.9	14.0	13.6	14.0	13.6
Ran away or hid	16.0	15.6	16.4	16.0	16.3
Got help or gave alarm	10.6	7.7	14.6	11.0	7.8
Screamed from pain or fear	3.1	1.2	5.8	3.4	2.1 ^b
Employed another method	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.9	7.2
Total number of self-protective measures ^c	6,936,020	4,019,400	2,916,620	5,750,090	980,330

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.36. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 86, Table 76.

Table 3.38

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations in which self-protective measures were employed

By person taking measure and outcome, United States, 1991^a

Person taking measure and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations						Not available
		Total	Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	
Measure taken by victim								
Crimes of violence	4,554,580	100 %	60.4 %	6.7 %	6.2 %	11.2 %	7.7 %	7.8 %
Rape	141,940	100	57.1	10.5 ^b	4.7 ^b	12.4 ^b	8.4 ^b	6.9 ^b
Robbery	667,780	100	59.4	8.8	6.1	11.7	7.1	7.0
Assault	3,744,840	100	60.8	6.2	6.2	11.0	7.8	8.0
Aggravated	1,241,870	100	60.2	4.9	6.3	10.5	9.2	9.0
Simple	2,502,970	100	61.1	6.9	6.2	11.3	7.1	7.4
Measure taken by others								
Crimes of violence	4,463,990	100	35.0	10.6	2.6	43.7	6.7	1.5
Rape	43,920	100	45.4 ^b	4.2 ^b	4.3 ^b	33.0 ^b	13.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	602,110	100	30.5	9.7	2.3 ^b	49.0	4.5	4.0 ^b
Assault	3,817,940	100	35.6	10.9	2.6	42.9	7.0	1.1
Aggravated	1,225,400	100	38.3	11.2	3.0	37.7	8.3	1.5 ^b
Simple	2,592,540	100	34.3	10.7	2.4	45.4	6.3	0.9 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.36. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 86, Table 77.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.39

Number and percent of households experiencing crime during the past 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-91

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^a	1990	1991
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	94,553	95,461	96,561
Households experiencing 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	23,221	22,652	22,855
Percent of households experiencing crime^b																	
Any NCVS crime	32.1 %	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 %	24.6 %	23.7 %	23.7 %
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	0.1	0.2
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	1.0	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	3.8	4.0
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	11.2	10.5	10.4
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	5.0	4.8	4.7
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	8.0	7.5	7.7
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	1.9	1.8

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 1982-91 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures. "Households experiencing crime" includes households experiencing burglary or theft (including motor vehicle 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.

^aData have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

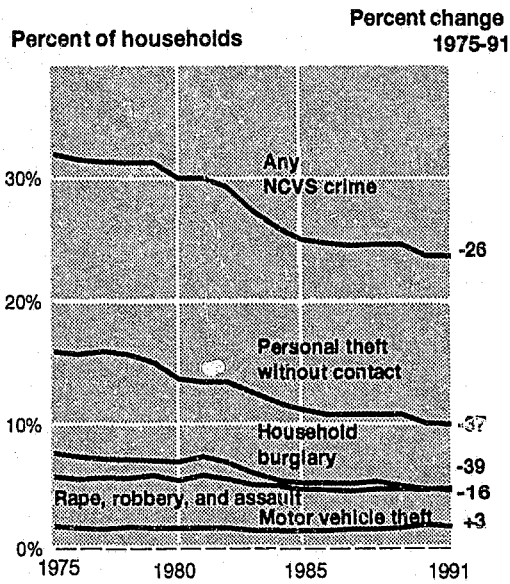
^bDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households experiencing different crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136950 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 2, 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, 1975-91



Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.39. 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, 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136950 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 1.

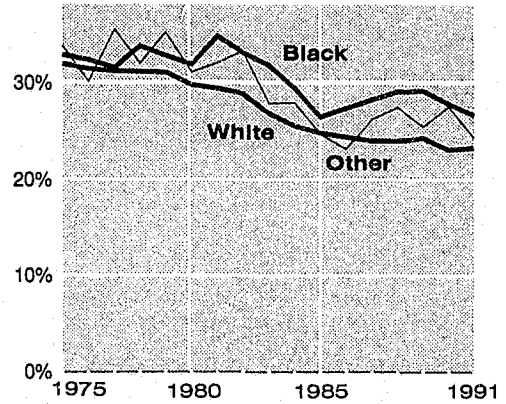
Figure 3.2

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1975-91

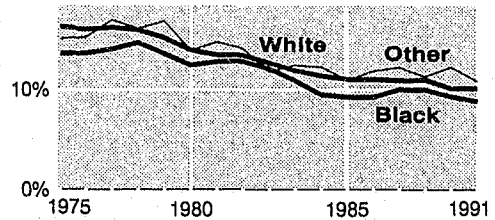
Any NCVS crime

Percent of households



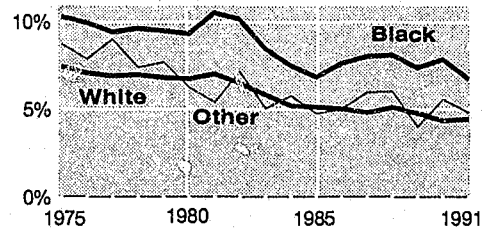
Personal theft without contact

Percent of households



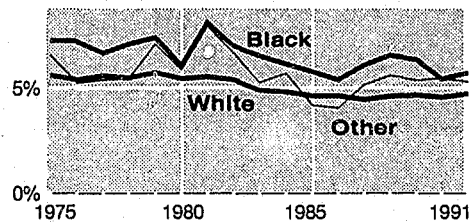
Household burglary

Percent of households



Rape, robbery, and assault

Percent of households



Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.39. 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, 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136950 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 3.

Table 3.40

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, race and ethnicity of head of household, family income, and place of residence, United States, 1991^a

	Race of head of household			Ethnicity of head of household		Annual family income					Place of residence ^b		
	White	Black	Other	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Under	\$7,500 to	\$15,000 to	\$25,000 to	\$50,000 and over	Urban	Suburban	Rural
						\$7,500	\$14,999	\$24,999	\$49,999				
Any crime	23.2 %	26.7 %	24.3 %	23.2 %	30.4 %	22.4 %	22.4 %	23.4 %	24.8 %	26.7 %	29.1 %	22.8 %	17.4 %
Violent crime	4.7	5.7	5.3	4.8	6.1	6.3	5.7	4.9	4.7	3.9	6.2	4.4	3.8
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.3
Assault	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.6	3.8	3.5
Aggravated	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.1
Simple	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.7
Total theft	16.6	16.7	17.0	16.4	19.8	14.1	14.7	16.5	17.9	20.4	20.0	16.5	11.9
Personal	10.5	9.5	11.3	10.3	11.4	7.9	8.5	9.8	11.5	14.3	11.7	10.9	7.2
Household	7.6	8.6	7.6	7.5	10.4	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	10.1	7.0	5.4
Burglary	4.4	6.8	4.8	4.6	6.8	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.2	3.9	6.3	4.0	3.8
Motor vehicle theft	1.6	3.3	2.4	1.7	3.5	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.9	1.6	0.5
Serious violent crime ^c	2.3	3.8	2.9	2.3	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.6	3.6	2.1	1.5
Crimes of high concern ^d	6.9	9.5	8.2	6.9	10.9	9.6	7.9	7.0	6.8	6.1	9.8	6.3	5.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.39. The figures for each racial and ethnic subgroup are computed as a percent of the total number of households comprising that subgroup. "Other" refers to those households headed by an individual whose racial identification is other than white or black. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

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.

^aDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households experiencing different crimes.

^bEstimates of households in urban, suburban, and rural areas for 1986-91 are not comparable to those of previous years. Geographic codes for 1986 through 1991

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136950 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992), p. 3, Table 3; p. 4, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.41

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Age of head of household (in years)				
	12 to 19 (N=833,060)	20 to 34 (N=25,916,390)	35 to 49 (N=30,234,390)	50 to 64 (N=19,226,400)	65 years and older (N=20,629,030)
Household crimes	445.6	213.2	184.5	137.6	80.1
Completed	404.0	179.1	154.7	117.8	70.3
Attempted	41.5	34.1	29.8	19.8	9.8
Burglary	193.6	72.8	58.8	39.4	27.0
Completed	171.1	55.4	45.2	31.5	22.1
Forcible entry	45.7	25.3	18.7	13.3	7.5
Unlawful entry without force	125.4	30.1	26.5	18.3	14.6
Attempted forcible entry	22.5 ^b	17.4	13.6	7.8	4.9
Household larceny	206.4	114.0	100.0	75.0	45.2
Completed	198.2	106.6	93.7	70.9	43.1
Less than \$50	77.3	42.7	36.8	31.1	23.2
\$50 or more	118.7	59.3	51.9	35.6	16.1
Amount not available	2.1 ^b	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.9
Attempted	8.2 ^b	7.5	6.3	4.0	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	45.5	26.4	25.8	23.2	8.0
Completed	34.7	17.1	15.8	15.3	5.1
Attempted	10.8 ^b	9.3	9.9	7.9	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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 45, Table 25.

Table 3.42

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization, race, and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Total ^b (N=96,839,300)	Race			Ethnicity	
		White (N=82,952,520)	Black (N=11,283,680)	Other (N=2,603,100)	Hispanic (N=6,772,470)	Non-Hispanic (N=89,878,800)
Household crimes	162.9	156.6	207.6	170.7	239.9	157.0
Completed	138.1	133.3	172.8	140.0	198.7	133.4
Attempted	24.8	23.3	34.8	30.7	41.2	23.6
Burglary	53.1	50.2	74.5	51.9	74.8	51.3
Completed	41.4	39.5	55.1	42.1	58.3	40.1
Forcible entry	17.2	15.1	32.8	17.1	34.3	16.0
Unlawful entry without force	24.1	24.4	22.3	25.0	24.0	24.1
Attempted forcible entry	11.7	10.7	19.4	9.8 ^c	16.5	11.3
Household larceny	88.0	87.0	96.2	85.1	123.1	85.3
Completed	82.7	81.6	92.0	79.8	114.5	80.3
Less than \$50	34.7	35.2	32.6	26.5	35.5	34.6
\$50 or more	43.6	42.3	51.3	49.2	71.9	41.4
Amount not available	4.5	4.0	8.1	4.1 ^c	7.1	4.3
Attempted	5.3	5.4	4.3	5.3 ^c	8.6	5.0
Motor vehicle theft	21.8	19.4	36.9	33.7	41.9	20.3
Completed	13.9	12.2	25.8	18.1	25.9	13.0
Attempted	7.9	7.2	11.1	15.7	16.0	7.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 44, Tables 22 and 23.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bTotal includes households where the ethnicity of the household head could not be determined.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.43

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Family income ^b						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=11,446,200)	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=4,459,670)	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=9,834,890)	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=16,509,010)	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=6,536,300)	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=20,022,920)	\$50,000 or more (N=14,174,160)
Household crimes	186.7	173.6	175.5	168.2	136.2	155.2	148.9
Completed	159.8	140.7	149.3	142.7	116.3	132.1	127.8
Attempted	26.9	33.0	26.3	25.6	19.9	23.0	21.0
Burglary	80.8	68.9	65.1	49.4	44.5	43.8	41.4
Completed	61.6	48.1	48.9	39.0	37.8	33.1	34.9
Forcible entry	22.6	22.9	20.6	16.9	13.0	16.7	11.9
Unlawful entry without force	39.0	25.3	28.3	22.1	24.8	16.4	23.0
Attempted forcible entry	19.2	20.7	16.2	10.4	6.7	10.7	6.6
Household larceny	95.5	85.5	91.5	96.5	75.8	87.2	79.8
Completed	90.8	78.5	87.8	89.4	69.3	82.7	75.4
Less than \$50	41.0	35.4	33.6	41.2	26.8	35.8	28.5
\$50 or more	44.4	39.9	48.9	43.7	40.1	43.0	43.4
Amount not available	5.4	3.2 ^c	5.2	4.5	2.3 ^c	3.9	3.6
Attempted	4.7	7.0	3.7	7.1	6.6	4.5	4.4
Motor vehicle theft	10.4	19.3	19.0	22.4	15.9	24.2	27.6
Completed	7.4	14.0	12.6	14.2	9.2	16.3	17.5
Attempted	3.1	5.3 ^c	6.4	8.1	6.6	7.8	10.1

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 46, Table 26.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes families whose family income level was not ascertained.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.44

Number and rate (per 1,000 households) of burglary victimization

By race of head of household and locality of residence, United States, 1973-90

	Race of head of household						Locality of residence					
	White		Black		Other ^a		Urban		Suburban		Nonmetropolitan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	5,429,200	86.8	950,800	132.5	78,700	109.2	2,717,900	119.0	2,261,500	87.7	1,479,300	67.8
1974	5,637,200	88.3	1,015,400	135.4	68,000	86.2	2,781,800	120.6	2,391,800	89.4	1,547,000	69.2
1975	5,651,500	87.1	1,014,200	129.4	78,000	95.5	2,724,700	117.3	2,416,200	88.3	1,602,800	69.8
1976	5,552,300	84.0	1,047,500	130.8	63,700	71.9	2,645,100	113.4	2,492,700	88.9	1,525,600	64.6
1977	5,644,200	83.9	1,009,900	122.4	110,800	122.4	2,618,300	111.5	2,490,100	86.7	1,652,600	68.3
1978	5,661,700	82.6	970,300	114.7	72,000	73.2	2,621,500	110.0	2,506,500	85.0	1,576,000	63.9
1979	5,587,400	80.1	982,500	114.0	115,500	102.5	2,635,100	109.5	2,410,000	79.4	1,640,400	65.5
1980	5,838,700	80.5	1,028,600	115.4	105,300	80.2	2,824,200	113.6	2,568,500	80.8	1,579,900	60.5
1981	6,074,900	82.7	1,218,900	133.6	100,200	68.1	3,002,100	119.9	2,568,800	79.7	1,823,100	68.0
1982	5,461,200	73.4	1,085,100	117.2	116,600	75.9	2,584,400	102.7	2,336,700	71.5	1,741,700	63.7
1983	5,042,680	66.7	925,830	97.9	94,440	59.2	2,370,900	93.3	2,182,670	65.5	1,509,610	54.1
1984	4,641,880	60.6	887,140	91.7	113,840	63.5	2,243,760	87.0	1,928,980	56.0	1,470,120	53.0
1985	4,688,500	60.5	820,380	83.4	85,540	45.2	2,281,710	80.3	1,920,710	53.4	1,392,000	56.0
1986	4,513,730	57.5	921,330	91.6	121,540	64.0	2,133,020	73.3	2,089,690	56.9	1,333,890	54.3
1987	4,553,890	57.2	1,009,230	98.2	141,420	70.8	2,304,180	78.7	2,062,790	54.8	1,337,580	53.8
1988	4,635,570	57.4	997,150	95.6	144,060	66.0	2,403,810	81.9	2,038,710	52.5	1,334,250	53.0
1989	4,261,060	52.1	957,640	88.4	133,600	58.3	2,300,430	77.1	1,927,110	48.6	1,124,760	44.2
1990	4,047,010	49.1	932,050	85.4	168,680	67.7	2,265,150	74.1	1,760,940	44.3	1,121,640	44.1

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-90 Trends*, NCJ-139564 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 106, 110. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes mainly Asians and American Indians.

Table 3.45

Number and rate (per 1,000 households) of household larceny victimization

By race of head of household and locality of residence, United States, 1973-90

	Race of head of household						Locality of residence					
	White		Black		Other ^a		Urban		Suburban		Nonmetropolitan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	6,733,700	107.7	744,400	103.7	59,200	82.2	2,662,100	116.5	2,950,700	114.5	1,924,600	88.2
1974	7,975,400	124.9	841,400	112.2	116,400	147.6	3,169,600	137.5	3,565,500	133.2	2,198,000	98.4
1975	8,213,900	126.6	898,100	114.6	111,000	135.9	3,296,000	141.9	3,636,400	132.9	2,290,600	99.7
1976	8,311,400	125.8	897,700	112.1	91,800	103.7	3,239,700	138.9	3,900,400	139.2	2,160,800	91.5
1977	8,341,900	124.0	959,600	116.3	116,900	129.0	3,312,500	141.0	3,900,900	135.8	2,206,400	91.2
1978	8,190,600	119.5	1,019,700	120.6	141,700	143.9	3,341,000	140.2	3,867,200	131.2	2,143,700	86.9
1979	9,309,100	133.5	1,148,700	133.2	172,400	153.0	3,894,800	161.8	4,277,000	140.8	2,458,300	98.1
1980	9,072,700	125.1	1,196,900	134.3	198,400	151.2	3,760,100	151.2	4,190,500	131.8	2,517,400	96.4
1981	8,710,900	118.5	1,291,900	141.6	173,200	117.7	3,726,900	148.9	3,831,800	118.8	2,617,300	97.6
1982	8,288,600	111.4	1,222,600	132.0	193,400	125.9	3,492,900	138.8	3,628,700	111.0	2,583,000	94.5
1983	7,809,900	103.3	1,122,220	118.7	181,580	113.9	3,295,380	129.6	3,380,250	101.5	2,436,620	87.3
1984	7,457,410	97.4	1,109,040	114.7	183,750	102.6	3,315,900	128.5	3,333,000	96.7	2,101,290	75.7
1985	7,355,340	94.9	1,181,380	120.1	166,190	87.9	3,573,870	125.8	3,221,890	89.6	1,907,160	76.7
1986	7,253,590	92.5	1,022,940	101.7	178,700	94.1	3,336,580	114.7	3,176,280	86.4	1,942,360	79.1
1987	7,425,340	93.3	1,188,340	115.7	174,550	87.4	3,745,330	127.9	3,193,310	84.8	1,849,600	74.4
1988	7,062,560	87.5	1,175,920	112.7	180,530	82.8	3,510,570	119.6	3,177,860	81.9	1,730,580	68.7
1989	7,581,310	92.7	1,181,250	109.0	192,900	84.2	3,795,590	127.2	3,297,890	83.2	1,861,990	73.2
1990	6,975,460	84.7	1,103,570	101.1	225,150	90.4	3,534,300	115.7	3,101,140	78.0	1,668,750	65.6

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-90 Trends*, NCJ-139564 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 112, 116. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes mainly Asians and American Indians.

Table 3.46

Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year

 By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-91^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	(b)
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.

^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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Yes	No	No answer	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 %	1 %
5	94	(b)	7	93	0	7	93	0	6	94	0 %	5	94	(b)
8	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	93	1	5	94	1
6	94	(b)	6	94	0	5	95	0	5	95	(b)	4	96	(b)
8	91	(b)	9	91	0	10	90	0	11	88	1	11	87	2
6	93	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	4	96	1
7	93	0 %	7	93	0	4	96	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	(b)
5	94	1	8	92	0	11	89	0	6	92	1	5	95	0
4	96	(b)	6	94	0	6	94	0	6	94	(b)	4	96	0
9	91	0	9	91	0	6	94	0	3	96	1	7	92	1
8	92	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	0	7	93	0	5	94	1
0	100	0	6	94	0	7	93	0	11	89	0	4	96	0
5	95	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0	5	95	0	4	96	(b)
6	94	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	10	90	0	7	93	0
10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	16	81	2
8	92	0	8	92	0	19	81	0	0	97	3	6	94	0
15	85	0	7	93	0	3	97	0	6	94	0	6	94	0
12	85	2	14	86	0	12	88	0	24	76	0	24	76	0
12	88	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	9	91	0	0	100	0
10	90	0	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	7	93	0
6	94	(b)	10	90	0	5	95	0	7	92	(b)	7	92	1
5	95	(b)	4	96	0	6	94	0	4	96	0	2	97	(b)
4	95	1	5	95	0	5	95	0	4	95	(b)	4	95	1
4	96	0	7	93	0	4	96	0	3	96	(b)	4	96	(b)
8	91	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	0	6	93	(b)	6	94	1
9	91	0	8	92	0	9	91	0	11	89	0	8	91	(b)
8	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	93	(b)	5	94	(b)
3	96	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	6	94	0	5	94	1
5	95	0	0	100	0	12	88	0	0	100	0	5	95	0
6	94	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	5	95	0	9	91	0
6	94	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)
7	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	5	94	1
6	93	(b)	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	1	6	94	(b)

Table 3.47

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households and per 1,000 vehicles owned) of motor vehicle theft

By race and age of head of household, and form of tenure, United States, 1991

	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	96,839,300	2,112,330	21.8	172,258,570	2,165,980	12.6
White	82,952,520	1,608,450	19.4	154,584,020	1,655,770	10.7
Black	11,283,680	416,050	36.9	13,509,060	418,620	31.0
Other	2,603,100	87,820	33.7	4,165,490	91,580	22.0
Age of head of household						
12 to 19 years	833,060	37,910	45.5	997,890	37,910	38.0
20 to 34 years	25,916,390	683,540	26.4	43,702,220	695,630	15.9
35 to 49 years	30,234,390	779,230	25.8	61,895,690	798,700	12.9
50 to 64 years	19,226,400	446,460	23.2	39,518,050	455,750	11.5
65 years and older	20,629,030	165,170	8.0	26,144,700	177,970	6.8
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	61,975,060	1,099,780	17.7	128,229,070	1,135,080	8.9
Rented	34,864,230	1,013,550	29.1	44,029,500	1,030,900	23.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 45, Table 24.

Table 3.48

Number and rate (per 1,000 households) of motor vehicle theft

By race of head of household and locality of residence, United States, 1973-90

	Race of head of household						Locality of residence					
	White		Black		Other ^a		Urban		Suburban		Nonmetropolitan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	1,145,000	18.3	175,500	24.5	23,400	32.4	633,000	27.7	526,200	20.4	184,600	8.5
1974	1,155,300	18.1	195,100	26.0	8,000	10.2	604,500	26.2	561,600	24.4	192,400	8.6
1975	1,204,000	18.6	210,600	26.9	18,400	22.6	642,800	27.7	557,200	23.9	233,100	10.1
1976	1,050,400	15.9	171,700	21.5	12,600	14.2	547,800	23.5	528,500	18.9	158,400	6.7
1977	1,105,000	16.4	174,300	21.1	17,400	19.3	571,500	24.3	526,100	18.3	197,700	8.2
1978	1,156,000	16.9	181,500	21.5	27,600	28.0	563,100	23.6	580,400	19.7	221,600	9.0
1979	1,183,100	17.0	188,800	21.9	21,000	18.6	638,500	26.5	515,000	17.0	239,300	9.6
1980	1,130,900	15.6	223,500	25.1	26,400	20.1	601,700	24.2	574,700	18.1	204,400	7.8
1981	1,200,600	16.3	219,100	24.0	19,300	13.1	649,900	26.0	567,400	17.6	221,700	8.3
1982	1,109,100	14.9	232,700	25.1	35,000	22.8	690,600	27.4	485,100	14.8	201,100	7.4
1983	1,002,400	13.3	238,550	25.2	22,670	14.2	572,000	22.5	507,900	15.3	183,660	6.6
1984	1,064,550	13.9	248,840	25.7	26,920	15.0	578,870	22.4	544,840	15.8	216,600	7.8
1985	1,018,380	13.1	219,730	22.3	32,060	17.0	591,890	20.8	496,820	13.8	181,460	7.3
1986	1,089,770	13.9	237,850	23.7	28,240	14.9	633,340	21.8	553,900	15.1	168,610	6.9
1987	1,205,670	15.2	220,690	21.5	46,470	23.3	668,760	22.8	648,110	17.2	155,970	6.3
1988	1,193,850	14.8	375,810	36.0	64,410	29.5	793,450	27.0	703,080	18.1	137,530	5.5
1989	1,419,940	17.4	334,050	30.8	66,120	28.9	916,120	30.7	680,500	17.2	223,490	8.8
1990	1,509,360	18.3	397,640	36.4	60,540	24.3	993,760	32.5	777,380	19.5	196,390	7.7

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-90 Trends*, NCJ-139564 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 118, 122. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes mainly Asians and American Indians.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.49

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization and perceived age of offender, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								
		Total	Under 12	12 to 20				21 to 29	30 and older	Not known and not available
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20			
Crimes of violence	4,419,410	100 %	0.7 %	31.8 %	7.6 %	10.2 %	14.0 %	30.9 %	31.5 %	5.1 %
Completed	1,546,150	100	0.5 ^b	32.9	7.1	9.8	16.0	31.5	28.9	6.2
Attempted	2,873,260	100	0.8 ^b	31.3	7.9	10.5	12.9	30.6	32.8	4.4
Rape	154,570	100	0.0 ^b	12.4 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.2 ^b	10.1 ^b	26.2	57.4	3.9 ^b
Robbery	576,160	100	0.7 ^b	29.1	7.2	4.9	16.9	37.3	22.7	10.1
Completed	369,800	100	0.0 ^b	28.9	7.6	4.7 ^b	16.5	35.9	24.4	10.7
With injury	100,330	100	0.0 ^b	31.7	1.8 ^b	5.8 ^b	24.1 ^b	40.8	16.1 ^b	11.4 ^b
Without injury	269,460	100	0.0 ^b	27.9	9.8	4.3 ^b	13.7	34.1	27.5	10.5
Attempted	206,360	100	2.1 ^b	29.4	6.5 ^b	5.2 ^b	17.7	39.8	19.7	9.0 ^b
With injury	42,570	100	0.0 ^b	24.6 ^b	3.6 ^b	7.8 ^b	13.1 ^b	40.8 ^b	29.9 ^b	4.8 ^b
Without injury	163,780	100	2.6 ^b	30.6	7.2 ^b	4.6 ^b	18.8	39.5	17.0	10.2 ^b
Assault	3,688,670	100	0.8 ^b	33.1	7.9	11.4	13.7	30.1	31.7	4.3
Aggravated	1,057,590	100	1.0 ^b	31.5	6.5	11.6	13.4	31.6	30.6	5.3
Simple	2,631,080	100	0.7 ^b	33.7	8.5	11.3	13.8	29.5	32.2	3.9

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 59, Table 44.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.50

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offender, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived sex of lone offender			
		Total	Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,419,410	100 %	85.0 %	14.3 %	0.7 %
Completed	1,546,150	100	83.9	15.1	1.1 ^b
Attempted	2,873,260	100	85.5	13.9	0.6 ^b
Rape	154,570	100	95.4	4.6 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	576,160	100	91.6	6.2	2.2 ^b
Completed	369,800	100	91.2	6.4 ^b	2.4 ^b
With injury	100,330	100	83.6	14.4 ^b	1.9 ^b
Without injury	269,460	100	94.1	3.4 ^b	2.5 ^b
Attempted	206,360	100	92.4	5.7 ^b	1.9 ^b
With injury	42,570	100	100.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	163,780	100	90.4	7.2 ^b	2.4 ^b
Assault	3,688,670	100	83.5	16.0	0.5 ^b
Aggravated	1,057,590	100	86.8	12.4	0.8 ^b
Simple	2,631,080	100	82.2	17.4	0.4 ^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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 59, Table 43.

Table 3.51

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization and perceived race of offender, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	4,419,410	100 %	63.7 %	27.9 %	7.0 %	1.4 %
Completed	1,546,150	100	59.6	33.3	5.4	1.7
Attempted	2,873,260	100	65.9	25.0	7.9	1.2
Rape	154,570	100	76.8	21.8	0.0 ^b	1.3 ^b
Robbery	576,160	100	29.5	57.8	9.2	3.5 ^b
Completed	369,800	100	28.9	61.2	5.5 ^b	4.4 ^b
With injury	100,330	100	33.2	52.5	9.1 ^b	5.3 ^b
Without injury	269,460	100	27.3	64.4	4.2 ^b	4.1 ^b
Attempted	206,360	100	30.7	51.7	15.7	1.9 ^b
With injury	42,570	100	30.8 ^b	42.1 ^b	27.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	163,780	100	30.6	54.2	12.7 ^b	2.4 ^b
Assault	3,688,670	100	68.4	23.5	7.0	1.1
Aggravated	1,057,590	100	64.1	26.0	8.9	1.1 ^b
Simple	2,631,080	100	70.2	22.5	6.3	1.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 60, Table 45.

Table 3.52

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived race of offender, United States, 1991^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	3,634,310	100 %	74.5 %	17.1 %	7.1 %	1.3 %
Black	672,120	100	8.3	85.2	5.9	0.6 ^b
Completed						
White	1,200,190	100	73.8	18.7	5.5	2.0 ^b
Black	308,490	100	2.6 ^b	92.3	4.4 ^b	0.7 ^b
Attempted						
White	2,434,110	100	74.9	16.3	7.8	1.0 ^b
Black	363,620	100	13.1	79.2	7.1 ^b	0.6 ^b
Rape						
White	141,050	100	84.2	14.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.5 ^b
Black	13,510 ^b	100	0.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery						
White	378,430	100	39.5	44.4	11.3	4.8 ^b
Black	173,180	100	4.0 ^b	89.1	5.7 ^b	1.2 ^b
Completed						
White	229,560	100	40.5	47.6	5.7 ^b	6.2 ^b
Black	122,080	100	0.0 ^b	92.3	6.0 ^b	1.6 ^b
With injury						
White	66,160	100	50.3	39.0 ^b	2.7 ^b	8.0 ^b
Black	34,160	100	0.0 ^b	78.5	21.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury						
White	163,400	100	36.5	51.1	6.9 ^b	5.5 ^b
Black	87,910	100	0.0 ^b	97.7	0.0 ^b	2.3 ^b
Attempted						
White	148,860	100	37.8	39.5	20.0	2.7 ^b
Black	51,090	100	13.6 ^b	81.4	5.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury						
White	35,290	100	37.2 ^b	30.1 ^b	32.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
Black	7,280 ^b	100	0.0 ^b	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury						
White	113,570	100	38.0	42.4	16.1 ^b	3.5 ^b
Black	43,810	100	15.9 ^b	78.3	5.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault						
White	3,114,820	100	78.4	13.9	6.9	0.9
Black	485,420	100	10.1	83.4	6.1	0.5 ^b
Aggravated						
White	848,270	100	76.2	13.6	9.5	0.7 ^b
Black	168,030	100	10.8 ^b	82.2	5.7 ^b	1.4 ^b
Simple						
White	2,266,540	100	79.2	13.9	5.9	1.0 ^b
Black	317,380	100	9.7	84.0	6.3 ^b	0.0 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 61.

Table 3.53

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1991^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	2,198,390	100 %	18.5 %	7.7 %	3.3 %	0.6 % ^c	2.1 %	2.1 %	2.8 %	43.8 %	37.7 %	
Completed	837,630	100	25.1	11.8	3.7	0.8 ^c	1.3 ^c	4.4	3.2	45.1	29.8	
Attempted	1,360,760	100	14.5	5.2	3.0	0.5 ^c	2.6	0.6 ^c	2.6	43.0	42.5	
Rape	79,860	100	16.5 ^c	16.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	54.7	28.8 ^c	
Robbery	145,260	100	12.0 ^c	6.5 ^c	1.4 ^c	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.2 ^c	1.5 ^c	53.7	34.4	
Completed	100,950	100	9.1 ^c	5.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	56.6	34.3	
Attempted	44,300	100	18.4 ^c	8.8 ^c	4.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.0 ^c	47.0 ^c	34.5 ^c	
Assault	1,973,270	100	19.1	7.4	3.5	0.6 ^c	2.4	2.2	3.0	42.6	38.3	
Aggravated	479,160	100	19.6	8.1	2.0 ^c	0.5 ^c	2.6 ^c	3.3 ^c	3.2 ^c	45.2	35.2	
Simple	1,494,100	100	18.9	7.2	4.0	0.6 ^c	2.3	1.8	3.0	41.8	39.3	

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 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 63, Table 49.

Table 3.54

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization and perceived ages of offenders, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)					Mixed ages	Not known and not available
			All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older			
Crimes of violence	1,879,010	100 %	0.2 % ^b	43.2 %	10.5 %	5.3 %	31.5 %	9.3 %	
Completed	859,540	100	0.0 ^b	40.5	12.0	6.5	32.6	8.4	
Attempted	1,019,460	100	0.4 ^b	45.4	9.3	4.2	30.6	10.1	
Rape	14,400 ^b	100	0.0 ^b	12.9 ^b	26.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	34.9 ^b	25.5 ^b	
Robbery	555,910	100	0.0 ^b	34.2	15.5	6.8	29.9	13.6	
Completed	370,800	100	0.0 ^b	27.4	17.4	8.0	34.2	13.1	
With injury	152,260	100	0.0 ^b	26.7	16.4 ^b	3.0 ^b	45.6	8.2 ^b	
Without injury	218,530	100	0.0 ^b	27.8	18.1	11.4 ^b	26.2	16.5	
Attempted	185,100	100	0.0 ^b	47.9	11.8 ^b	4.4 ^b	21.3	14.6	
With injury	82,910	100	0.0 ^b	50.6	7.8 ^b	2.4 ^b	27.6 ^b	11.6 ^b	
Without injury	102,190	100	0.0 ^b	45.6	15.1 ^b	6.1 ^b	16.2 ^b	17.0 ^b	
Assault	1,308,700	100	0.3 ^b	47.3	8.2	4.7	32.2	7.3	
Aggravated	508,360	100	0.7 ^b	42.3	9.9	4.7 ^b	30.7	11.8	
Simple	800,330	100	0.0 ^b	50.6	7.1	4.6	33.2	4.5	

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 64, Table 51.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.55

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offenders, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived sex of multiple offenders			
			All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,879,010	100 %	82.9 %	4.9 %	10.1 %	2.1 %
Completed	859,540	100	86.2	4.2	8.0	1.7 ^b
Attempted	1,019,460	100	80.1	5.5	12.0	2.4 ^b
Rape	14,400 ^b	100	74.4 ^b	13.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	12.4 ^b
Robbery	555,910	100	88.4	4.8	4.6 ^b	2.1 ^b
Completed	370,800	100	92.8	1.1 ^b	4.0 ^b	2.2 ^b
With injury	152,260	100	91.1	0.0 ^b	7.4 ^b	1.5 ^b
Without injury	218,530	100	93.9	1.8 ^b	1.7 ^b	2.6 ^b
Attempted	185,100	100	79.8	12.4 ^b	5.8 ^b	2.1 ^b
With injury	82,910	100	69.0	23.3 ^b	3.1 ^b	4.6 ^b
Without injury	102,190	100	88.6	3.4 ^b	8.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	1,308,700	100	80.6	4.8	12.6	1.9 ^b
Aggravated	508,360	100	84.6	1.5 ^b	10.5	3.4 ^b
Simple	800,330	100	78.1	7.0	13.9	1.0 ^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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 63, Table 50.

Table 3.56

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived races of multiple offenders				Not known and not available
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	1,879,010	100 %	34.8 %	37.5 %	7.9 %	16.0 %	3.9 %
Completed	859,540	100	30.7	41.2	7.2	17.3	3.5
Attempted	1,019,460	100	38.2	34.4	8.5	14.9	4.1
Rape	14,400 ^b	100	47.8 ^b	39.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	12.4 ^b
Robbery	555,910	100	16.1	56.3	5.9	16.2	5.4
Completed	370,800	100	13.1	59.4	6.9 ^b	15.3	5.4 ^b
With injury	152,260	100	11.4 ^b	55.4	2.5 ^b	20.2	10.5 ^b
Without injury	218,530	100	14.3	62.2	9.9 ^b	11.8 ^b	1.8 ^b
Attempted	185,100	100	22.1	50.2	4.1 ^b	18.1	5.5 ^b
With injury	82,910	100	22.5 ^b	61.3	0.0 ^b	9.3 ^b	7.0 ^b
Without injury	102,190	100	21.8 ^b	41.3	7.4 ^b	25.2 ^b	4.3 ^b
Assault	1,308,700	100	42.5	29.5	8.8	16.1	3.1
Aggravated	508,360	100	40.8	27.2	9.5	18.0	4.5 ^b
Simple	800,330	100	43.7	30.9	8.3	14.9	2.2 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 64, Table 52.

Table 3.57

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived races of multiple offenders				
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence^b							
White	1,435,100	100 %	42.3 %	26.9 %	8.2 %	18.8 %	3.7 %
Black	374,130	100	7.7	80.2	0.0 ^c	7.0	5.1 ^c
Robbery							
White	382,430	100	21.1 ^c	45.1	8.0	20.6	5.3 ^c
Black	151,590	100	5.7 ^c	83.5	0.0 ^c	4.2 ^c	6.6 ^c
Assault							
White	1,040,150	100	50.2 ^c	20.0	8.5	18.4	3.0
Black	222,540	100	9.1 ^c	77.9	0.0 ^c	8.9 ^c	4.1 ^c

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 65, Table 54.

Table 3.58

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1991^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offenders' relationship to victim							
			Total related	Spouses, ex-spouses	Parents	Own children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives	Some or all well known, not related ^b	Some or all casual acquaintances
Crimes of violence	397,980	100 %	3.9 % ^c	1.5 % ^c	0.0 % ^c	0.0 % ^c	0.0 % ^c	2.4 % ^c	34.9 %	61.3 %
Completed	180,410	100	3.1 ^c	1.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.1 ^c	27.9	69.0
Attempted	217,570	100	4.4 ^c	1.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.6 ^c	40.6	54.9
Rape	3,140 ^c	100	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	39,090	100	5.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.0 ^c	43.5 ^c	51.5 ^c
Completed	21,440 ^c	100	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	25.4 ^c	74.6 ^c
Attempted	17,640 ^c	100	11.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.1 ^c	65.5 ^c	23.4 ^c
Assault	355,750	100	3.8 ^c	1.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.1 ^c	34.2	62.0
Aggravated	98,910	100	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	27.7	72.3
Simple	256,840	100	5.2 ^c	2.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.9 ^c	36.7	58.1

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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 66.

Table 3.59

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by armed offenders in personal incidents

By type of incident, victim-offender relationship, and type of weapon, United States, 1991^a

Type of incident and victim-offender relationship	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	2,025,800	100 %	36.6 %	28.7 %	7.6 %	0.3 % ^c	22.7 %	3.9 %	10.9 %	13.5 %	4.3 %	
Completed	910,130	100	36.5	31.5	5.1	0.0 ^c	21.5	3.6	21.9	14.4	2.1 ^c	
Attempted	1,115,660	100	36.6	26.5	9.6	0.6 ^c	23.7	4.2	16.6	12.8	6.1	
Rape	40,990	100	35.9 ^c	35.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	35.0 ^c	5.4 ^c	11.9 ^c	11.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Robbery	626,450	100	45.7	39.9	5.8	0.0 ^c	25.9	3.6 ^c	15.7	7.9	1.2 ^c	
Completed	424,720	100	54.6	47.6	7.0	0.0 ^c	25.1	2.4 ^c	12.8	5.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	
With injury	119,110	100	33.6	28.0	5.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	22.4	2.2 ^c	34.2	7.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Without injury	305,600	100	62.9	55.3	7.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	26.1	2.5 ^c	4.5 ^c	4.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Attempted	201,720	100	26.9	23.7	3.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	27.8	6.3 ^c	21.8	13.7	3.6 ^c	
With injury	62,520	100	17.6 ^c	17.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.3 ^c	10.0 ^c	39.5 ^c	19.4 ^c	3.2 ^c	
Without injury	139,200	100	31.1	26.5	4.6	0.0 ^c	35.6	4.6 ^c	13.9 ^c	11.1 ^c	3.8 ^c	
Aggravated assault	1,358,360	100	32.4	23.3	8.6	0.5 ^c	20.9	4.0	20.6	16.1	5.9	
Completed with injury	457,170	100	19.2	15.6	3.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.3	4.5 ^c	30.9	22.8	4.2 ^c	
Attempted with weapon	901,180	100	39.1	27.2	11.2	0.7 ^c	22.2	3.8	15.4	12.8	6.8	
Involving strangers												
Crimes of violence	1,474,890	100	40.8	32.4	7.9	0.4 ^c	20.6	3.6	19.4	12.7	3.0	
Rape	34,030	100	43.2 ^c	43.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	37.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.6 ^c	14.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Robbery	551,690	100	46.9	40.7	6.2	0.0 ^c	24.9	3.8 ^c	15.4	7.7	1.3 ^c	
Aggravated assault	889,160	100	36.9	26.9	9.3	0.7 ^c	17.3	3.6	22.4	15.7	4.2	
Involving nonstrangers												
Crimes of violence	550,910	100	25.4	18.8	6.6	0.0 ^c	28.5	4.9	17.8	15.7	7.8	
Rape	6,950	100	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	25.1 ^c	32.0 ^c	42.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Robbery	74,760	100	36.9	34.4 ^c	2.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	33.4 ^c	2.6 ^c	18.2 ^c	8.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	
Aggravated assault	469,200	100	23.9	16.6	7.3	0.0 ^c	27.6	4.8 ^c	17.3	17.0	9.1	

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.9. 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.

^bSome respondents may have reported more than one weapon present.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 83, Table 72.

Table 3.60

Students reporting victimization at school

By selected student and school characteristics, United States, 1989

	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting victimization at school			Total number of students	Percent of students reporting victimization at school			
		Total	Violent ^a	Property ^b		Total	Violent ^a	Property ^b	
Student characteristics									
Sex									
Male	11,166,316	9%	2%	7%					
Female	10,387,776	9	2	8					
Race									
White	17,306,626	9	2	7					
Black	3,449,488	8	2	7					
Other	797,978	10	2	8					
Hispanic origin									
Yes	2,026,968	7	3	5					
No	19,452,697	9	2	8					
Not ascertained	74,428	3 ^c	(d)	3 ^c					
Age									
12 years	3,220,891	9	2	7					
13 years	3,318,714	10	2	8					
14 years	3,264,574	11	2	9					
15 years	3,214,109	9	3	7					
16 years	3,275,002	9	2	7					
17 years	3,273,628	8	1	7					
18 years	1,755,825	5	1 ^c	4					
19 years	231,348	2 ^c	(d)	2 ^c					
Number of times family moved in last 5 years									
None	18,905,538	8	2	7					
Once	845,345	9	2 ^c	7					
Twice	610,312	13	3 ^c	11					
3 or more	1,141,555	15	6	9					
Not ascertained	51,343	5 ^c	5 ^c	(d)					
Family income									
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	8%	2%	6%					
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7,310,086	4	1 ^c	3					
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,823,150	9	3	7					
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,772,445	8	1	8					
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,845,313	8	2	7					
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5,798,448	10	2	8					
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	11	2	9					
Not ascertained	1,983,849	7	3	5					
Place of residence									
Central city	5,810,321	10	2	8					
Suburbs	10,089,207	9	2	7					
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	8	1	7					
School characteristics									
Type of school									
Public	19,264,643	9	2	8					
Private	1,873,077	7	1 ^c	6					
Not ascertained	416,372	6	3 ^c	4 ^c					
Grade in school									
6th	1,817,511	10	3	8					
7th	3,170,126	9	2	8					
8th	3,258,506	9	2	8					
9th	3,390,701	11	3	9					
10th	3,082,441	9	2	7					
11th	3,223,624	8	2	7					
12th	3,171,819	6	1	5					
Other	439,364	5	3 ^c	3 ^c					

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. These data are national estimates derived from the School Crime Supplement (SCS) conducted as part of the 1989 NCVS. The findings are based on a nationally-representative sample of 10,449 youth who were interviewed from January to June 1989. Eligible respondents for the SCS were household members between the ages of 12 and 19, who had attended school any time during the 6 months preceding the interview, and were enrolled in a school that would advance them toward the receipt of a high school diploma. The SCS focused on personal crimes of violence and theft that were committed inside a school building or on school property only. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling

variation. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

- ^aIncludes the crimes of rape, robbery, simple, and aggravated assault.
^bIncludes personal larceny, with and without contact, and motor vehicle theft.
^cEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.
^dLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 1; p. 2, Table 2.

Table 3.61

Students reporting availability of drugs or alcohol at school

By type of drug, United States, 1989^a

Type of drugs or alcohol at school	Percent of students reporting that obtaining a drug or alcohol at school was					Drug not known
	Total	Easy	Hard	Impossible	Not known	
Alcohol	100 %	31 %	31 %	16 %	22 %	1 %
Marijuana	100	30	27	16	25	1
Cocaine	100	11	33	25	31	1
Crack	100	9	29	28	32	2
Uppers/downers	100	20	26	17	31	5
Other drugs ^b	100	14	27	19	37	3

Note: See Note, table 3.60. The total number of students represented was 21,554,092. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^b Includes other illegal drugs such as heroin, LSD, PCP, and unspecified drugs that may be available at school.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 3.62

Students reporting gangs present at school

By student characteristics, United States, 1989

	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting gangs
Sex		
Male	11,166,316	16 %
Female	10,387,776	15
Race		
White	17,306,626	14
Black	3,449,488	20
Other	797,978	25
Hispanic origin		
Yes	2,026,968	32
No	19,452,697	14
Not ascertained	74,428	12 ^a
Age		
12 years	3,220,891	12
13 years	3,318,714	15
14 years	3,264,574	18
15 years	3,214,109	16
16 years	3,275,002	16
17 years	3,273,628	15
18 years	1,755,825	14
19 years	231,348	17
Family income		
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	17
\$7,500 to \$9,999	791,086	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,823,150	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,772,445	18
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,845,313	16
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5,798,448	13
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	11
Not ascertained	1,983,849	16
Place of residence		
Central city	5,816,321	25
Suburbs	10,089,207	14
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	8

Note: See Note, table 3.60. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^a Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 8, Table 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63

Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack

By selected student and school characteristics, United States, 1989

	Total number of students	Percent of students			Total number of students	Percent of students		
		Avoiding places at school	Ever fearing an attack			Avoiding places at school	Ever fearing an attack	
			At school	Going to and from school			At school	Going to and from school
Student characteristics								
Sex								
Male	11,166,316	6 %	22 %	14 %				
Female	10,387,776	6	21	16				
Race								
White	17,306,626	6	22	13				
Black	3,449,488	7	22	21				
Other	797,978	6	22	18				
Hispanic origin								
Yes	2,026,968	8	26	22				
No	19,452,697	6	21	14				
Not ascertained	74,428	14 ^a	23 ^a	19 ^a				
Age								
12 years	3,220,891	8	27	18				
13 years	3,318,714	7	27	17				
14 years	3,264,574	7	24	15				
15 years	3,214,109	6	21	13				
16 years	3,275,002	5	20	14				
17 years	3,273,628	4	17	12				
18 years	1,755,825	4	13	10				
19 years	231,348	8 ^a	20	15				
Number of times family moved in last 5 years								
None	18,905,538	6	21	15				
Once	845,345	5	18	11				
Twice	610,312	8	27	16				
3 or more	1,141,555	6	26	16				
Not ascertained	51,343	7	24 ^a	14 ^a				
Family income								
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	8 %	24 %	18 %				
\$7,500 to \$9,999	791,086	9	25	18				
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,823,150	8	25	19				
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,772,445	6	23	15				
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,845,313	6	21	15				
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5,798,448	5	21	13				
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	4	19	11				
Not ascertained	1,983,849	5	18	16				
Place of residence								
Central city	5,816,321	8	24	19				
Suburbs	10,089,207	5	20	12				
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	6	22	13				
School characteristics								
Type of school								
Public	19,264,643	6	22	15				
Private	1,873,077	3	13	14				
Not ascertained	416,372	7	30	16				
Grade in school								
6th	1,817,511	8	25	18				
7th	3,170,126	9	29	18				
8th	3,258,506	6	25	17				
9th	3,390,701	7	22	13				
10th	3,082,441	5	22	14				
11th	3,223,624	4	16	13				
12th	3,171,819	4	15	11				
Other	439,364	7	21	15				

Note: See Note, table 3.60. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 10; p. 11, Table 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.64

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1980-92

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	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=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	56.1 %	56.3 %	54.8 %	52.4 %	56.0 %	55.6 %	52.7 %	52.2 %	52.5 %	56.3 %	54.6 %	55.4 %	55.4 %
Once	24.4	24.9	27.4	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0
Twice	11.9	11.5	11.2	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6
3 or 4 times	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0
5 or more times	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	84.7	83.3	83.8	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5
Once	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3
Twice	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6
3 or 4 times	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	64.7	65.8	66.4	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4
Once	20.9	21.2	21.1	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.8
Twice	9.6	8.7	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4
3 or 4 times	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4
5 or more times	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.4	95.1	95.2	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3
Once	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0
Twice	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	83.4	82.1	83.7	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7
Once	10.6	12.1	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9
Twice	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4
5 or more times	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	84.8	85.7	84.9	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0
Once	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3
Twice	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	72.3	72.4	71.7	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3
Once	12.7	13.0	14.5	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7
Twice	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2
3 or 4 times	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3
5 or more times	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1992 by Monitoring the Future Project at 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 through 1979 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 1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107 (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; *1988*, pp. 106, 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 3.65

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1980-92

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	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)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	49.6 %	62.6 %	50.4 %	62.0 %	50.8 %	59.1 %	47.9 %	56.8 %	51.7 %	61.0 %	50.7 %	60.7 %
Once	26.7	21.7	26.8	23.3	28.3	26.3	27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3
Twice	13.5	10.5	13.3	9.5	13.4	9.0	14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7
3 or 4 times	6.5	4.1	6.4	3.9	4.8	4.1	8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8
5 or more times	3.5	1.3	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	80.6	89.2	80.3	87.1	80.5	87.5	79.8	88.0	79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3
Once	15.2	8.9	14.0	10.3	14.8	10.4	14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8
Twice	2.9	1.5	4.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	57.3	72.3	57.9	73.5	59.3	73.5	58.1	76.1	62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3
Once	23.4	18.4	26.6	16.0	25.0	17.0	24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7
Twice	12.7	6.5	10.5	6.9	9.8	5.8	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5
3 or 4 times	4.7	1.6	3.0	2.7	4.2	2.7	4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5
5 or more times	1.9	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.9	98.3	92.8	97.6	93.0	97.8	92.2	97.8	92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3
Once	5.5	1.3	5.5	1.8	5.1	1.6	4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0
Twice	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	76.8	90.5	74.8	89.9	78.5	89.1	77.1	89.4	77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2
Once	14.1	6.6	16.5	7.2	13.4	7.3	14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2
Twice	4.7	1.8	4.8	1.8	4.9	1.8	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7
3 or 4 times	2.3	0.9	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5
5 or more times	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	83.0	86.6	84.4	87.1	82.7	87.4	82.5	85.3	81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9
Once	10.1	7.2	9.9	7.6	10.8	7.4	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8
Twice	4.0	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3
3 or 4 times	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5
5 or more times	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	63.4	81.2	64.8	79.7	63.9	79.4	63.4	78.6	65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1
Once	15.6	9.8	14.9	11.2	17.3	11.5	17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9
Twice	9.1	3.7	8.8	4.2	7.3	3.8	7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4
3 or 4 times	4.8	2.5	5.3	2.7	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6
5 or more times	7.0	2.9	6.3	2.2	6.5	2.9	7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107 (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; *1988*, pp. 106, 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.

Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
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)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)
47.7 %	57.4 %	47.0 %	57.1 %	46.5 %	58.8 %	53.2 %	59.8 %	52.8 %	57.3 %	50.4 %	60.9 %	49.9 %	60.8 %
29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5
12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3
7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2
3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2
77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7
16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2
3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1
1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4
0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6
61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8
25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4
8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8
3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3
1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7
93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4
4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3
1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3
0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0
0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3
12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6
4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3
1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0
1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7
83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3
10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5
3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2
1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5
1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6
65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6
16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9
7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5
5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5
4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.6

Table 3.66

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1980-92

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	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)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	55.8 %	58.7 %	56.2 %	55.4 %	55.1 %	53.9 %	52.2 %	51.9 %	57.6 %	47.5 %	56.8 %	52.6 %
Once	24.4	22.6	25.1	26.0	26.9	27.8	27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3
Twice	12.4	10.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	8.4	12.2	13.1	10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5
3 or 4 times	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6
5 or more times	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.1	80.8	85.1	76.6	85.7	79.3	85.3	78.1	86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5
Once	11.2	14.8	11.2	18.6	11.4	15.7	11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0
Twice	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6
5 or more times	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	65.1	65.9	65.4	68.7	66.2	68.5	66.0	71.3	69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5
Once	21.0	18.8	21.5	17.8	21.5	19.7	20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7
Twice	9.6	7.4	8.7	8.9	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3
3 or 4 times	3.1	4.9	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1
5 or more times	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	96.0	94.7	95.6	93.9	95.8	94.8	95.3	93.2	95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0
Once	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.0	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9
Twice	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	83.9	82.7	83.8	75.6	85.2	76.6	84.1	76.5	84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9
Once	10.1	11.8	10.6	16.8	9.4	16.1	10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5
Twice	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.4	2.9	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3
5 or more times	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	84.2	89.1	85.8	87.4	85.2	85.7	83.0	86.1	83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5
Once	8.9	6.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5
Twice	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8
5 or more times	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	71.5	77.6	71.0	75.8	70.7	74.2	70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5
Once	12.6	11.3	13.1	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0
Twice	6.6	6.0	7.1	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9
3 or 4 times	4.1	1.4	4.3	3.1	4.1	0.9	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5
5 or more times	5.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or African-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 1979 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 1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107 (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; *1988*, pp. 106, 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.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
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)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)
53.0 %	53.8 %	52.1 %	54.8 %	53.7 %	47.8 %	57.9 %	51.1 %	54.1 %	54.0 %	57.9 %	47.3 %	58.2 %	52.0 %
28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0
11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5
5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6
2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8
84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3
12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3
2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4
0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4
0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7
67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4
22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8
7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0
2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5
0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3
96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3
2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9
0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1
9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0
2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5
0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7
0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7
83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3
10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6
3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5
1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2
1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3
71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8
15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6
5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0
4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2
3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4

Table 3.67

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)	Class of 1992 (N=2,684)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	67.8 %	64.1 %	64.6 %	63.7 %	64.8 %	64.0 %	63.0 %	60.5 %	61.7 %	63.7 %	61.6 %	62.7 %	66.4 %
Once	21.6	24.5	24.1	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0
Twice	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0
3 or 4 times	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4
5 or more times	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	90.9	87.4	89.0	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7
Once	6.6	10.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3
Twice	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	74.9	69.5	74.3	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6
Once	17.1	20.7	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5
Twice	4.6	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1
3 or 4 times	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8
5 or more times	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.6	93.4	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9
Once	2.9	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2
Twice	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	89.1	85.2	88.1	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0
Once	6.8	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6
Twice	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7
5 or more times	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	88.9	85.4	87.9	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2
Once	6.8	8.9	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4
Twice	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1
5 or more times	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	80.7	76.3	78.9	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4
Once	11.1	12.0	12.0	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5
Twice	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8
3 or 4 times	2.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8
5 or more times	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 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 1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146 (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; *1988*, pp. 145, 146 (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 victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1980-92

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 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	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)	Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	64.1 %	71.0 %	60.8 %	67.2 %	60.4 %	69.1 %	60.7 %	66.7 %	61.4 %	68.1 %	62.8 %	65.6 %
Once	22.5	20.7	26.3	22.8	26.8	21.2	27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6
Twice	8.3	5.4	8.5	7.1	9.0	6.2	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1
3 or 4 times	3.1	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0
5 or more times	2.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	88.6	93.0	83.8	90.9	86.1	92.1	86.5	90.3	86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9
Once	7.9	5.3	12.6	7.7	10.3	6.3	9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8
Twice	2.2	1.6	2.6	0.9	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	67.4	81.8	59.6	79.1	67.9	80.9	67.2	81.7	68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9
Once	21.0	13.7	27.1	14.4	20.7	13.5	23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0
Twice	7.1	2.5	8.9	4.0	8.2	4.1	6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4
3 or 4 times	3.4	1.4	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5
5 or more times	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	92.8	97.9	90.5	96.6	93.2	97.7	92.9	97.6	93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4
Once	4.2	1.7	7.1	2.0	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5
Twice	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	83.3	94.4	79.7	90.6	83.9	92.4	82.8	91.8	82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4
Once	10.0	4.0	12.9	6.1	10.7	5.7	11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6
Twice	3.6	0.9	3.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4
5 or more times	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	85.4	91.8	81.6	89.3	84.7	91.2	83.0	89.0	84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0
Once	8.7	5.1	11.5	6.1	10.5	5.5	10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9
Twice	2.9	1.0	4.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1
5 or more times	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	72.3	88.1	67.7	84.8	71.7	85.8	68.6	82.3	68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8
Once	14.5	8.4	16.1	7.9	14.5	9.3	14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7
Twice	6.1	1.7	6.5	3.4	6.6	2.8	7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6
3 or 4 times	3.2	0.9	4.6	1.7	3.8	1.2	4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3
5 or more times	3.7	0.9	5.0	2.2	3.5	0.9	4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146 (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; *1988*, pp. 145, 146 (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 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
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)	Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)	Male (N=1,267)	Female (N=1,334)
59.9 %	65.8 %	58.0 %	63.1 %	58.8 %	64.1 %	62.4 %	64.5 %	56.6 %	66.7 %	58.7 %	67.1 %	62.5 %	70.2 %
25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6
8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7
4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8
1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6	80.6	87.1
13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3
2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8
1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)
68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8
20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6
6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5
2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8
1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4
91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2
4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0
2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3
0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3
0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3
79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8
12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9
4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7
1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4
2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2
82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0
10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6
3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6
1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2
1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5
67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8
15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1
8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8
3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9
5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4

Table 3.69

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1980-92

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 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	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)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	67.4 %	70.0 %	63.7 %	64.2 %	64.9 %	60.3 %	63.1 %	64.8 %	64.0 %	69.9 %	63.8 %	66.5 %
Once	22.3	17.1	24.9	21.6	24.4	21.7	26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6
Twice	6.4	10.0	7.5	10.9	7.0	12.2	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4
3 or 4 times	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0
5 or more times	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	92.3	83.1	88.1	84.4	90.1	84.7	89.4	81.1	89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7
Once	5.9	10.1	9.7	12.1	7.6	11.2	8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2
Twice	1.4	4.7	1.5	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8
3 or 4 times	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	74.7	78.3	69.6	70.3	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.9	75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0
Once	17.5	13.9	20.9	19.2	17.3	15.1	18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0
Twice	4.8	3.9	6.2	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3
3 or 4 times	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	5.4	1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5
5 or more times	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	96.5	89.9	94.9	86.6	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.4	96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1
Once	2.5	6.2	3.5	11.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6
Twice	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4
3 or 4 times	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	90.6	82.0	86.6	76.4	88.9	84.1	88.1	85.2	89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4
Once	6.4	7.8	8.5	15.8	7.7	11.7	8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0
Twice	1.9	5.1	2.7	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6
3 or 4 times	0.7	3.0	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1
5 or more times	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	89.7	85.2	86.2	81.0	88.2	88.3	86.6	86.8	87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8
Once	6.8	7.4	8.1	13.4	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5
Twice	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5
3 or 4 times	1.0	4.5	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3
5 or more times	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	81.0	80.1	76.4	75.1	78.7	80.5	76.1	75.5	77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8
Once	11.1	11.3	11.6	14.5	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9
Twice	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9
5 or more times	2.0	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.64 and 3.66. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Sources: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146 (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; *1988*, pp. 145, 146 (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 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)	White (N=1,840)	Black (N=383)
61.8 %	68.3 %	60.6 %	61.2 %	62.3 %	58.0 %	64.3 %	60.5 %	61.5 %	61.2 %	62.6 %	62.6 %	67.2 %	59.4 %
25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4
8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9
3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0
1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3
86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4
10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4
1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6
1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4
(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7
18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2
4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8
1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3
0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0
95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8
2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5
1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5
0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2
87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6
7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8
2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1
0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	2.9
1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.6
85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2
8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4
2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3
1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0
1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2
74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5
13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4
5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6
2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6
3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9

Table 3.70

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1980-92

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	13.8 %	13.7 %	12.5 %	11.3 %	12.5 %	11.1 %	11.1 %	8.8 %	9.7 %	9.6 %	9.3 %	10.0 %	9.3 %
Once	10.5	10.0	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7
Twice	11.5	11.8	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7
3 or 4 times	23.6	22.7	24.6	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7
5 or more times	40.6	41.8	40.7	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	96.8	97.0	97.3	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7
Once	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9
Twice	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
5 or more times	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	84.2	84.6	82.7	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1
Once	9.3	9.5	11.2	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5
Twice	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0
3 or 4 times	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
5 or more times	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	82.4	83.2	81.9	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7
Once	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5
Twice	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4
3 or 4 times	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2
5 or more times	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?													
Not at all	88.3	90.4	88.6	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2
Once	7.6	6.0	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3
Twice	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6
5 or more times	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	97.1	97.5	97.7	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7
Once	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2
Twice	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	66.9	69.0	68.7	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4
Once	14.6	14.6	13.9	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2
Twice	7.4	6.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5
3 or 4 times	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6
5 or more times	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	93.4	92.9	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5
Once	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5
Twice	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5
5 or more times	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.70

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1980-92--Continued

Delinquent activity	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)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)	Class of 1992 (N=2,690)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	69.2 %	71.4 %	71.2 %	73.9 %	73.2 %	73.5 %	72.1 %	70.3 %	69.6 %	70.8 %	68.1 %	68.9 %	69.6 %
Once	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6
Twice	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7
3 or 4 times	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
5 or more times	6.4	5.1	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.5	5.9
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	95.2	96.1	95.9	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0
Once	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1
Twice	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7
5 or more times	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	92.9	94.7	94.3	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9
Once	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2
Twice	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0
5 or more times	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	74.9	77.1	75.5	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0
Once	12.1	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1
Twice	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9
3 or 4 times	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9
5 or more times	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.5	98.3	98.8	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2
Once	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6
Twice	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
5 or more times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	86.8	86.7	87.6	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3
Once	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9
Twice	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	93.0	93.5	94.2	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0
Once	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7
Twice	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0
5 or more times	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?													
Not at all	77.6	78.2	78.2	78.7	79.5	77.7	78.6	75.9	77.5	76.6	75.8	77.4	77.8
Once	13.4	12.9	13.7	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.2	15.3	12.8	13.7	13.2	12.4	11.9
Twice	4.5	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.5	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.2
3 or 4 times	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.0
5 or more times	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 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 1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105 (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; *1988*, pp. 103-105 (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 involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1980-92

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you..."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	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)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	14.3 %	12.4 %	16.6 %	10.4 %	14.5 %	10.2 %	13.3 %	8.8 %	14.9 %	9.7 %	14.0 %	8.2 %
Once	11.9	8.9	10.3	9.2	11.3	7.7	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4
Twice	12.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	14.4	11.2	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9
3 or 4 times	24.5	23.1	23.0	22.1	24.9	23.8	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5
5 or more times	37.2	44.7	37.1	47.5	34.9	47.1	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	94.5	99.0	95.1	99.0	95.6	99.1	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0
Once	3.4	0.6	3.3	0.6	2.8	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8
Twice	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1
5 or more times	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	78.9	89.5	79.1	90.1	79.2	87.0	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3
Once	11.0	7.6	12.6	6.5	13.0	8.9	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6
Twice	6.1	1.8	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.2	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8
3 or 4 times	2.4	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2
5 or more times	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	75.8	89.4	77.9	88.7	77.6	86.5	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1
Once	13.4	7.4	11.6	7.3	12.0	8.2	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5
Twice	5.4	1.8	4.8	2.5	4.9	3.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0
3 or 4 times	3.0	0.9	3.3	1.1	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0
5 or more times	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	79.4	97.2	83.6	97.4	82.1	95.8	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3
Once	13.3	2.1	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.4	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7
Twice	4.1	0.6	3.9	0.5	3.9	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7	(a)	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3
5 or more times	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	94.8	99.1	96.2	99.1	96.8	98.7	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7
Once	2.8	0.8	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2
Twice	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0
5 or more times	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	57.5	75.6	60.2	77.7	60.4	77.0	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5
Once	17.8	11.8	17.0	11.7	15.7	12.1	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4
Twice	9.4	5.3	7.3	4.8	9.2	4.5	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5
3 or 4 times	6.7	4.3	7.1	3.5	6.7	4.1	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8
5 or more times	8.5	2.9	8.3	2.2	8.1	2.3	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	88.3	98.3	88.8	97.2	89.3	97.2	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9
Once	6.3	1.2	6.0	1.7	5.4	1.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1
Twice	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2
5 or more times	2.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
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)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)
13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%
10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4
12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7
24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0
39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3
95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9
2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8
1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1
0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)
0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2
79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8
12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2
4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5
2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9
1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6
76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3
12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3
6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8
3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9
1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8
81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0
11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8
4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6
1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4
1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2
95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6
2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9
0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2
0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2
0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2
62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3
18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9
7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.8	5.5
5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6
6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7
90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9
4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7
1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9
1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5
1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9

Table 3.71

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1980-92--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	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)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,308)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	61.8 %	76.6 %	64.6 %	78.7 %	65.2 %	77.2 %	68.4 %	79.5 %	69.3 %	78.6 %	68.2 %	79.2 %
Once	14.6	11.1	14.7	10.5	13.4	11.5	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5
Twice	7.6	4.9	7.0	5.1	7.1	4.5	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3
3 or 4 times	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.7	6.2	3.1	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2
5 or more times	8.8	3.8	8.3	2.1	8.1	3.7	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	92.7	97.9	94.5	97.8	94.6	97.2	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6
Once	3.4	1.1	3.1	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3
Twice	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2
5 or more times	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	87.3	98.6	90.3	99.0	90.6	98.2	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7
Once	6.9	0.7	5.2	0.8	5.5	1.3	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5
Twice	2.8	0.6	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4
3 or 4 times	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2
5 or more times	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	66.5	83.1	69.7	84.6	69.4	81.9	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0
Once	14.8	9.7	13.4	9.5	14.2	10.9	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2
Twice	7.4	3.6	8.8	3.6	8.7	4.3	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8
3 or 4 times	6.8	2.4	4.2	1.2	4.2	1.5	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4
5 or more times	4.5	1.2	3.9	1.1	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	97.3	99.7	96.9	99.7	98.3	99.3	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4
Once	2.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5
Twice	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	81.1	92.4	79.7	93.6	82.3	93.0	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5
Once	9.5	5.3	10.8	3.7	9.9	3.7	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8
Twice	4.4	1.4	5.2	1.9	4.1	2.3	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0
3 or 4 times	2.9	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1
5 or more times	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	87.8	98.4	89.1	97.9	90.6	98.1	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0
Once	5.8	1.1	4.9	1.1	4.6	1.3	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7
Twice	3.2	0.1	2.9	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.0	(a)	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2
5 or more times	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?												
Not at all	67.2	88.7	67.7	88.5	68.4	88.1	69.6	88.5	72.1	87.2	68.6	87.1
Once	17.9	8.8	17.2	8.5	18.7	8.9	18.1	9.0	15.8	10.7	18.2	10.1
Twice	7.2	1.7	8.9	1.7	8.7	2.1	7.4	1.3	6.4	1.6	6.8	1.7
3 or 4 times	4.8	0.8	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	3.8	0.4	4.0	1.1
5 or more times	3.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105 (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*, p. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105 (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 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
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)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)	Male (N=1,276)	Female (N=1,308)
67.2 %	76.8 %	64.0 %	76.4 %	63.2 %	76.2 %	65.3 %	76.8 %	63.1 %	73.9 %	60.4 %	78.0 %	62.5 %	76.5 %
13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3
7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0
4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8
6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4
93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6
4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0
1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8
0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3
0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2
90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0
5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4
2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2
0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3
1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1
70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6
12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4	12.5	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8
8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4	6.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4
4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4
4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8
96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1
1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6
0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2
0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1
0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(a)
81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5
3.0	4.8	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2
4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0
3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8
1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5
91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8
4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2
2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6
1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3
1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1
69.5	86.9	65.1	86.3	67.0	87.8	66.1	86.7	67.4	86.2	68.7	86.9	69.0	86.8
16.8	10.1	20.5	10.4	16.9	8.4	17.7	10.0	15.4	10.5	15.5	8.9	14.9	9.1
8.0	2.2	7.1	2.0	10.3	2.7	8.3	2.6	9.0	2.6	8.9	2.6	7.5	2.8
3.7	0.6	4.8	0.8	4.1	0.6	4.8	0.4	5.7	0.6	4.3	1.2	4.8	0.6
2.1	0.2	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	3.0	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.4	3.8	0.6

Table 3.72

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1980-92

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	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)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	8.6 %	38.9 %	7.6 %	41.8 %	8.4 %	34.0 %	7.1 %	32.0 %	7.4 %	33.2 %	7.5 %	30.1 %
Once	9.2	15.4	8.9	13.6	7.7	15.3	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7
Twice	11.2	11.0	12.4	9.3	13.0	12.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3
3 or 4 times	26.1	14.2	24.3	16.4	25.9	15.4	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0
5 or more times	44.8	20.5	46.8	18.8	44.9	22.4	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	96.8	97.9	97.5	97.0	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4
Once	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2
Twice	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
5 or more times	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	84.2	87.1	84.8	86.2	83.6	83.8	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4
Once	9.0	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.6	10.2	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5
Twice	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4
3 or 4 times	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9
5 or more times	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	82.3	87.5	83.0	87.1	82.4	82.0	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8
Once	10.8	7.2	9.6	7.1	9.9	10.2	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7
Twice	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1
5 or more times	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	88.2	90.5	90.7	90.3	89.8	86.8	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2	88.9	88.4
Once	7.4	7.4	6.1	5.0	6.8	9.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3
Twice	2.7	0.7	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8
5 or more times	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.3	97.5	98.1	95.9	98.2	97.8	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4
Once	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0
Twice	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9
5 or more times	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	64.8	76.9	67.1	80.4	67.7	77.2	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3
Once	15.4	10.7	15.1	9.5	14.6	11.2	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8
Twice	8.0	4.7	6.5	4.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8
3 or 4 times	5.8	3.3	5.8	2.6	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2
5 or more times	5.9	4.7	5.5	3.4	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	93.4	96.0	93.0	93.9	94.1	92.7	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8
Once	3.8	1.4	3.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7
Twice	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0
5 or more times	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
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)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)
7.1 %	30.4 %	5.3 %	25.6 %	6.0 %	25.4 %	5.8 %	27.9 %	6.3 %	21.7 %	6.8 %	22.4 %	5.5 %	23.9 %
7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1
10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3
25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0
49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7
97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4
1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2
0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8
0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1
83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6
10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7
3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7
1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1
81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3
11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8
3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4
2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7
1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8
89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7
6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8
2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9
0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9
0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8
96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2
1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9
0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5
0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3
0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0
65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0
17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8
7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9
5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3
4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0
93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2
3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4
1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6
0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2

Table 3.72

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1980-92--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=343)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=406)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	68.4 %	74.9 %	72.1 %	74.0 %	71.5 %	74.7 %	73.7 %	75.8 %	74.2 %	74.3 %	73.5 %	79.2 %
Once	13.1	11.1	12.1	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7
Twice	6.8	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2
3 or 4 times	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9
5 or more times	6.4	4.4	5.2	4.4	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	95.5	94.9	96.3	95.9	96.3	95.2	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7
Once	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9
Twice	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0
5 or more times	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	92.6	94.5	94.2	97.2	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1
Once	4.2	3.2	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8
Twice	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8
5 or more times	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	73.5	81.9	76.1	84.0	75.1	80.3	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7
Once	12.5	10.2	11.9	9.1	12.7	9.3	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8
Twice	5.8	3.0	6.5	3.9	6.6	6.7	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3
3 or 4 times	5.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9
5 or more times	2.8	2.6	2.7	0.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.6	98.1	98.3	98.9	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	98.3	98.6
Once	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.2
Twice	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	85.8	91.4	86.0	90.3	87.4	89.5	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7
Once	7.8	4.4	7.3	5.4	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3
Twice	3.1	1.6	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9
5 or more times	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	92.8	94.4	92.8	96.1	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5
Once	3.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2
Twice	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2
5 or more times	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	6.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?												
Not at all	75.8	89.1	75.9	90.9	76.3	90.1	77.1	89.9	77.7	89.3	76.5	86.4
Once	14.4	7.6	14.4	6.3	15.5	6.3	15.1	5.7	14.5	7.6	14.5	10.6
Twice	5.0	1.4	5.6	2.2	5.7	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.2	1.5	4.7	2.2
3 or 4 times	3.1	1.2	2.4	0.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	3.0	0.5
5 or more times	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.64 and 3.66. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105 (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; *1988*, pp. 103-105 (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 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
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)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)	White (N=1,806)	Black (N=368)
71.2 %	80.8 %	70.1 %	76.8 %	69.1 %	75.3 %	69.5 %	80.2 %	66.9 %	74.3 %	68.3 %	74.5 %	70.0 %	74.0 %
12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6
6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8
4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0
4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6
95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9
3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6
1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0
0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4
0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1
94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0
3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8
0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6
0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4
74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1
13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0
6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6
3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1
3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2
98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2
0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7
0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3
0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6
86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2
6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6
3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9
2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4
1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9
94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3
2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7
1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5
0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9
0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6
77.4	89.9	74.4	84.4	75.1	88.5	74.1	89.5	73.2	85.3	76.3	80.3	75.8	84.2
13.9	7.0	16.4	10.6	13.9	8.5	15.4	6.7	15.0	8.3	12.9	12.1	13.4	7.9
5.3	1.6	5.0	2.1	7.2	1.7	6.3	1.2	6.5	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.5
2.1	1.1	2.9	1.5	2.6	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.9	1.2	3.0	2.2	3.2	2.1
1.2	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.4	2.2	1.2

Table 3.73

High school students reporting carrying a weapon

By sex, United States, 1990 and 1991

(Percent reporting . . . during the 30 days preceding the survey)

	Carried weapon		Carried handgun
	1990	1991	most often 1991
Total	20 %	26 %	11 %
Sex			
Male	32	41	12
Female	8	11	7

Note: These data are from the national school-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The YRBS is a component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, which periodically measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youth through comparable national, State, and local surveys. A three-stage sample design was used to obtain a representative sample of 11,631 students in 1990 and 12,272 students in 1991 in grades 9 through 12 in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. As part of the YRBS, students were asked whether they carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club at least one day during the 30 days preceding the survey, and, among those who carried a weapon, whether that weapon was a handgun, rather than any other weapon such as a rifle, shotgun, knife, razor, or club.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, "Weapon-Carrying Among High School Students--United States, 1990," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Oct. 11, 1991, p. 682; "Behaviors Related to Unintentional and Intentional Injuries Among High School Students--United States, 1991," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Oct. 16, 1992, p. 764 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

High school students reporting suicidal thoughts and behavior

By sex, United States, 1990 and 1991

(Percent reporting . . . during the 12 months preceding the survey)

	Suicidal thoughts		Made specific suicide plans		One or more suicide attempt(s)		Suicide attempt requiring medical attention ^a	
	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
Total	27 %	29 %	16 %	19 %	8 %	7 %	2 %	2 %
Sex								
Male	20	21	12	13	6	4	2	1
Female	34	37	20	25	10	11	2	2

Note: See Note, table 3.73. Students were asked whether they had thought seriously about attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey, whether they had made a specific plan to attempt suicide, whether they had actually attempted suicide, and whether the suicide attempt(s) resulted in an injury or poisoning that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

^aResulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, "Attempted Suicide Among High School Students--United States, 1990," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Sept. 20, 1991, p. 634; "Behaviors Related to Unintentional and Intentional Injuries Among High School Students--United States, 1991," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Oct. 16, 1992, p. 763 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)
None	72.0 %	73.3 %	75.1 %	72.8 %	73.5 %	72.3 %	69.6 %	68.1 %	68.8 %	68.1 %	67.7 %	68.4 %	69.1 %
One	17.2	16.6	15.6	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2	18.6
Two	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1
Three	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9
Four or more	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 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 1981*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, 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; *1988*, 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 3.76

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation
in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1980-92

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 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	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)	Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)
None	60.3 %	82.8 %	63.7 %	82.7 %	65.6 %	84.6 %	63.0 %	82.3 %	63.5 %	83.1 %	62.6 %	81.5 %
One	22.1	12.7	20.1	13.1	19.6	11.5	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5
Two	9.4	3.1	8.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2
Three	4.3	1.0	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2
Four or more	3.9	0.5	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 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 1981*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, 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; *1988*, 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 3.77

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation
in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1980-92

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 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	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)	White (N=12,291)	Black (N=1,995)
None	70.1 %	84.1 %	71.4 %	83.2 %	72.5 %	88.7 %	70.0 %	87.8 %	70.7 %	89.2 %	69.8 %	86.7 %
One	18.2	11.1	17.6	12.3	17.1	8.3	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1
Two	6.6	3.2	6.2	2.9	5.9	2.3	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9
Three	2.8	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0
Four or more	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.64 and 3.66. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 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 1981*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, 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; *1988*, 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 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
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=7,862)	Female (N=7,241)	Male (N=7,617)	Female (N=7,277)	Male (N=7,582)	Female (N=8,053)
59.2 %	79.0 %	58.3 %	77.5 %	59.7 %	77.2 %	59.1 %	76.6 %	59.3 %	76.7 %	59.9 %	77.0 %	61.1 %	76.5 %
23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9
9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8
4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7
3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0

Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)	White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,614)	White (N=10,754)	Black (N=1,757)	White (N=11,029)	Black (N=2,244)
66.5 %	84.6 %	64.9 %	85.3 %	65.5 %	82.3 %	64.6 %	84.7 %	64.3 %	82.9 %	65.4 %	81.8 %	65.4 %	82.9 %
20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3
7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8
3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4
2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6

Table 3.78

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, 1980-92

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	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	Class of 1991	Class of 1992
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	81.1 %	80.3 %	80.0 %	81.1 %	83.1 %	84.2 %	85.9 %	85.6 %	86.2 %	88.4 %	89.8 %	90.0 %	91.2 %
One	13.9	14.5	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3
Two	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7
Three	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Four or more	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	90.3	91.3	91.3	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9
One	6.7	6.1	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1
Two	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
Three	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	97.6	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0
One	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3
Two	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Three	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.64. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.75 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, 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; *1988*, 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 3.79

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, 1980-92

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	78.2 %	87.6 %	76.5 %	87.3 %	77.5 %	85.3 %	79.0 %	85.8 %	80.7 %	87.9 %	82.2 %	87.7 %
One	15.7	10.2	16.6	10.7	16.2	12.1	15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1
Two	4.3	1.5	5.1	1.4	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5
Three	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5
Four or more	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	89.3	92.9	89.7	94.7	89.9	94.3	92.6	95.5	93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8
One	6.9	6.1	6.9	4.3	7.0	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9
Two	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1
Three	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2
Four or more	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.3	98.3	96.5	98.8	96.9	97.9	97.4	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7
One	1.7	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1
Two	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1
Three	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1
Four or more	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.64. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.76 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, 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; *1988*, 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.

Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
84.1 %	88.8 %	83.7 %	89.1 %	83.5 %	90.7 %	86.8 %	91.4 %	88.4 %	92.9 %	88.6 %	92.5 %	89.1 %	94.8 %
12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2
2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8
0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3
0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8
3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7
0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2
0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2
0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1
98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4
0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1

Table 3.80

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, 1980-92

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	80.0%	93.6%	79.1%	92.6%	79.6%	92.6%	80.4%	93.1%	82.6%	92.5%	83.2%	94.3%
One	14.8	3.9	15.7	4.9	15.4	6.6	15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6
Two	3.6	1.1	4.0	1.5	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3
Three	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4
Four or more	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	90.1	95.2	91.0	94.6	91.5	95.2	93.3	95.0	94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0
One	6.9	2.6	6.3	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3
Two	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2
Three	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Four or more	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.6	98.9	97.3	98.1	97.5	99.2	97.9	98.0	98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0
One	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7
Two	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3
Three	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.64 and 3.66. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.77 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, 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; *1988*, 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 3.81

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)	Class of 1992 (N=16,251)
None	74.8%	76.6%	77.8%	77.8%	77.3%	75.6%	74.9%	74.4%	73.9%	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%
One	19.4	18.3	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5
Two	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1
Three	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Four or more	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.64. 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 through 1979 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 1981*, p. 23; *1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, 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*, p. 23; *1982*, p. 23; *1984*, p. 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, 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.

Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
85.2 %	96.1 %	84.9 %	96.8 %	85.5 %	93.0 %	88.2 %	92.2 %	89.4 %	91.6 %	89.3 %	95.7 %	91.3 %	95.2 %
11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7
2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0
0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2
4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4
0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7
0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1

Table 3.82

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1980-92

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	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	Class of 1991	Class of 1992
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	84.6 %	84.4 %	85.3 %	86.2 %	87.8 %	89.0 %	91.2 %	90.2 %	91.6 %	91.9 %	92.2 %	93.5 %	93.4 %
One	13.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4
Two	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Three	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	91.8	93.2	93.8	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2
One	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2
Two	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Three	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9
One	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6
Two	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Three	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.64 and 3.81. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.81 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1979 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1981*, pp. 23, 24; *1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, 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; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, 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 3.83

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1991 and 1992

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?"

	1991					1992				
	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	12.0 %	88.0 %	54.0 %	23.7 %	10.3 %	12.5 %	87.5 %	51.3 %	25.5 %	10.7 %
Sex										
Male	11.8	88.2	58.4	20.6	9.2	12.4	87.6	55.8	21.4	10.4
Female	12.1	87.9	49.0	27.2	11.7	12.4	87.6	46.8	29.4	11.4
Region										
Northeast	8.1	91.9	59.6	23.9	8.4	10.7	89.3	51.5	27.8	10.0
North Central	8.7	91.3	59.7	22.8	8.8	9.9	90.1	58.0	22.8	9.3
South	14.5	85.5	49.1	24.1	12.3	13.6	86.4	48.1	26.2	12.1
West	15.5	84.5	49.7	24.1	10.7	15.7	84.3	46.7	26.2	11.4
Population density										
Large SMSA	11.8	88.2	52.9	25.0	10.3	13.4	86.6	49.0	27.4	10.2
Other SMSA	10.2	89.8	55.7	24.3	9.8	12.3	87.7	50.8	25.5	11.4
Non-SMSA	15.1	84.9	52.0	21.8	11.1	12.0	88.0	54.1	24.0	9.9
College plans										
None or under 4 years	10.5	89.5	57.1	22.7	9.7	9.8	90.2	54.9	24.8	10.5
Complete 4 years	12.4	87.6	52.7	24.3	10.6	13.1	86.9	50.0	25.9	11.0

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 1992. 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 1991 and 1992 was approximately 15,000 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, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.84

Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1991 and 1992

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					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
1991															
All seniors (N=15,000)	63.3 %	36.7 %	13.8 %	10.1 %	12.8 %	92.2 %	7.8 %	1.4 %	2.1 %	4.3 %	99.1 %	0.9 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.5 %
Sex															
Male	59.7	40.3	16.1	11.1	13.1	91.2	8.8	1.7	2.4	4.7	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Female	67.2	32.8	11.2	8.9	12.7	93.4	6.6	0.9	1.7	4.0	99.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Region															
Northeast	59.6	40.4	17.6	10.6	12.2	92.2	7.8	1.3	2.5	4.0	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5
North Central	60.7	39.3	14.9	11.2	13.2	93.3	6.7	1.2	2.0	3.5	98.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
South	68.8	31.2	9.7	8.4	13.1	93.5	6.5	1.2	1.8	3.5	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3
West	60.7	39.3	15.7	11.1	12.5	88.5	11.5	1.8	2.6	7.1	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6
Population density															
Large SMSA	63.9	36.1	14.3	10.0	11.8	92.0	8.0	1.5	2.6	3.9	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other SMSA	58.6	41.4	16.3	11.2	13.9	91.1	8.9	1.6	2.1	5.2	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6
Non-SMSA	70.6	29.4	9.0	8.5	11.9	94.2	5.8	0.9	1.6	3.3	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3
College plans															
None or under 4 years	56.4	43.6	15.8	11.8	16.0	89.3	10.7	2.1	2.8	5.8	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Complete 4 years	66.2	33.8	12.5	9.5	11.8	93.6	6.4	1.1	1.7	3.6	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
1992															
All seniors (N=15,000)	67.4	32.6	11.9	10.0	10.7	93.9	6.1	1.3	1.8	3.0	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Sex															
Male	63.7	36.3	13.4	11.0	11.9	93.0	7.0	1.5	2.2	3.3	98.3	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.9
Female	71.4	28.6	10.2	8.7	9.7	94.9	5.1	0.9	1.5	2.7	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5
Region															
Northeast	65.5	34.5	14.4	9.5	10.6	94.4	5.6	1.1	1.7	2.8	99.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
North Central	67.9	32.1	12.2	10.5	9.4	95.2	4.8	1.2	1.3	2.3	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
South	70.1	29.9	9.4	8.7	11.8	94.0	6.0	1.1	2.1	2.8	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
West	63.2	36.8	14.0	12.1	10.7	91.3	8.7	1.8	2.5	4.4	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Population density															
Large SMSA	67.5	32.5	12.9	9.7	9.9	93.4	6.6	1.6	2.0	3.0	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
Other SMSA	67.4	32.6	11.5	10.6	10.5	93.6	6.4	1.2	2.1	3.1	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
Non-SMSA	67.3	32.7	12.0	9.0	11.7	95.0	5.0	1.2	1.2	2.6	98.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
College plans															
None or under 4 years	58.2	41.8	15.0	12.5	14.3	90.0	10.0	2.3	2.8	4.9	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.4	1.2
Complete 4 years	71.2	28.8	10.4	9.0	9.4	95.3	4.7	0.8	1.6	2.3	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.83. 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, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.85

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)
Marijuana/hashish	48.8 %	46.1 %	44.3 %	42.3 %	40.0 %	40.6 %	38.8 %	36.3 %	33.1 %	29.6 %	27.0 %	23.9 %	21.9 %
Inhalants ^a	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2
Adjusted ^b	7.9	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5
Hallucinogens	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9
Adjusted ^e	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2
LSD	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6
PCP ^{c,d}	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
Cocaine	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1
"Crack" ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6
Heroin	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
Other opiates ^h	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3
Stimulants ⁱ	20.8	26.0	26.1	24.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^{h,j}	NA	NA	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1
Crystal methamphetamine ^l	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3
Sedatives ^{h,k}	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9
Barbiturates ^h	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8
Methaqualone ^{h,k}	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6
Tranquillizers ^h	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8
Alcohol	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8
Steroids ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.83. 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 1979 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 1989-92; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-92.

^dQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData 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 1990-92.

^gData 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 1990-92; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^hOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱBeginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e. amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

^jData based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990-92. N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990-92.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.86

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1980-92

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 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)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)	Class of 1992 (N=15,800)
Marijuana/hashish	33.7 %	31.6 %	28.5 %	27.0 %	25.2 %	25.7 %	23.4 %	21.0 %	18.0 %	16.7 %	14.0 %	13.8 %	11.9 %
Inhalants ^a	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3
Adjusted ^b	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3
Hallucinogens	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Adjusted ^e	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3
LSD	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
PCP ^{c,d}	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Cocaine	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3
"Crack" ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other opiates ^h	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2
Stimulants ^h	12.1	15.8	13.7	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^{h,i}	NA	NA	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5
Sedatives ^{h,k}	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2
Barbiturates ^h	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1
Methaqualone ^{h,k}	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Tranquillizers ^h	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0
Alcohol	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3
Steroids ^l	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6
Cigarettes	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.83 and 3.85. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1979 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 1989-92; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cData based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-92.

^dQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fData 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 1990-92.

^gData 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 1990-92; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^hOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱBeginning in 1982 the question about stimulant use (i.e. amphetamines) was revised to get respondents to exclude the inappropriate reporting of non-prescription stimulants. The prevalence rate dropped slightly as a result of this methodological change.

^jData based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989-90.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990-92. N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990-92.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.87

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-92

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	1991	1992	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Marijuana	34.0 %	33.2 %	26.8 %	26.2 %	23.0 %	23.6 %	22.3 %	20.3 %	16.8 %	16.3 %	14.0 %	14.1 %	14.6 %	51.2 %	51.3 %	44.7 %	45.2 %	40.7 %
Inhalants ^a	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.3	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.8	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7
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	1.0	1.0	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	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	0.6	1.0	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.4
Stimulants ^c	13.1	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.4	22.2	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	1.0	1.1	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	NA	NA	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5
Barbiturates ^c	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9
Methaqualone ^c	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5
Tranquilizers ^c	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5
Alcohol	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	71.4	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	23.5	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2

Note: See Note, table 3.83. 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 2- or 4-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; 1991, 1,410; 1992, 1,490.

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 1990-92. Total N in 1992 for college students is 1,240.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-92.

^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. Total N in 1992 for college students is 500.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
41.7 %	40.9 %	37.0 %	34.6 %	33.6 %	29.4 %	26.5 %	27.7 %
3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1
5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8
2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7
17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0
NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2
2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA
1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4
1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA
3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9
92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3	86.9
35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3

Table 3.88

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-92

	Percent who used daily in last 30 days												
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Marijuana	7.2 %	5.6 %	4.2 %	3.8 %	3.6 %	3.1 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	2.6 %	1.7 %	1.8 %	1.6 %
Cocaine	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stimulants ^a	0.5	0.4	NA	NA	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	0.1	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	4.1	3.7
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	42.8	41.4
<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	13.8	14.1
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	8.0	8.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.83 and 3.87. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993).

^aOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Table 3.89

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-92

Type of drug	Most recent use													
	Within last 30 days						Within last 12 months							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Marijuana	22.0 %	20.7 %	17.9 %	15.5 %	13.9 %	13.5 %	13.3 %	36.5 %	34.8 %	31.8 %	29.0 %	26.1 %	23.8 %	25.2 %
Inhalants ^a	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Adjusted ^b	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9
Nitrites ^c	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0
Adjusted ^d	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3
PCP ^e	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7
"Crack" ^e	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4
Other cocaine ^f	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other opiates ^g	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5
Stimulants, adjusted ^g	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1
Crystal methamphetamine ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4
Sedatives ^g	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^g	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6
Methaqualone ^g	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^g	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4
Alcohol	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2
Steroids ^c	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.83 and 3.87. "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; 1991, 6,600; 1992, 6,800. 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, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-92. Total N in 1992 is approximately 5,600.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1992 is approximately 1,300.

^dAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-92.

^fThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-92. Total N in 1992 is approximately 4,300.

^gOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^hThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1992 is approximately 2,600.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-92

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days						
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Marijuana	4.1 %	4.2 %	3.3 %	3.2 %	2.5 %	2.3 %	2.3 %
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Stimulants, adjusted ^a	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alcohol Daily 5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5
Cigarettes Daily Half-pack or more per day	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9
	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.83, 3.87, and 3.89. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.03 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, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993).

Table 3.91

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported age at first use of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent, 1991-92

Question: "When did you first...?"

	Age at first use					
	Less than 10 years	10 to 11 years	12 to 13 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years
Drink beer						
Total	13.2 %	8.4 %	14.3 %	12.6 %	4.2 %	0.4 %
6th grade	14.5	8.1	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
7th grade	14.9	10.0	10.0	1.6	0.1	0.0
8th grade	15.3	10.8	16.4	5.7	0.2	0.0
9th grade	13.9	9.0	19.3	13.9	1.5	0.1
10th grade	12.3	7.6	18.4	22.3	4.4	0.2
11th grade	10.5	6.1	16.4	24.9	11.0	0.6
12th grade	9.4	5.4	14.5	25.7	17.1	2.0
Drink liquor						
Total	5.1	5.2	12.3	13.4	5.1	0.4
6th grade	5.0	4.9	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.0
7th grade	5.3	6.1	8.7	1.3	0.1	0.0
8th grade	5.7	6.8	15.6	5.9	0.2	0.0
9th grade	5.6	5.8	17.0	16.1	1.3	0.1
10th grade	5.2	4.7	15.6	25.0	5.0	0.1
11th grade	4.2	3.7	13.2	25.9	13.9	0.7
12th grade	3.9	3.1	10.9	25.5	21.6	2.4
Smoke marijuana						
Total	1.2	1.1	3.3	4.7	2.4	0.2
6th grade	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
7th grade	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
8th grade	1.1	1.2	3.6	2.1	0.1	0.0
9th grade	1.4	1.3	4.1	5.5	0.5	0.0
10th grade	1.5	1.4	4.5	8.8	2.4	0.1
11th grade	1.4	1.2	3.9	8.8	6.5	0.3
12th grade	1.5	1.2	4.1	9.3	9.9	1.2
Use cocaine^a						
Total	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1
6th grade	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
7th grade	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
8th grade	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0
9th grade	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.1
10th grade	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.0
11th grade	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.1
12th grade	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.2	0.4
Use hallucinogens^b						
Total	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.1
6th grade	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
7th grade	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
8th grade	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0
9th grade	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.0
10th grade	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.9	1.0	0.0
11th grade	0.6	0.2	0.7	2.4	2.4	0.1
12th grade	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.1	4.0	0.6

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1991 and June 1992 by PRIDE, Inc. Participating schools are sent the PRIDE questionnaire with explicit instructions for administering the self-report survey. Students are informed that their responses are confidential.

Schools that administer the PRIDE questionnaire do so voluntarily, or in compliance with a school district or State request. For the 1991-92 academic year there were 522,328 adolescent student respondents from 32 States. The 1991-92 survey included States that conducted statewide surveys and States where relatively large numbers of school systems used the PRIDE questionnaire. To prevent any one State from having a disproportionate influence on the summary results, random samples of 20,000 students were drawn from those States where disproportionately large numbers of students were surveyed. The 1991-92 survey results are based upon 212,802 sampled respondents. After sampling, 46.2 percent of the respondents were from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, or Tennessee. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, and the District of Columbia.

^aIncludes crack.

^bIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1991-1992 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1992. (Mimeographed.) P. 9, Table 3.2; p. 10, Tables 3.4-3.6; p. 12, Table 3.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported location of alcohol and drug use

By grade level of respondent, 1991-92

Question: "Where do you...?"

	At home	At school	In car	Friend's home	Other
Drink beer					
Total	18.2%	1.9%	10.6%	24.2%	21.2%
6th grade	13.6	0.8	1.8	5.3	6.6
7th grade	16.6	1.0	3.9	11.5	11.3
8th grade	19.2	1.5	6.5	19.5	16.9
9th grade	19.6	2.3	11.0	27.3	22.6
10th grade	19.0	2.3	15.1	33.5	28.8
11th grade	18.4	2.9	19.0	36.3	32.6
12th grade	20.2	3.0	21.0	41.1	34.4
Drink liquor					
Total	13.0	2.0	8.0	20.0	17.4
6th grade	6.0	0.8	1.1	3.2	3.7
7th grade	9.1	1.0	2.4	7.6	7.4
8th grade	13.3	1.6	4.6	15.0	12.8
9th grade	15.1	2.4	8.4	22.4	18.5
10th grade	15.9	2.6	11.6	28.8	24.9
11th grade	15.2	2.8	15.2	32.0	28.7
12th grade	17.2	2.9	16.3	36.9	30.9
Smoke marijuana					
Total	3.1	1.8	4.5	6.3	6.1
6th grade	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
7th grade	1.5	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.2
8th grade	2.4	1.2	2.3	4.3	4.0
9th grade	3.4	2.0	4.2	6.6	6.2
10th grade	4.4	2.6	6.8	9.6	9.0
11th grade	4.3	2.7	8.2	10.3	10.3
12th grade	5.3	3.0	10.6	12.9	11.9
Use cocaine^a					
Total	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.3
6th grade	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
7th grade	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
8th grade	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1
9th grade	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6
10th grade	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.7
11th grade	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.7
12th grade	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.1
Use hallucinogens^b					
Total	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.1
6th grade	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
7th grade	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
8th grade	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4
9th grade	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.2
10th grade	2.3	1.6	1.9	3.2	3.0
11th grade	2.3	1.7	2.2	3.4	3.3
12th grade	2.7	1.9	2.7	4.2	4.2

Note: See Note, table 3.91.

^aIncludes crack.^bIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1991-1992 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1992. (Mimeographed.) P. 21, Table 6.2; p. 22, Tables 6.4-6.6; p. 24, Table 6.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported time of use of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent, 1991-92

Question: "When do you...?"

	Before school	During school	After school	Week nights	Week-ends
Drink beer					
Total	2.2%	1.6%	5.9%	9.4%	36.5%
6th grade	1.3	0.9	3.4	4.6	13.4
7th grade	1.6	1.0	4.6	6.5	21.8
8th grade	2.0	1.3	5.7	8.7	31.6
9th grade	2.5	1.9	6.5	10.0	40.1
10th grade	2.3	1.8	6.4	11.0	47.3
11th grade	2.9	2.2	7.0	12.4	51.7
12th grade	2.9	2.1	7.9	14.1	55.6
Drink liquor					
Total	1.9	1.6	4.2	6.7	29.7
6th grade	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.6	6.8
7th grade	1.3	0.9	3.0	4.1	13.5
8th grade	1.8	1.4	4.2	6.2	23.8
9th grade	2.3	2.0	5.0	7.5	32.7
10th grade	2.1	1.9	4.9	8.2	41.6
11th grade	2.6	2.1	5.3	9.0	46.2
12th grade	2.6	2.1	5.5	9.9	50.8
Smoke marijuana					
Total	2.2	1.7	2.9	3.7	8.3
6th grade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2
7th grade	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.8
8th grade	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.4	5.5
9th grade	2.2	1.8	3.0	3.6	8.7
10th grade	3.0	2.2	4.2	5.3	12.3
11th grade	3.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	14.1
12th grade	4.0	2.9	5.5	7.5	16.9
Use cocaine^a					
Total	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8
6th grade	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
7th grade	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0
8th grade	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5
9th grade	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1
10th grade	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.2
11th grade	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.4
12th grade	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	3.0
Use hallucinogens^b					
Total	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.7
6th grade	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
7th grade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
8th grade	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.7
9th grade	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.7
10th grade	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	4.0
11th grade	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	4.2
12th grade	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	5.4

Note: See Note, table 3.91.

^aIncludes crack.^bIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1991-1992 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1992. (Mimeographed.) P. 25, Table 7.2; p. 26, Tables 7.4-7.6; p. 28, Table 7.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

Drug use by U.S. military personnel

By type of drug, branch of service, and most recent drug use, 1992

Type of drug	U.S. Department of Defense total		Branch of service							
			Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force	
	Past 30 days	Past 12 months	Past 30 days	Past 12 months	Past 30 days	Past 12 months	Past 30 days	Past 12 months	Past 30 days	Past 12 months
Marijuana	1.5 %	3.8 %	1.8 %	5.1 %	1.8 %	3.8 %	3.0 %	7.8 %	0.3 %	0.8 %
Cocaine	0.7	1.7	0.8	2.1	1.1	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.2
PCP	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
LSD/hallucinogens	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.2	4.0	0.1	0.2
Amphetamines/stimulants	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2
Tranquillizers	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3
Barbiturates/sedatives	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Heroin/other opiates	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1
Analgesics	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.9	0.7	1.0
Inhalants	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
Designer drugs ^a	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1
Any drug ^b	3.4	6.2	3.9	7.7	4.0	6.6	5.6	10.7	1.2	2.3
Any drug except marijuana ^c	2.6	4.5	3.1	5.4	3.1	5.5	3.9	6.9	1.0	1.7
Anabolic steroids	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2

Note: These data are derived from the 1992 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel conducted by the Research Triangle Institute, and under the direction of the U.S. Department of Defense. The 1992 survey is the fifth in a series of surveys of military personnel conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, 1988, and 1992. The eligible population for the survey consisted of all active-duty military personnel except recruits, Service academy students, persons absent without leave, and persons who had a permanent change of station at the time of data collection.

The sampling design for the 1992 survey was a stratified, two-stage cluster sample. The sample was selected in two phases: the first- and second-stage sampling units in the first phase and the nonresponse sample in the second phase. In Phase 1, the first-stage frame comprised geographically proximal organizational units defined within each branch of the Service and stratified within four broad regions of the world (Americas, North Pacific, Other Pacific, and Europe). The second-stage frame consisted of military personnel attached to selected first-stage units. The second-stage frame was stratified into six pay-grade groups. The second-stage sample was selected with equal probability and without replacement from within second-stage strata. The Phase 2 sample consisted of eligible persons selected for Phase 1, but who did not participate. Phase 2 personnel were on leave, in the hospital, on temporary duty assignments, at sea or deployed in the field, incarcerated, or available but absent during Phase 1 survey sessions. Phase 2 data were used to adjust Phase 1 estimates to compensate for nonresponse bias.

For 1992, usable questionnaires were obtained from 16,395 military personnel, for an overall response rate of 77.3 percent. Drug use is measured by the frequency of nonmedical use of: marijuana/hashish, phencyclidine (PCP), LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines or other stimulants, tranquilizers or other depressants, barbiturates or other sedatives, heroin or other opiates, analgesics or other narcotics, inhalants, designer drugs, and anabolic steroids. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aCompounds that produce the effects of controlled substances classified under schedule I or II of the Federal Controlled Substances Act but that are chemically different from the targeted controlled substance. The effects of such compounds can be several times that of the drug they are designed to imitate. Designer drugs are also called analogs.

^bNonmedical use one or more times of any drug(s) listed in the table, excluding steroids.

^cNonmedical use one or more times of any drug(s) listed in the table, excluding marijuana and steroids.

Source: Robert M. Bray et al., *1992 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel* (Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, 1992), p. 5-12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-91

(Percent reporting ever used)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991
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)	(N=2,177)	(N=8,005)
Marijuana and hashish	14.0 %	23.0 %	22.4 %	28.0 %	30.9 %	26.7 %	23.6 %	17.4 %	14.8 %	13.0 %
Inhalants	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	NA	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.0
Hallucinogens	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3
Cocaine	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	3.4	2.6	2.4
Heroin	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.7	0.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	10.3	12.1	7.7	10.2	7.5
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6	4.2	4.5	3.0
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.1	2.3	3.3	2.4
Tranquilizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	2.0	2.7	2.1
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.1	6.5	4.4
Alcohol ^d	NA	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5	50.2	48.2	46.4
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)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)
Marijuana and hashish	47.9 %	52.7 %	52.9 %	59.9 %	68.2 %	64.1 %	60.3 %	56.4 %	52.2 %	50.5 %
Inhalants	NA	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	NA	12.4	12.5	10.4	10.9
Hallucinogens	NA	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3	13.8	12.0	13.1
Cocaine	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2	19.7	19.4	17.9
Heroin	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.5	28.4	26.0	17.6	15.6	17.9
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1	11.3	9.0	9.4
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0	5.5	4.0	4.3
Tranquilizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0	7.8	5.9	7.4
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.8	12.1	11.3	9.4	8.1	10.2
Alcohol ^d	NA	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6	90.3	88.2	90.2
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)	(N=5,030)	(N=16,652)
Marijuana and hashish	7.4 %	9.9 %	12.9 %	15.3 %	19.6 %	23.0 %	27.2 %	30.7 %	31.8 %	32.7 %
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	NA	5.0	3.9	3.8	4.2
Hallucinogens	NA	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	7.4	7.8
Cocaine	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	4.3	8.5	9.5	9.9	10.9	11.6
Heroin	(a)	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.5
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	8.8	13.8	11.3	11.5	12.2
Stimulants	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	7.9	6.6	6.9	7.1
Sedatives	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.3	3.7	4.5
Tranquilizers	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	7.2	4.5	4.2	5.7
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7	3.2	5.6	4.5	5.1	5.5
Alcohol ^d	NA	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	88.2	89.4	88.6	86.8	88.6

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The 1991 survey is the 11th in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use in the United States. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States. The 1991 survey differs from previous years in two ways: Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample and some individuals living in group quarters (e.g., civilians living on military installations, individuals living in college dormitories, or individuals using homeless shelters) were included for the first time. Thus, the 1991 survey measures the prevalence of drug use among a sample of 32,594 individuals from the United States' civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 and older. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed 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, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 73, 76, 79. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-91

(Percent reporting use during last year)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991
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)	(N=2,177)	(N=8,005)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	18.5 %	18.4 %	22.3 %	24.1 %	20.6 %	19.7 %	12.6 %	11.3 %	10.1 %
Inhalants	2.9 %	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	NA	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
Hallucinogens	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.1
Cocaine	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.5
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.4	0.6	0.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	8.3	8.5	5.4	7.0	5.4
Stimulants	NA	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	2.8	3.0	1.9
Sedatives	NA	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.3
Tranquillizers	NA	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	4.8	3.3
Alcohol ^d	NA	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51.7	44.6	41.0	40.3
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)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	34.2 %	35.0 %	38.7 %	46.9 %	40.4 %	36.9 %	27.9 %	24.6 %	24.5 %
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	NA	2.1	4.1	3.0	3.5
Hallucinogens	NA	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6	3.9	4.7
Cocaine	NA	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1	7.5	7.7
Heroin	NA	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	(a)	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.3	16.1	15.6	11.3	7.0	8.6
Stimulants	NA	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9	6.4	3.4	3.3
Sedatives	NA	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.3	2.0	1.9
Tranquillizers	NA	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6	2.4	2.6
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.5	4.1	5.3
Alcohol ^d	NA	77.7	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2	81.7	80.2	82.8
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)	(N=5,030)	(N=16,652)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	3.8 %	5.4 %	6.4 %	9.0 %	10.6 %	9.5 %	6.9 %	7.3 %	6.6 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.0	NA	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Hallucinogens	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Cocaine	NA	(a)	0.6	0.9	2.0	3.8	4.2	2.7	2.4	2.3
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.1	6.2	4.7	3.4	3.6
Stimulants	NA	(a)	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.9
Sedatives	NA	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.9
Tranquillizers	NA	(a)	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	1.0	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
Alcohol ^d	NA	62.7	64.2	65.8	72.4	72.0	73.6	68.6	66.6	68.9

Note: See Note, table 3.95. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 74, 77, 80. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-91

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991
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)	(N=2,177)	(N=8,005)
Marijuana and hashish	7.0 %	12.0 %	12.3 %	16.6 %	16.7 %	11.5 %	12.0 %	6.4 %	5.2 %	4.3 %
Inhalants	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	NA	3.4	2.0	2.2	1.8
Hallucinogens	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	1.9
Stimulants	NA	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.5
Sedatives	NA	1.0	(a)	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.5
Tranquillizers	NA	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.1
Alcohol ^d	NA	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0	25.2	24.5	20.3
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)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)
Marijuana and hashish	27.8 %	25.2 %	25.0 %	27.4 %	35.4 %	27.4 %	21.8 %	15.5 %	12.7 %	13.0 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	1.2	NA	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.5
Hallucinogens	NA	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.2
Cocaine	NA	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5	2.2	2.0
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.8	2.6	2.7
Stimulants	NA	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4	1.2	0.8
Sedatives	NA	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7
Tranquillizers	NA	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.6
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4
Alcohol ^d	NA	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	71.4	65.3	63.3	63.6
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)	(N=5,030)	(N=16,652)
Marijuana and hashish	2.5 %	2.0 %	3.5 %	3.3 %	6.0 %	6.6 %	6.1 %	3.9 %	3.6 %	3.3 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.5	NA	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
Hallucinogens	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(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	1.0	1.4
Stimulants	NA	(a)	(a)	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Sedatives	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
Tranquillizers	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Alcohol ^d	NA	54.5	56.0	54.9	61.3	59.8	60.6	54.8	52.3	52.5

Note: See Note, table 3.95. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 75, 78, 81. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

	Alcohol				Marijuana				Cocaine			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=32,594)	15.4 %	84.6 %	68.0 %	50.9 %	66.8 %	33.2 %	9.5 %	4.8 %	88.5 %	11.5 %	3.0 %	0.9 %
Sex												
Male	11.0	89.0	72.7	58.1	62.2	37.8	11.8	6.3	85.7	14.3	4.1	1.3
Female	19.4	80.6	63.8	44.3	71.0	29.0	7.3	3.4	91.0	9.0	2.0	0.6
Race, ethnicity												
White	13.3	86.7	69.9	52.7	66.2	33.8	9.2	4.5	88.2	11.8	2.8	0.7
Black	21.0	79.0	59.7	43.7	64.3	35.7	12.2	7.2	88.8	11.2	3.9	1.8
Hispanic	22.6	77.4	64.9	47.5	72.8	27.2	8.7	4.3	88.9	11.1	3.8	1.6
Age												
12 to 17 years	53.6	46.4	40.3	20.3	87.0	13.0	10.1	4.3	97.6	2.4	1.5	0.4
18 to 25 years	9.8	90.2	82.8	63.6	49.5	50.5	24.5	13.0	82.1	17.9	7.7	2.0
26 to 34 years	7.6	92.4	80.9	61.7	40.5	59.5	14.4	7.0	74.2	25.8	5.1	1.8
35 years and older	12.6	87.4	64.9	49.5	76.3	23.7	4.0	2.1	93.2	6.8	1.4	0.5
Population density												
Large metro	13.8	86.2	72.1	55.7	63.7	36.3	10.2	5.4	86.5	13.5	3.4	1.0
Small metro	14.6	85.4	68.7	51.8	67.3	32.7	9.6	4.8	88.9	11.1	3.0	1.0
Nonmetro	19.3	80.7	59.7	40.8	71.6	28.4	8.0	3.7	91.4	8.6	2.3	0.6
Region												
Northeast	13.3	86.7	73.7	56.3	65.9	34.1	9.6	5.2	87.5	12.5	2.9	0.9
North Central	12.5	87.5	71.9	52.3	67.0	33.0	9.1	4.6	90.2	9.8	2.7	0.9
South	19.6	80.4	60.1	44.0	70.8	29.2	8.5	4.2	91.1	8.9	2.3	0.8
West	13.2	86.8	72.2	56.3	60.2	39.8	11.6	5.8	82.6	17.4	4.6	1.3
Adult education^a												
Less than high school	18.9	81.1	54.8	39.8	74.6	25.4	9.3	5.1	90.6	9.4	3.8	1.4
High school graduate	11.6	88.4	71.2	53.1	65.3	34.7	9.9	5.5	87.6	12.4	3.3	1.1
Some college	7.6	92.4	77.5	59.1	56.1	43.9	12.2	6.0	84.5	15.5	3.8	0.9
College graduate	6.0	94.0	81.3	66.1	61.6	38.4	5.9	2.4	86.9	13.1	1.6	0.4
Current employment^b												
Full-time	7.3	92.7	78.4	61.9	56.6	43.4	10.2	5.0	84.4	15.6	3.2	1.0
Part-time	10.2	89.8	75.7	56.1	61.7	38.3	10.4	6.3	87.6	12.4	3.2	0.9
Unemployed	10.6	89.4	75.0	58.1	47.7	52.3	22.9	13.6	74.8	25.2	11.8	4.5
Other ^c	18.2	81.8	56.0	39.6	82.6	17.4	5.1	2.4	95.1	4.9	1.3	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.95. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

^aData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Percents are based on those 18 and older (N=24,589).

^bData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Percents are based on those 18 years and older (N=24,589).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 42-44, 55-57, 91-93. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99

Estimated prevalence of inhalant and hallucinogen use

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

(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=32,594)	5.4 %	7.0 %	10.9 %	9.2 %	2.5 %	8.1 %	3.3 %	13.1 %	15.5 %	5.2 %
Sex										
Male	7.0	7.0	12.3	12.1	3.8	10.1	3.3	15.4	18.8	7.0
Female	4.0	7.0	9.5	6.3	1.4	6.2	3.4	11.0	12.4	3.5
Race, ethnicity										
White	5.6	7.6	12.7	10.3	2.3	8.9	3.8	15.8	18.0	5.4
Black	3.8	5.1	4.5	4.6	2.9	4.1	1.2	5.4	5.9	3.7
Hispanic	4.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	2.6	6.4	3.5	7.5	9.2	5.5
Population density										
Large metro	5.6	6.0	10.8	9.6	2.9	8.9	2.9	14.3	16.6	5.7
Small metro	5.5	7.5	13.0	8.8	2.2	7.9	4.0	14.2	15.6	4.4
Nonmetro	4.8	7.9	7.9	8.8	2.2	6.9	3.1	9.5	13.0	5.2
Region										
Northeast	4.5	5.1	9.8	7.7	2.2	7.5	2.9	11.7	15.1	4.8
North Central	4.5	6.8	9.7	6.6	2.2	7.9	3.8	12.1	15.0	5.2
South	4.9	7.6	9.8	9.1	1.7	6.0	3.0	10.5	12.5	3.3
West	8.3	7.3	15.3	13.5	4.7	12.6	3.8	20.8	21.3	8.8
Adult education^a										
Less than high school	4.1	X	10.8	10.8	1.3	6.9	X	15.8	17.9	2.8
High school graduate	4.4	X	9.0	7.6	2.1	8.2	X	11.2	15.0	5.1
Some college	7.2	X	12.5	9.7	4.1	11.1	X	13.2	16.7	7.9
College graduate	5.6	X	13.3	9.9	3.1	8.4	X	14.5	13.9	5.5
Current employment^b										
Full-time	5.9	X	10.2	10.0	3.1	10.3	X	13.6	15.6	7.1
Part-time	5.9	X	11.9	5.2	2.8	9.7	X	14.6	15.7	5.1
Unemployed	9.6	X	9.7	12.6	8.0	17.7	X	17.4	25.3	13.8
Other ^c	2.9	X	11.7	6.1	1.0	3.4	X	9.2	10.6	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.95. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

^aData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older (N=24,589).

^bData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older (N=24,589).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 69, 71.
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100

Estimated prevalence of PCP and heroin use

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

(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=32,594)	3.6 %	1.1 %	4.2 %	8.0 %	2.4 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	1.8 %	1.5 %
Sex										
Male	4.6	1.1	4.7	9.8	3.5	1.9	0.2	0.9	2.2	2.3
Female	2.6	1.2	3.7	6.3	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.7
Race, ethnicity										
White	3.8	1.2	4.8	9.0	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.3
Black	2.5	0.4	3.2	4.3	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.9	2.2	2.5
Hispanic	3.1	1.4	2.5	5.8	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.8	1.9	2.0
Population density										
Large metro	4.1	1.3	4.6	8.6	2.7	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.7
Small metro	3.4	1.2	4.5	8.5	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.1
Nonmetro	3.1	0.7	3.0	6.1	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.9	1.5
Region										
Northeast	3.4	0.9	3.5	7.1	2.6	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.6	1.6
North Central	3.6	1.2	4.4	7.8	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.6
South	2.8	0.9	3.5	7.1	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.9
West	5.3	1.9	6.0	10.6	3.8	1.9	0.4	0.8	2.5	2.2
Adult education^a										
Less than high school	4.0	X	6.4	10.5	2.2	1.8	X	1.3	4.4	1.3
High school graduate	3.7	X	3.5	8.5	2.0	1.4	X	0.7	1.7	1.4
Some college	5.1	X	3.8	8.5	4.2	2.0	X	0.5	1.6	2.7
College graduate	2.8	X	3.0	5.5	1.7	0.6	X	0.7	0.7	0.5
Current employment^b										
Full-time	4.6	X	4.5	7.9	3.0	1.5	X	0.8	1.8	1.5
Part-time	4.7	X	5.3	8.0	3.3	1.3	X	0.5	1.2	1.7
Unemployed	8.3	X	6.6	14.6	6.0	4.8	X	2.2	3.0	7.5
Other ^c	1.5	X	1.6	5.3	1.0	0.7	X	0.2	1.5	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.95. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

^aData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older (N=24,589).

^bData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older (N=24,589).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 73, 74.
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.101

Estimated use of any illicit drug during the past month^a

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1991 and preliminary 1992

	Total all ages		Age group							
	1991	1992	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older	
			1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Total	6.3 %	5.5 %	6.8 %	6.1 %	15.4 %	13.0 %	9.0 %	10.1 %	3.1 %	2.2 %
Sex										
Male	7.6	7.1	7.1	5.7	17.6	16.7	11.3	12.6	3.8	3.2
Female	5.2	4.1	6.4	6.5	13.3	9.5	6.6	7.6	2.5	1.4
Race, ethnicity										
White	5.9	5.5	6.6	6.1	16.0	13.7	8.7	10.6	2.7	2.2
Black	9.4	6.6	7.0	6.1	16.9	12.1	13.7	10.3	5.8	3.5
Hispanic	6.3	5.3	7.9	7.1	11.6	10.2	5.9	7.8	3.8	1.3
Other	5.4	3.6	4.3	4.2	9.2	11.2	7.5	6.2	(b)	(b)
Population density										
Large metro	7.0	6.0	6.5	5.7	15.2	14.8	10.6	9.7	3.8	2.7
Small metro	6.2	5.1	6.8	7.0	16.6	10.1	8.3	11.1	2.7	1.6
Nonmetro	5.2	5.3	7.1	5.7	13.9	13.8	6.2	9.5	2.4	2.1
Region										
Northeast	6.2	5.1	5.0	4.1	15.5	15.6	8.4	11.4	3.5	1.1
North Central	5.9	4.5	7.3	6.3	14.3	11.0	9.1	6.9	2.7	2.1
South	5.5	5.2	6.4	5.9	14.1	12.3	7.3	9.9	2.5	1.7
West	8.3	7.7	8.6	7.9	19.1	14.2	11.9	12.5	4.3	4.4
Adult education^c										
Less than high school	6.4	5.6	NA	NA	19.4	16.7	13.8	11.9	2.0	2.2
High school graduate	7.0	5.7	NA	NA	15.1	13.5	10.2	10.3	3.8	2.1
Some college	7.3	6.1	NA	NA	14.2	12.3	8.8	11.2	3.9	1.8
College graduate	3.8	4.3	NA	NA	11.4	6.3	4.7	7.6	2.7	2.8
Current employment^c										
Full-time	6.3	5.8	NA	NA	13.1	12.2	8.3	9.8	3.9	2.6
Part-time	8.3	6.2	NA	NA	16.4	11.7	8.8	10.1	3.7	1.6
Unemployed	16.7	13.8	NA	NA	20.8	23.3	21.9	18.1	11.0	5.8
Other ^d	3.4	3.0	NA	NA	15.8	10.6	5.7	6.8	1.0	1.4

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), an ongoing series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug abuse among the American household population aged 12 and older. The 1991 NHSDA was sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. The 1992 NHSDA was sponsored by the newly created Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States. A sample of 32,594 persons were interviewed in 1991 and a sample of 28,832 persons were interviewed in 1992. The data for 1992 are preliminary and subject to revision. For survey methodology, see Appendices 8 and 9.

^aNonmedical use of marijuana or hashish, cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin or psychotherapeutics.

^bEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^cData on adult education and current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 years-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 51.

Table 3.102

Estimated use of marijuana during the past month

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1991 and preliminary 1992

	Total all ages		Age group							
	1991	1992	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older	
			1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Total	4.8 %	4.4 %	4.3 %	4.0 %	13.0 %	11.0 %	7.0 %	8.2 %	2.1 %	1.6 %
Sex										
Male	6.3	5.9	5.0	4.6	15.7	14.5	9.5	11.0	3.0	2.3
Female	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.5	10.5	7.5	4.5	5.5	1.3	1.0
Race, ethnicity										
White	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.1	13.7	11.6	6.6	8.8	1.9	1.6
Black	7.2	5.2	4.5	3.4	14.6	11.2	11.9	8.2	3.5	2.5
Hispanic	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.8	9.1	8.1	4.2	5.6	2.3	0.7
Other	3.4	2.4	1.2	2.9	4.8	6.4	6.5	4.8	(a)	(a)
Population density										
Large metro	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.1	12.9	12.2	8.6	8.0	2.6	2.0
Small metro	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.7	14.5	8.7	6.2	9.1	1.8	1.1
Nonmetro	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.0	11.0	11.8	4.5	7.5	1.6	1.5
Region										
Northeast	5.2	4.2	3.7	2.9	14.7	13.4	6.2	9.1	2.8	0.9
North Central	4.6	3.7	4.6	4.7	11.5	9.0	7.6	5.9	2.0	1.8
South	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.2	12.1	10.6	5.6	7.7	1.7	1.1
West	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.7	14.8	11.5	9.2	10.8	2.3	3.0
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	5.1	4.5	NA	NA	16.0	14.0	11.7	9.5	1.3	1.6
High school graduate	5.5	4.6	NA	NA	13.0	11.8	8.3	8.5	2.5	1.5
Some college	6.0	4.8	NA	NA	12.7	9.8	6.2	9.1	3.2	1.3
College graduate	2.4	3.4	NA	NA	7.7	5.5	3.3	6.3	1.4	2.1
Current employment^b										
Full-time	5.0	4.5	NA	NA	11.1	10.3	6.5	7.9	3.0	1.7
Part-time	6.3	5.3	NA	NA	14.4	10.1	5.8	8.4	1.9	1.4
Unemployed	13.6	11.7	NA	NA	17.4	19.6	19.8	15.8	7.7	4.8
Other ^c	2.4	2.3	NA	NA	13.1	8.5	3.9	5.1	0.4	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.101. For survey methodology, see Appendices 8 and 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 53.^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 and current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.^c"Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Table 3.103

Estimated use of cocaine during the past month

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1991 and preliminary 1992

	Total all ages		Age group							
	1991	1992	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older	
			1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Total	0.9 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	0.2 %
Sex										
Male	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.7	0.6	0.3
Female	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.1
Race, ethnicity										
White	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.1
Black	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	3.1	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.3	0.8
Hispanic	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.4
Other	2.0	0.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.9	(a)	(a)	(a)
Population density										
Large metro	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.3
Small metro	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.1
Nonmetro	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.1	(a)
Region										
Northeast	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.5	0.4	0.1
North Central	0.9	0.6	0.0	(a)	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.2
South	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.2
West	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.5	0.6	0.3
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	1.4	0.9	NA	NA	3.8	2.8	3.0	1.8	0.6	0.3
High school graduate	1.1	0.8	NA	NA	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.1
Some college	0.9	0.5	NA	NA	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.2
College graduate	0.4	0.3	NA	NA	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2
Current employment^b										
Full-time	1.0	0.7	NA	NA	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.2
Part-time	0.9	0.9	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.2
Unemployed	4.5	1.8	NA	NA	4.9	2.1	5.0	3.6	(a)	0.6
Other ^c	0.3	0.2	NA	NA	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.0

Note: See Note, table 3.101. For survey methodology, see Appendices 8 and 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 55.^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 and current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.^cRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Table 3.104

Estimated use of alcohol during the past month

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1991 and preliminary 1992

	Total all ages		Age group							
			12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older	
	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Total	50.9 %	47.8 %	20.3 %	15.7 %	63.6 %	59.2 %	61.7 %	61.2 %	49.5 %	46.5 %
Sex										
Male	58.1	55.9	22.3	16.9	69.7	65.6	70.8	70.0	57.4	56.1
Female	44.3	40.4	18.2	14.5	57.8	53.0	52.8	52.8	42.5	38.0
Race, ethnicity										
White	52.7	49.7	20.4	16.7	67.2	62.9	63.8	63.7	50.9	47.8
Black	43.7	39.8	20.1	13.2	56.0	50.9	57.1	55.6	40.3	37.2
Hispanic	47.5	45.0	22.5	16.2	52.8	52.8	57.2	56.1	47.8	44.9
Other	41.4	38.4	12.8	7.8	52.7	38.2	42.9	44.1	43.6	43.0
Population density										
Large metro	55.7	51.3	21.1	15.1	65.0	61.2	65.4	64.7	55.6	50.2
Small metro	51.8	48.3	20.8	16.3	66.2	58.8	63.7	61.0	49.7	47.8
Nonmetro	40.8	41.0	18.5	15.9	57.4	56.1	49.9	53.9	38.3	38.4
Region										
Northeast	56.3	52.9	19.0	14.3	71.1	67.2	66.3	66.8	55.3	51.1
North Central	52.3	49.2	21.9	18.1	65.2	60.3	64.5	61.7	50.5	48.5
South	44.0	41.7	19.8	14.5	57.7	55.4	55.9	56.2	41.1	38.4
West	56.3	52.2	20.7	16.2	65.7	57.8	63.5	64.1	57.2	53.4
Adult education^a										
Less than high school	39.8	36.1	NA	NA	54.1	47.9	55.9	53.8	33.4	30.3
High school graduate	53.1	49.9	NA	NA	60.6	57.4	60.1	60.7	48.7	44.3
Some college	59.1	56.0	NA	NA	69.9	63.6	61.8	58.5	53.8	52.2
College graduate	66.1	66.1	NA	NA	76.5	75.0	66.9	69.1	64.5	63.9
Current employment^a										
Full-time	61.9	58.9	NA	NA	68.5	65.0	65.1	64.6	59.1	55.0
Part-time	56.1	56.0	NA	NA	63.0	58.6	58.6	59.7	51.3	53.1
Unemployed	58.1	54.9	NA	NA	58.1	60.3	63.0	61.1	55.5	48.1
Other ^b	39.6	36.7	NA	NA	58.6	47.2	46.5	48.1	35.5	33.8

Note: See Note, table 3.101. For survey methodology, see Appendices 8 and 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 57.^aData on adult education and current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 years-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.^bRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Table 3.105

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1991^a

Type of problem	Total all ages (N=20,579)	Age group			
		12 to 17 years (N=3,060)	18 to 25 years (N=6,033)	26 to 34 years (N=6,227)	35 years and older (N=5,259)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	11.7 %	14.5 %	22.2 %	13.1 %	7.5 %
Got high or tight while drinking alone	11.0	11.3	14.2	14.4	8.6
Unable to remember what happened	10.5	22.2	22.5	10.7	5.4
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	9.5	22.9	23.8	10.0	3.3
Heated argument while drinking	9.0	11.8	19.2	9.5	5.3
Partner told me I should cut down	7.5	9.0	9.6	7.7	6.7
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	6.3	13.0	8.0	7.0	4.7
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	5.0	8.8	7.1	5.3	3.8
Relative told me I should cut down	4.9	6.6	7.7	5.0	3.9
Difficult for me to stop drinking	4.5	9.1	8.5	6.0	2.1
Quick drink when no one was looking	4.4	22.4	6.0	2.4	2.7
Stayed away from work or school	3.8	5.2	10.6	3.9	1.4
High or tight on job or at school	3.6	10.1	8.8	3.5	1.3
Friend told me I should cut down	3.3	7.2	5.6	2.9	2.3
Stayed drunk for more than one day	2.6	5.1	5.9	2.6	1.4
Hands shook after drinking day before	2.5	4.0	5.2	2.1	1.7
Drink first thing in morning	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Lost or nearly lost job	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.95. 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 good estimates for individual problems, but are slightly conservative estimates of the prevalence of any problems or multiple 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 128. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.106

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past year

By frequency of alcohol use and type of problem, United States, 1991^a

Type of problem	Frequency of alcohol use		
	Drunk more than twice a month (N=1,926)	Drunk about twice a month or less often (N=6,499)	Not drunk in past year (N=10,140)
Unable to remember what happened	45.0 %	21.1 %	1.8 %
Got high or tight while drinking alone	43.2	21.7	2.7
Aggressive or cross while drinking	42.8	22.5	3.2
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	39.7	19.5	1.6
Heated argument while drinking	38.6	17.2	1.9
Partner told me I should cut down	30.9	13.3	2.2
Difficult for me to stop drinking	26.2	7.9	0.5
Relative told me I should cut down	25.5	7.8	1.3
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	23.4	10.1	2.5
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	22.3	8.6	1.3
Stayed away from work or school	21.0	6.5	0.4
Stayed drunk for more than one day	20.7	3.4	0.2
High or tight on job or at school	20.3	6.3	0.4
Friend told me I should cut down	17.7	5.1	0.7
Quick drink when no one was looking	16.1	6.8	1.8
Hands shook after drinking day before	14.0	4.1	0.4
Drink first thing in morning	10.8	1.6	0.3
Lost or nearly lost job	5.9	0.9	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.95 and 3.105. "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 about 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, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 129. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.107

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, drug, or cigarette use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1991

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	3.9 %	3.5 %	7.7 %	4.7 %	2.7 %
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	5.1	5.3	11.0	7.0	3.1
Felt completely alone and isolated	2.5	2.1	4.3	3.4	1.7
Felt very nervous and anxious	4.6	5.0	7.9	5.5	3.5
Had health problems	3.9	2.9	4.2	3.7	4.1
Found it difficult to think clearly	6.3	7.1	15.2	7.6	3.5
Felt irritable and upset	4.5	3.0	8.8	6.0	3.2
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.7	3.2	5.4	3.6	1.7
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	2.1	2.0	5.2	2.6	1.2
Found it harder to handle my problems	2.2	2.1	3.7	3.0	1.6
Had to get emergency medical help	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.95. 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 good estimates of the prevalence of perceived problems. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 122. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.108

Respondents reporting problems associated with use of alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine during the past year

By type of problem, United States, 1991

Type of problem	Drug used in past year		
	Alcohol (N=20,579)	Marijuana (N=4,030)	Cocaine (N=1,279)
Became depressed or lost interest in things	3.2 %	4.2 %	9.7 %
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	4.8	2.2	6.0
Felt completely alone and isolated	1.7	1.6	6.2
Felt very nervous and anxious	1.7	3.6	14.3
Had health problems	0.9	0.8	3.0
Found it difficult to think clearly	6.1	9.0	6.3
Felt irritable and upset	3.2	1.4	6.8
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.1	4.2	3.5
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.2	3.4	6.5
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.6	1.6	5.6
Had to get emergency medical help	0.4	0.1	1.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.95 and 3.107. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 123. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.109

Respondents reporting problems associated with use of marijuana and cocaine during the past year

By frequency of use, age group, and type of problem, United States, 1991

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 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."

Frequency of use and age group	Type of problem				
	Tried to cut down	Needed larger amounts	Used daily for two or more weeks	Needed; dependent	Withdrawal symptoms
Used marijuana at least once in past year					
Total all ages (N=4,030)	27.6 %	6.7 %	13.6 %	7.5 %	3.0 %
12 to 17 years	37.1	13.2	10.3	8.6	4.9
18 to 25 years	31.4	8.1	14.3	6.8	2.5
26 to 34 years	29.0	4.0	13.0	9.0	3.4
35 years and older	16.2	5.2	14.8	6.3	2.5
Used marijuana once a month or more often in past year					
Total all ages (N=2,035)	36.1	11.6	25.7	14.2	5.2
12 to 17 years	42.9	23.5	20.7	16.1	7.8
18 to 25 years	41.2	15.2	27.0	11.9	4.2
26 to 34 years	37.6	5.8	25.7	17.2	5.4
35 years and older	22.1	7.4	26.0	13.5	(a)
Used cocaine at least once in past year					
Total all ages (N=1,279)	31.5	9.7	7.8	7.7	7.3
12 to 17 years	33.5	12.8	6.6	7.4	6.2
18 to 25 years	33.4	7.9	5.5	5.4	4.3
26 to 34 years	27.8	7.9	6.9	9.2	7.2
35 years and older	(a)	(a)	(a)	9.2	11.6
Used cocaine once a month or more often in past year					
Total all ages (N=482)	47.6	18.8	16.8	16.9	14.4
12 to 17 years	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
18 to 25 years	41.6	18.5	14.3	12.5	9.0
26 to 34 years	(a)	19.1	18.7	23.9	15.2
35 years and older	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.95. 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, the figures are good estimates for the total sample, but are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems for those who used at least once in the past year or once a month or more often. 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, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 124, 125. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By sex, race, ethnicity, and age of patient, United States, 1991

	Total		Sex			
	Number	Percent	Male		Female	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total ^a	400,079	100.0 %	192,524	100.0 %	203,964	100.0 %
Race, ethnicity						
White	224,906	56.2	94,105	48.9	128,786	63.1
Black	108,576	27.1	64,550	33.5	43,205	21.2
Hispanic	33,575	8.4	18,884	9.8	14,314	7.0
Other ^b	4,368	1.1	1,582	0.8	2,757	1.4
Unknown/ no response	28,654	7.2	13,402	7.0	14,822	7.3
Age						
6 to 17 years	48,807	12.2	12,288	6.4	36,078	17.7
6 to 11 years	622	0.2	261	0.1	357	0.2
12 to 17 years	48,185	12.0	12,027	6.2	35,721	17.5
18 to 25 years	93,777	23.4	44,192	23.0	48,679	23.9
18 to 19 years	24,570	6.1	10,396	5.4	13,881	6.8
20 to 25 years	69,207	17.3	33,706	17.6	34,798	17.1
26 to 34 years	123,245	30.8	63,850	33.2	58,560	28.7
26 to 29 years	52,284	13.1	27,404	14.2	24,479	12.0
30 to 34 years	70,961	17.7	36,446	18.9	34,081	16.7
35 years and older	132,984	33.2	71,421	37.1	60,376	29.6
35 to 44 years	92,777	23.2	52,451	27.2	39,441	19.3
45 to 54 years	25,893	6.5	12,593	6.5	13,044	6.4
55 years and older	14,314	3.6	6,377	3.3	7,891	3.9
Unknown/ no response	1,267	0.3	771	0.4	271	0.1

Note: These data were gathered through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency room episodes from a stratified random sample of hospitals in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes episodes for which sex of patient was unknown or not reported.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data, 1991*, Statistical Series I, Number 11-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.111

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By characteristics of episodes and patients, United States, 1991

Episode characteristics	Total ^a	Sex		Race, ethnicity					Patient characteristics							55 and older
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other ^b	6 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 25	26 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54			
Total number of episodes	400,079	192,524	203,964	224,906	108,576	33,575	4,368	622	48,185	93,777	123,245	92,777	25,893	14,314		
Number of drugs																
Single-drug episode	50.2 %	48.1 %	52.2 %	47.2 %	52.8 %	56.8 %	55.4 %	80.7 %	64.1 %	52.9 %	46.8 %	45.8 %	46.1 %	47.4 %		
Multi-drug episode	49.8	51.9	47.8	52.8	47.2	43.2	44.6	(c)	35.9	47.1	53.2	54.2	53.9	52.6		
Drug use motive																
Psychic effects	15.3	16.3	14.4	16.2	12.8	17.8	17.9	(c)	19.7	18.4	14.1	12.7	11.9	12.7		
Recreational use	7.7	10.6	5.0	6.7	8.0	11.0	9.0	14.1	9.3	9.8	7.9	6.1	4.7	1.5		
Other psychic effects	7.6	5.7	9.4	9.4	4.8	6.8	8.9	16.0	10.4	8.6	6.3	6.6	7.2	11.2		
Dependence	29.0	39.7	18.9	16.8	53.7	35.0	11.7	(d)	2.2	20.2	39.4	39.9	29.8	15.5		
Suicide	43.8	29.6	57.1	56.6	20.8	29.7	58.3	28.6	68.2	50.3	33.9	35.6	45.4	57.2		
Other ^e	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.5	(c)	6.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	(c)	(c)	3.0		
Unknown/no response	10.5	13.3	7.8	8.6	11.9	16.0	8.2	33.5	8.1	9.4	11.3	11.0	11.7	11.6		
Reason for emergency room contact																
Unexpected reaction	10.5	13.6	7.6	7.9	15.3	12.0	7.8	(c)	6.7	11.7	12.4	10.3	7.3	4.5		
Overdose	56.9	43.1	69.8	71.3	29.4	46.8	70.8	52.3	82.3	64.1	45.5	47.7	59.6	76.4		
Chronic effects	11.2	15.2	7.5	5.5	20.1	19.1	6.0	(c)	0.7	5.3	13.9	18.6	15.5	7.3		
Withdrawal	1.8	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	0.7	(d)	(c)	1.3	2.3	2.7	2.1	1.3		
Seeking detoxification	9.3	13.4	5.5	5.4	19.1	7.1	3.3	(d)	1.0	7.3	14.4	10.6	(c)	2.1		
Accident/injury	2.7	3.7	1.8	1.9	4.2	3.0	1.4	3.9	0.9	2.7	3.5	2.9	1.8	1.4		
Other	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.1	4.1	4.7	5.1	6.4	4.7	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.9		
Unknown/no response	4.2	5.1	3.3	3.0	6.2	5.5	5.0	(d)	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.1		
Patient disposition																
Treated and released	45.0	49.0	41.2	37.3	55.9	55.2	52.3	73.9	46.6	49.3	46.2	43.1	36.7	26.0		
Admitted to hospital	51.5	46.8	55.9	59.3	40.6	40.5	45.5	25.3	51.3	47.1	50.1	52.9	60.0	70.6		
Left against medical advice	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	1.1	(d)	0.5	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.5		
Died	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	(d)	(f)	0.2	0.2	0.5	(c)	(c)		
Unknown/no response	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.8	(c)	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7	(c)	1.1		

Note: See Note, table 3.110. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes episodes for which sex, race, ethnicity, and age were unknown or not reported.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^cEstimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).

^dNumerator for percentage is less than 10.

^eIncludes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.
^fLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data, 1991*, Statistical Series I, Number 11-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992) pp. 18, 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.112

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By characteristics of episodes and patients, and drug use motive, United States, 1991

Patient and episode characteristics	Total ^f	Drug use motive					
		Recreation- al use	Other psychic effects	Depen- dence	Suicide	Other ^a	Unknown
Total number of episodes	400,079	30,830	30,490	116,007	175,203	5,541	42,009
Sex							
Male	48.1 %	66.1 %	36.3 %	65.9 %	32.5 %	35.4 %	61.1 %
Female	51.0	32.8	63.2	33.3	66.5	64.4	37.9
Unknown/no response	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.0
Age							
6 to 11 years	0.2	0.3	0.3	(b)	0.1	0.7	0.5
12 to 17 years	12.0	14.5	16.5	0.9	18.8	15.4	9.2
18 to 25 years	23.4	29.7	26.5	16.4	26.9	28.1	21.0
26 to 34 years	30.8	31.5	25.4	41.9	23.8	28.7	33.1
35 to 44 years	23.2	18.4	19.9	31.9	18.8	14.1	24.3
45 to 54 years	6.5	4.0	6.1	6.7	6.7	5.3	7.2
55 years and older	3.6	0.7	5.3	1.9	4.7	7.7	3.9
Unknown/no response	0.3	0.9	(c)	0.4	0.2	(b)	0.7
Race, ethnicity							
White	56.2	49.1	69.6	32.6	72.7	70.6	46.2
Black	27.1	28.2	17.1	50.3	12.9	15.2	30.8
Hispanic	8.4	12.0	7.5	10.1	5.7	8.8	12.8
Other ^d	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.5	3.1	0.9
Unknown/no response	7.2	9.4	4.5	6.5	7.3	2.2	9.3
Number of drugs							
Single-drug episode	50.2	55.4	51.4	51.5	46.6	60.3	55.4
Multi-drug episode	49.8	44.6	48.6	48.5	53.4	39.7	44.6
Reason for emergency room contact							
Unexpected reaction	10.5	43.5	13.4	13.8	1.0	13.9	13.9
Overdose	56.9	26.5	75.3	8.8	93.9	53.6	44.5
Chronic effects	11.2	10.5	1.3	31.2	0.3	3.0	10.2
Withdrawal	1.8	1.2	0.6	5.4	0.1	0.3	0.8
Seeking detoxification	9.3	3.6	1.2	30.0	0.3	0.5	1.3
Accident/injury	2.7	5.2	1.2	4.4	0.4	7.8	6.4
Other	3.4	5.8	4.9	3.0	2.2	11.2	5.6
Unknown/no response	4.2	3.9	2.2	3.5	1.7	9.7	17.3
Patient disposition							
Admitted to hospital	51.5	22.1	39.9	38.5	69.5	39.9	43.8
Treated and released	45.0	73.6	58.3	57.4	28.2	58.1	48.2
Left against medical advice	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.9	1.2	(e)	3.5
Died	0.3	0.2	(b)	0.2	0.3	(b)	0.7
Unknown/no response	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	3.8

Note: See Note, table 3.110. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 10.

^e Estimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).

^a Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

^b Numerator for percentage is less than 10.

^c Less than 0.05 percent.

^d Includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data, 1991*, Statistical Series I, Number 11-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.113

Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and drug use motive of patient, United States, 1991

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug											
	Tranquilizers	Narcotic analgesics	Non-narcotic analgesics	Non-barbiturate sedatives	Anti-depressants	Anti-psychotics	Barbiturate sedatives	Amphetamines	Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Marijuana/hashish	Unknown
Total number of drug mentions	52,737	64,112	62,504	19,621	38,040	14,039	5,552	7,495	8,251	102,727	16,492	38,821
Sex												
Male	36.1 %	57.0 %	29.8 %	39.1 %	33.1 %	46.2 %	50.7 %	58.9 %	73.3 %	65.8 %	69.7 %	59.0 %
Female	63.1	42.2	69.0	59.8	66.2	53.4	48.9	39.9	25.4	33.4	29.1	40.1
Unknown/no response	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	(a)	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.9
Race, ethnicity												
White	82.7	52.6	70.5	78.7	80.9	69.9	74.1	68.2	56.1	28.9	49.4	35.1
Black	6.7	29.8	14.0	7.1	8.1	18.1	12.9	9.6	20.8	55.4	34.6	39.8
Hispanic	3.5	10.9	6.8	5.0	4.3	4.8	7.0	12.2	14.1	8.9	8.6	14.5
Other ^b	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.4	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.0
Unknown/no response	6.5	5.9	7.5	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.3	8.7	6.7	6.3	6.9	9.6
Age												
6 to 11 years	(c)	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	(d)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(a)
12 to 17 years	3.6	3.6	30.3	8.2	11.5	6.1	4.6	10.0	23.7	2.1	13.1	8.2
18 to 25 years	14.6	15.1	32.1	25.0	17.9	23.8	17.6	27.2	35.8	21.5	35.0	15.5
26 to 34 years	31.6	34.7	17.7	29.2	29.3	30.1	26.2	36.8	26.0	45.6	33.7	29.3
35 to 44 years	32.8	34.9	11.4	21.0	25.7	26.2	31.9	20.3	10.7	25.3	15.1	33.3
45 to 54 years	10.4	7.8	4.8	6.9	9.4	8.1	9.7	4.4	2.5	4.3	2.2	9.5
55 years and older	6.9	3.6	3.0	(a)	5.8	5.5	9.8	(a)	0.4	0.7	0.5	3.7
Unknown/no response	0.1	0.3	(a)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(d)	0.1	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.3
Drug use motive												
Recreational use	2.4	5.8	1.0	1.5	1.9	3.6	3.4	24.2	48.9	14.6	27.5	4.1
Other psychic effects	10.9	5.4	11.3	12.5	8.7	12.9	6.9	5.1	2.8	2.0	3.4	3.9
Dependence	11.2	56.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	11.1	40.3	23.0	64.6	43.6	45.6
Suicide	66.9	22.1	77.2	77.7	78.2	73.8	66.9	12.1	7.3	6.5	7.8	23.0
Other	1.2	0.9	2.6	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	(a)	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.6
Unknown/no response	7.5	9.1	6.1	5.8	7.6	6.0	10.9	16.2	16.5	11.8	17.3	21.7

Note: See Note, table 3.110. "In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency room drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a drug mention may or may not be the confirmed 'cause' of the episode in multi-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors." (Source, p. 140.) For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 10.

^aEstimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dNumerator for percentage is less than 10.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data, 1991*, Statistical Series I, Number 11-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 40-42. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.114

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-92

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 use 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
1992	64	72	57

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; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 303, p. 4; No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.115

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	64 %	35 %
Sex		
Male	72	28
Female	57	42
Age		
18 to 29 years	71	29
30 to 49 years	68	32
50 years and older	56	44
65 years and older	47	53
Region		
East	70	30
Midwest	65	35
South	60	39
West	63	37
Race		
White	66	33
Nonwhite	50	50
Education		
College graduate	78	22
College incomplete	64	35
High school graduate	65	34
Less than high school graduate	49	51
Politics		
Republican	62	37
Democrat	66	34
Independent	65	34
Income		
\$50,000 and over	80	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	63	36
\$20,000 to \$29,999	64	36
Under \$20,000	56	44
Religion		
Protestant	59	41
Catholic	74	26
None	70	28

Note: Responses of "no opinion" were omitted by the Source. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 317 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1992), p. 46. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.116

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	29 %	71 %
Sex		
Male	34	66
Female	23	76
Age		
18 to 29 years	46	54
30 to 49 years	28	72
50 years and older	15	85
65 years and older	8	92
Region		
East	25	75
Midwest	35	65
South	25	75
West	31	68
Race		
White	29	71
Nonwhite	24	76
Education		
College graduate	25	75
College incomplete	32	68
High school graduate	31	69
Less than high school graduate	25	75
Politics		
Republican	26	73
Democrat	30	70
Independent	28	72
Income		
\$50,000 and over	29	71
\$30,000 to \$49,999	27	72
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	77
Under \$20,000	34	66
Religion		
Protestant	28	71
Catholic	29	71
None	38	62

Note: This question was presented to the 64 percent 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 February 1992. Responses of "don't know/refused" were omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.117

Respondents reporting whether they plan to cut down or quit drinking

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Do you plan to cut down or quit drinking within the next year?"

	Yes, cut down	Yes, quit	No
National	17 %	9 %	74 %
Sex			
Male	19	11	70
Female	14	6	78
Age			
18 to 29 years	24	14	62
30 to 49 years	16	6	78
50 years and older	9	9	80
65 years and older	5	14	79
Region			
East	15	8	76
Midwest	16	8	75
South	18	10	72
West	18	9	73
Race			
White	16	7	76
Nonwhite	20	22	56
Education			
College graduate	14	4	82
College incomplete	19	5	76
High school graduate	19	6	74
Less than high school graduate	10	31	58
Politics			
Republican	12	6	81
Democrat	22	10	68
Independent	15	9	76
Income			
\$50,000 and over	16	5	79
\$30,000 to \$49,999	14	5	80
\$20,000 to \$29,999	14	11	75
Under \$20,000	21	15	63
Religion			
Protestant	17	9	73
Catholic	14	8	77
None	18	13	69

Note: This question was presented to the 64 percent 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 February 1992. Responses of "don't know/refused" were omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.118

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No	No opinion/ refused
National	24 %	76 %	(a)
Sex			
Male	24	76	(a)
Female	24	75	1 %
Age			
18 to 29 years	23	77	0
30 to 49 years	27	73	0
50 years and older	22	77	1
65 years and older	19	79	2
Region			
East	23	76	1
Midwest	23	77	0
South	22	78	0
West	29	71	0
Race			
White	25	75	(a)
Nonwhite	21	79	0
Education			
College graduate	26	74	0
College incomplete	29	71	0
High school graduate	22	78	0
Less than high school graduate	20	78	2
Politics			
Republican	22	78	0
Democrat	23	77	0
Independent	28	71	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	23	77	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	21	79	0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	27	71	2
Under \$20,000	28	72	0
Religion			
Protestant	25	75	(a)
Catholic	25	75	0
None	25	75	0

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. 317 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1992), p. 47. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.119

Fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents

By blood alcohol concentration levels, United States, 1982-91 (estimated)

	Total fatalities	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
		Number	Percent	No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	100 %	18,780	42.7 %	4,809	10.9 %	20,356	46.3 %
1983	42,589	23,646	100	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	100	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,715	100	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	100	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	100	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	100	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,436	100	23,146	50.8	4,574	10.0	17,862	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	100	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,462	19,900	100	21,563	52.0	3,956	9.5	15,944	38.5

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 to be derived. Data 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 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 38. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.120

Blood alcohol concentration levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1982-91 (estimated)

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Ages 16 to 20										
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	44.0 %	42.2	39.6	35.5	36.5	33.3	32.3	29.9	31.7	29.9
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	31.1 %	29.7	26.6	23.9	23.7	21.0	20.7	19.5	21.1	20.1
Total number	9,858	9,334	9,804	9,386	10,163	9,910	10,171	9,442	8,821	7,989
Ages 21 to 24										
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	51.6 %	50.7	49.0	45.9	47.3	45.4	46.1	45.0	44.9	44.5
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	40.0 %	39.1	37.3	35.3	36.1	34.1	35.2	34.5	34.7	33.7
Total number	9,018	8,432	8,963	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,738
Ages 25 to 44										
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	40.8 %	40.2	38.3	37.1	37.5	37.8	37.4	36.6	37.6	36.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	32.6 %	32.2	30.4	29.4	29.9	30.1	29.9	29.3	30.2	29.4
Total number	22,771	22,538	23,796	24,149	25,419	26,340	26,475	26,034	25,941	23,606
Ages 45 to 64										
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	26.4 %	24.6	22.7	21.6	21.4	20.6	21.2	21.5	20.2	20.1
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	20.7 %	19.4	17.7	16.7	16.2	15.9	16.5	16.8	15.5	15.7
Total number	8,921	8,854	9,143	9,262	9,096	9,693	10,081	10,240	9,935	9,140
Ages 65 and older										
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	13.7 %	12.1	12.5	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.9	10.0	9.7	9.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	9.9 %	8.6	8.8	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.3
Total number	3,894	4,026	4,316	4,479	4,881	5,078	5,376	5,431	5,501	5,459

Note: See Note, table 3.119. Data 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 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.121

Automobile crashes

By alcohol involvement and crash severity, United States, 1988-91

	Total		Alcohol involvement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total crashes				
1988	6,877,000	100 %	479,000	7 %
1989	6,664,000	100	398,000	6
1990	6,462,000	100	469,000	7
1991	6,110,000	100	491,000	8
Crash severity				
Property damage only				
1988	4,633,000	100	226,000	5
1989	4,450,000	100	181,000	4
1990	4,255,000	100	220,000	5
1991	4,073,000	100	259,000	6
Minor or moderate injury				
1988	1,828,000	100	177,000	10
1989	1,800,000	100	148,000	8
1990	1,825,000	100	173,000	9
1991	1,681,000	100	165,000	10
Severe or fatal injury				
1988	415,000	100	76,000	18
1989	394,000	100	68,000	17
1990	382,000	100	77,000	20
1991	357,000	100	68,000	19

Note: These data are from the 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, approximately 6.6 million in 1989, approximately 6.5 million in 1990, and approximately 6.1 million in 1991. The GES obtained a sample of approximately 49,000 police accident reports in 1988, 44,000 reports in 1989, 46,000 reports in 1990, and 42,600 reports in 1991, from approximately 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; *1990*, p. 44; *1991*, p. 50 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.122

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-91--Continued

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, 1991, p. 376).

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection was begun in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-91, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year.

This table and tables 3.123 and 3.124 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except for 1980 and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

^bBecause of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^dData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

^eData for 1991 were not available for Iowa; crime counts for this State were estimated by the Source.

^fAll rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; 1991, p. 58 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.123

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1991

Area	Population ^a	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
United States, total	252,177,000	14,872,883	1,911,767	12,961,116	24,703	106,593	687,732	1,092,739	3,157,150	8,142,228	1,661,738
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,897.8	758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0
Metropolitan Statistical Area	195,233,844										
Area actually reporting ^c	96.9 %	12,650,488	1,705,579	10,944,909	21,405	88,849	661,381	933,944	2,613,827	6,784,451	1,546,631
Estimated total	100.0 %	12,915,670	1,727,995	11,187,675	21,594	90,661	665,905	949,835	2,670,592	6,949,546	1,567,537
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,615.5	885.1	5,730.4	11.1	46.4	341.1	486.5	1,367.9	3,559.6	802.9
Other cities	22,775,569										
Area actually reporting ^c	88.2 %	1,095,800	96,980	998,820	1,031	6,964	14,170	74,815	215,353	736,546	46,921
Estimated total	100.0 %	1,238,034	109,575	1,128,459	1,155	7,839	15,923	84,658	244,616	830,686	53,157
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,435.8	481.1	4,954.7	5.1	34.4	69.9	371.7	1,074.0	3,647.3	233.4
Rural	34,167,587										
Area actually reporting ^c	85.5 %	637,980	64,395	573,585	1,674	7,265	5,164	50,292	216,324	320,951	36,310
Estimated totals	100.0 %	719,179	74,197	644,982	1,954	8,093	5,904	58,246	241,942	361,996	41,044
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,104.9	217.2	1,887.7	5.7	23.7	17.3	170.5	708.1	1,059.5	120.1

Note: See Note, table 3.122. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.124. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 379). Data for 1991 were not available for Iowa; crime counts for this State were estimated by the Source. 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, 1991 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 59, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.124

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1991

Jurisdiction	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	2,756,875										
Area actually reporting	94.4 %	175,490	27,642	147,848	367	1,155	5,618	20,502	40,399	94,373	13,076
Estimated totals	100.0 %	180,576	28,318	152,258	376	1,191	5,714	21,037	41,787	97,072	13,399
Cities outside metropolitan areas	557,897										
Area actually reporting	93.6 %	26,558	4,406	22,152	38	141	407	3,820	5,413	15,891	848
Estimated totals	100.0 %	28,363	4,706	23,657	41	151	435	4,079	5,781	16,970	906
Rural	774,228										
Area actually reporting	85.1 %	8,906	1,272	7,634	44	96	83	1,049	3,665	3,498	471
Estimated totals	100.0 %	10,461	1,494	8,967	52	113	97	1,232	4,305	4,109	553
State total	4,089,000	219,400	34,518	184,882	469	1,455	6,246	26,348	51,873	118,151	14,858
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,365.6	844.2	4,521.4	11.5	35.6	152.8	644.4	1,268.6	2,889.5	363.4
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	234,571										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	15,686	1,669	14,017	25	264	542	838	2,489	9,967	1,561
Cities outside metropolitan areas	148,677										
Area actually reporting	81.1 %	7,627	802	6,825	4	94	60	644	1,035	5,049	741
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,401	989	8,412	5	116	74	794	1,276	6,223	913
Rural	186,752										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,412	841	6,571	12	143	29	657	1,817	4,185	569
State total	570,000	32,499	3,499	29,000	42	523	645	2,289	5,582	20,375	3,043
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,701.6	613.9	5,087.7	7.4	91.8	113.2	401.6	979.3	3,574.6	533.9
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,853,517										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	234,663	21,449	213,214	247	1,329	5,804	14,069	50,625	132,851	29,738
Cities outside metropolitan areas	483,956										
Area actually reporting	95.4 %	32,444	2,611	29,833	22	128	332	2,129	5,856	22,158	1,819
Estimated totals	100.0 %	34,021	2,738	31,283	23	134	348	2,233	6,141	23,235	1,907
Rural	412,527										
Area actually reporting	87.2 %	7,873	842	7,031	18	111	55	658	3,066	3,402	563
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,027	965	8,062	21	127	63	754	3,515	3,901	646
State total	3,750,000	277,711	25,152	252,559	291	1,590	6,215	17,056	60,281	159,987	32,291
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,405.6	670.7	6,734.9	7.8	42.4	165.7	454.8	1,607.5	4,266.3	861.1
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	951,102										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	75,669	9,945	65,724	136	703	2,550	6,556	16,649	43,466	5,609
Cities outside metropolitan areas	561,842										
Area actually reporting	99.3 %	33,625	3,004	30,621	58	212	578	2,156	7,891	21,122	1,608
Estimated totals	100.0 %	33,858	3,024	30,834	58	213	582	2,171	7,946	21,269	1,619
Rural	859,056										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	13,222	1,103	12,119	70	142	85	806	4,498	6,752	869
State total	2,372,000	122,749	14,072	108,677	264	1,058	3,217	9,533	29,093	71,487	8,097
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,174.9	593.3	4,581.7	11.1	44.6	135.6	401.9	1,226.5	3,013.8	341.4
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	29,087,107										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	2,001,699	325,181	1,676,518	3,783	12,435	124,185	184,778	409,700	954,386	312,432
Estimated totals	100.0 %	2,001,776	325,191	1,676,585	3,783	12,435	124,189	184,784	409,716	954,426	315,443
Cities outside metropolitan areas	542,460										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	33,471	3,260	30,211	25	218	575	2,442	7,233	20,923	2,055
Estimated totals	100.0 %	33,586	3,271	30,315	25	219	577	2,450	7,258	20,995	2,062
Rural	750,433										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	22,151	2,660	19,491	51	242	173	2,194	7,682	10,699	1,110
State total	30,380,000	2,057,513	331,122	1,726,391	3,859	12,896	124,939	189,428	424,656	986,120	315,615
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,772.6	1,089.9	5,682.7	12.7	42.4	411.3	623.5	1,397.8	3,246.0	1,038.9
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,746,232										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	174,619	17,266	157,353	177	1,480	3,516	12,093	34,040	110,234	13,079
Cities outside metropolitan areas	2,91,486										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	20,421	1,006	19,415	9	69	90	838	2,886	15,756	773
Rural	333,282										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	10,082	615	9,467	13	39	22	541	2,191	6,727	549
State total	3,377,000	205,122	18,887	186,235	199	1,588	3,628	13,472	39,117	132,717	14,401
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,074.1	559.3	5,514.8	5.9	47.0	107.4	398.9	1,158.3	3,930.0	426.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.124

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	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	3,011,961										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	169,323	17,124	152,199	181	911	7,322	8,710	37,204	89,323	25,672
Cities outside metropolitan areas	90,420										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,620	132	3,488	1	11	27	93	824	2,449	215
Rural	188,619										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,588	505	3,083	5	38	35	427	1,170	1,612	301
State total	3,291,000	176,531	17,761	158,770	187	960	7,384	9,230	39,198	93,384	26,188
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,364.1	539.7	4,824.4	5.7	29.2	224.4	280.5	1,191.1	2,837.6	795.7
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	451,139										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	27,717	3,197	24,520	25	373	1,199	1,600	5,182	17,212	2,126
Cities outside metropolitan areas	74,723										
Area actually reporting	97.8 %	6,521	665	5,856	2	63	165	435	995	4,649	212
Estimated totals	100.0 %	6,666	680	5,986	2	64	169	445	1,017	4,752	217
Rural	154,138										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	5,529	980	4,549	10	151	92	727	1,469	2,872	208
State total	680,000	39,912	4,857	35,055	37	588	1,460	2,772	7,668	24,836	2,551
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,869.4	714.3	5,155.1	5.4	86.5	214.7	407.6	1,127.6	3,652.4	375.1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	598,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	64,393	14,671	49,722	482	214	7,269	6,706	12,405	29,182	8,135
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	598,000	64,393	14,671	49,722	482	214	7,269	6,706	12,405	29,182	8,135
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	10,768.1	2,453.3	8,314.7	80.6	35.8	1,215.6	1,121.4	2,074.4	4,879.9	1,360.4
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	12,058,631										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	1,072,558	148,922	923,636	1,142	6,366	51,744	89,670	248,888	574,309	100,439
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,073,854	149,064	924,790	1,143	6,371	51,792	89,758	249,172	575,071	100,547
Cities outside metropolitan areas	303,623										
Area actually reporting	95.7 %	22,881	3,047	19,834	27	113	636	2,271	4,986	13,598	1,250
Estimated totals	100.0 %	23,909	3,184	20,725	28	118	665	2,373	5,210	14,209	1,306
Rural	914,746										
Area actually reporting	99.1 %	36,711	4,949	31,762	76	373	620	3,880	11,822	17,778	2,162
Estimated totals	100.0 %	37,050	4,995	32,055	77	376	626	3,916	11,931	17,942	2,182
State total	13,277,000	1,134,813	157,243	977,570	1,248	6,865	53,083	96,047	266,313	607,222	104,035
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,547.2	1,184.3	7,362.9	9.4	51.7	399.8	723.4	2,005.8	4,573.5	783.6
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,306,716										
Area actually reporting	98.8 %	333,424	37,106	296,318	600	2,127	15,597	18,782	74,572	186,705	35,041
Estimated totals	100.0 %	336,699	37,358	299,341	603	2,144	15,703	18,908	75,321	188,663	35,357
Cities outside metropolitan areas	856,693										
Area actually reporting	94.1 %	53,666	6,535	47,131	113	337	1,432	4,653	12,114	32,565	2,452
Estimated totals	100.0 %	57,054	6,947	50,107	120	358	1,522	4,947	12,879	34,621	2,607
Rural	1,459,591										
Area actually reporting	97.1 %	35,259	4,456	30,803	122	289	522	3,523	11,768	16,583	2,452
Estimated totals	100.0 %	36,306	4,589	31,717	126	298	537	3,628	12,117	17,075	2,525
State total	6,623,000	430,059	48,894	381,165	849	2,800	17,762	27,483	100,317	240,359	40,489
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,493.4	738.2	5,755.2	12.8	42.3	268.2	415.0	1,514.7	3,629.2	611.3
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	856,432										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	51,032	2,058	48,974	29	275	860	894	9,905	36,019	3,050
Cities outside metropolitan areas	37,949										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,014	114	2,900	1	16	29	68	692	2,068	140
Rural	240,619										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	13,718	572	13,146	15	84	97	376	3,414	9,108	624
State total	1,135,000	67,764	2,744	65,020	45	375	986	1,338	14,011	47,195	3,814
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,970.4	241.8	5,728.6	4.0	33.0	86.9	117.9	1,234.4	4,158.1	336.0
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	212,418										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	9,702	639	9,063	3	83	63	490	1,791	6,839	433
Cities outside metropolitan areas	403,364										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	24,653	1,699	22,954	6	140	118	1,435	3,773	18,257	924
Estimated totals	100.0 %	24,680	1,701	22,979	6	140	118	1,437	3,777	18,277	925
Rural	423,218										
Area actually reporting	98.2 %	9,049	664	8,385	10	76	33	545	2,961	4,938	486
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,212	676	8,536	10	77	34	555	3,014	5,027	495
State total	1,039,000	43,594	3,016	40,578	19	300	215	2,482	8,582	30,143	1,853
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,195.8	290.3	3,905.5	1.8	28.9	20.7	238.9	826.0	2,901.2	178.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.124

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,506,066										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	NA	NA	531,726	1,266	NA	52,064	58,742	115,747	342,407	73,572
Estimated totals	100.0 %	NA	NA	532,355	1,266	NA	52,081	58,771	115,866	342,857	73,632
Cities outside metropolitan areas	1,054,740										
Area actually reporting	96.7 %	NA	NA	40,669	22	NA	490	1,988	8,207	31,089	1,373
Estimated totals	100.0 %	NA	NA	42,052	23	NA	507	2,056	8,486	32,146	1,420
Rural	982,194										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	NA	NA	13,461	11	NA	65	560	4,932	7,939	590
State total	11,543,000	707,823	119,955	587,868	1,300	4,615	52,653	61,387	129,284	382,942	75,642
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,132.1	1,039.2	5,092.9	11.3	40.0	456.1	531.8	1,120.0	3,317.5	655.3
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,841,536										
Area actually reporting	82.6 %	188,020	21,044	166,976	290	1,703	5,648	13,403	37,450	108,704	20,822
Estimated totals	100.0 %	215,085	22,944	192,141	311	1,888	6,001	14,744	42,822	126,370	22,949
Cities outside metropolitan areas	623,109										
Area actually reporting	73.9 %	24,654	1,889	22,765	15	104	274	1,496	4,332	17,368	1,065
Estimated totals	100.0 %	33,377	2,557	30,820	20	141	371	2,025	5,865	23,513	1,442
Rural	1,145,355										
Area actually reporting	40.2 %	8,763	1,144	7,619	37	116	54	937	2,461	4,481	677
Estimated totals	100.0 %	21,817	2,848	18,969	92	289	134	2,333	6,127	11,156	1,686
State total	5,610,000	270,279	28,349	241,930	423	2,318	6,506	19,102	54,814	161,039	26,077
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,817.8	505.3	4,312.5	7.5	41.3	116.0	340.5	977.1	2,870.6	464.8
IOWA^e											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,230,892										
Estimated totals	100.0 %	72,854	5,346	67,508	36	368	793	4,149	14,670	49,829	3,009
Cities outside metropolitan areas	679,028										
Estimated totals	100.0 %	29,917	2,195	27,722	15	151	325	1,704	6,024	20,462	1,236
Rural	885,080										
Estimated totals	100.0 %	12,775	936	11,839	6	64	139	727	2,573	8,739	527
State total	2,795,000	115,546	8,477	107,069	57	583	1,257	6,580	23,267	79,030	4,772
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,134.0	303.3	3,830.7	2.0	20.9	45.0	235.4	832.5	2,827.5	170.7
KANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,343,792										
Area actually reporting	99.6 %	93,957	9,407	84,550	111	792	3,181	5,323	22,131	55,187	7,232
Estimated totals	100.0 %	94,193	9,424	84,769	111	794	3,184	5,335	22,175	55,353	7,241
Cities outside metropolitan areas	690,647										
Area actually reporting	93.2 %	33,424	2,267	31,157	27	238	233	1,769	7,122	22,976	1,059
Estimated totals	100.0 %	35,864	2,432	33,432	29	255	250	1,898	7,642	24,654	1,136
Rural	460,561										
Area actually reporting	98.9 %	7,935	602	7,333	13	68	19	502	2,753	4,204	376
Estimated totals	100.0 %	8,024	609	7,415	13	69	19	508	2,784	4,251	380
State total	2,495,000	138,081	12,465	125,616	153	1,118	3,453	7,741	32,601	84,258	8,757
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,534.3	499.6	5,034.7	6.1	44.8	138.4	310.3	1,306.7	3,377.1	351.0
KENTUCKY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,726,912										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	80,035	9,351	70,684	98	773	2,605	5,875	18,020	47,548	5,116
Estimated totals	100.0 %	80,116	9,361	70,755	98	773	2,607	5,883	18,036	47,599	5,120
Cities outside metropolitan areas	595,795										
Area actually reporting	98.5 %	24,643	3,237	21,406	26	149	307	2,755	4,840	15,185	1,381
Estimated totals	100.0 %	25,029	3,287	21,742	26	151	312	2,798	4,916	15,423	1,403
Rural	1,390,293										
Area actually reporting	99.0 %	19,354	3,578	15,776	128	387	163	2,900	6,559	7,785	1,432
Estimated totals	100.0 %	19,547	3,614	15,933	129	391	165	2,929	6,624	7,863	1,446
State total	3,713,000	124,692	16,262	108,430	253	1,315	3,084	11,610	29,576	70,885	7,969
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,358.3	438.0	2,920.3	6.8	35.4	83.1	312.7	796.6	1,909.1	214.6
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,957,213										
Area actually reporting	92.9 %	217,191	31,796	185,395	626	1,319	10,989	18,862	47,677	115,426	22,292
Estimated totals	100.0 %	229,736	33,241	196,495	644	1,401	11,350	19,846	50,317	122,859	23,319
Cities outside metropolitan areas	435,085										
Area actually reporting	45.6 %	11,437	1,523	9,914	10	53	136	1,324	2,366	7,313	235
Estimated totals	100.0 %	25,077	3,339	21,738	22	116	298	2,903	5,188	16,035	515
Rural	859,702										
Area actually reporting	55.2 %	10,139	2,131	8,008	30	122	117	1,862	2,492	5,214	302
Estimated totals	100.0 %	18,357	3,858	14,499	54	221	212	3,371	4,512	9,440	547
State total	4,252,000	273,170	40,438	232,732	720	1,738	11,860	26,120	60,017	148,334	24,381
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,424.5	951.0	5,473.5	16.9	40.9	278.9	614.3	1,411.5	3,488.6	573.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.124

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	455,621										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	21,737	924	20,813	9	149	213	553	4,763	15,042	1,008
Estimated totals	100.0 %	21,737	924	20,813	9	149	213	553	4,763	15,042	1,008
Cities outside metropolitan areas	426,849										
Area actually reporting	99.3 %	17,113	460	16,653	4	76	51	329	3,098	12,898	657
Estimated total	100.0 %	17,239	463	16,776	4	77	51	331	3,121	12,993	662
Rural	352,530										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,555	244	7,311	2	44	16	182	3,262	3,702	347
State total	1,235,000	46,531	1,631	44,900	15	270	280	1,066	11,146	31,737	2,017
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,767.7	132.1	3,635.6	1.2	21.9	22.7	86.3	902.5	2,569.8	163.3
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,511,809										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	285,792	44,395	241,397	548	2,097	19,493	22,257	52,361	154,105	34,931
Estimated totals	100.0 %	285,792	44,395	241,397	548	2,097	19,493	22,257	52,361	154,105	34,931
Cities outside metropolitan areas	87,231										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	8,945	1,006	7,939	5	45	184	772	1,699	5,934	306
Estimated total	100.0 %	8,945	1,006	7,939	5	45	184	772	1,699	5,934	306
Rural	260,960										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,031	1,068	5,963	16	87	106	859	2,198	3,485	280
State total	4,860,000	301,768	46,469	255,299	569	2,229	19,783	23,888	56,258	163,524	35,517
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,209.2	956.2	5,253.1	11.7	45.9	407.1	491.5	1,157.6	3,364.7	730.8
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,451,138										
Area actually reporting	80.8 %	251,735	36,473	215,262	227	1,559	10,563	24,124	54,241	114,495	46,526
Estimated totals	100.0 %	292,313	40,859	251,454	245	1,726	11,402	27,486	63,101	135,506	52,847
Cities outside metropolitan areas	532,718										
Area actually reporting	56.2 %	14,990	1,823	13,167	2	112	149	1,560	3,843	8,082	1,242
Estimated totals	100.0 %	26,692	3,246	23,446	4	199	265	2,778	6,843	14,391	2,212
Rural	12,144										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	123	33	90	0	1	2	30	33	33	24
State total	5,996,000	319,128	44,138	274,990	249	1,926	11,669	30,294	69,977	149,930	55,083
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,322.3	736.1	4,586.2	4.2	32.1	194.6	505.2	1,167.1	2,500.5	918.7
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,508,176										
Area actually reporting	97.9 %	501,288	69,553	431,735	960	5,848	22,334	40,411	92,936	278,333	60,466
Estimated totals	100.0 %	510,363	70,332	440,031	965	5,922	22,519	40,926	94,339	284,343	61,349
Cities outside metropolitan areas	706,535										
Area actually reporting	96.5 %	28,863	1,682	27,181	9	338	145	1,190	4,296	21,944	941
Estimated totals	100.0 %	29,906	1,742	28,164	9	350	150	1,239	4,451	22,738	975
Rural	1,153,289										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	34,744	3,158	31,586	35	1,100	121	1,902	12,336	17,904	1,346
State total	9,368,000	575,013	75,232	499,781	1,009	7,372	22,790	44,061	111,126	324,985	63,670
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,138.1	803.1	5,335.0	10.8	78.7	243.3	470.3	1,186.2	3,469.1	679.7
MINNESOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,999,686										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	158,416	12,524	145,892	105	1,516	4,262	6,641	29,030	103,136	13,726
Estimated totals	100.0 %	158,416	12,524	145,892	105	1,516	4,262	6,641	29,030	103,136	13,726
Cities outside metropolitan areas	538,678										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	23,604	783	22,821	14	132	59	578	3,248	18,369	1,204
Estimated total	100.0 %	23,604	783	22,821	14	132	59	578	3,248	18,369	1,204
Rural	893,636										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	17,254	699	16,555	12	114	24	549	5,554	9,825	1,176
State total	4,432,000	199,274	14,006	185,268	131	1,762	4,345	7,768	37,832	131,330	16,106
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,496.3	316.0	4,180.2	3.0	39.8	98.0	175.3	853.6	2,963.2	363.4
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	781,431										
Area actually reporting	77.5 %	48,240	4,308	43,932	112	510	1,860	1,826	15,306	23,992	4,634
Estimated totals	100.0 %	54,200	4,878	49,322	125	671	1,987	2,095	17,738	26,547	5,037
Cities outside metropolitan areas	672,291										
Area actually reporting	68.4 %	28,938	2,278	26,660	74	188	551	1,465	7,735	17,743	1,182
Estimated totals	100.0 %	42,286	3,329	38,957	108	275	805	2,141	11,303	25,927	1,727
Rural	1,138,278										
Area actually reporting	33.2 %	4,292	624	3,668	33	84	74	433	1,822	1,628	218
Estimated totals	100.0 %	12,916	1,878	11,038	99	253	223	1,303	5,483	4,899	656
State total	2,592,000	109,402	10,085	99,317	332	1,199	3,015	5,539	34,524	57,373	7,420
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,220.8	389.1	3,831.7	12.8	46.3	116.3	213.7	1,331.9	2,213.5	286.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.124

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,414,492										
Area actually reporting	96.6 %	236,375	35,512	200,863	471	1,456	12,566	21,019	53,284	120,707	26,872
Estimated totals	100.0 %	240,812	35,895	204,917	474	1,483	12,655	21,283	54,381	123,334	27,202
Cities outside metropolitan areas	490,539										
Area actually reporting	85.8 %	20,200	1,503	18,697	10	122	173	1,198	3,465	14,462	770
Estimated totals	100.0 %	23,539	1,752	21,787	12	142	202	1,396	4,038	16,852	897
Rural	1,252,969										
Area actually reporting	63.4 %	9,500	1,084	8,416	36	83	60	905	3,945	4,023	448
Estimated totals	100.0 %	14,989	1,711	13,278	57	131	95	1,428	6,224	6,347	707
State total	5,158,000	279,340	39,358	239,982	543	1,756	12,952	24,107	64,643	146,533	28,806
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,415.7	763.0	4,652.6	10.5	34.0	251.1	467.4	1,253.3	2,840.9	558.5
MONTANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	193,344										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	9,754	263	9,491	9	60	59	135	1,392	7,562	537
Cities outside metropolitan areas	197,443										
Area actually reporting	66.4 %	6,447	184	6,263	1	12	20	151	609	5,332	322
Estimated totals	100.0 %	12,085	426	11,659	8	46	56	316	1,353	9,715	591
Rural	417,213										
Area actually reporting	78.3 %	5,977	344	5,633	3	42	27	272	1,163	4,048	422
Estimated totals	100.0 %	7,638	441	7,197	4	54	35	348	1,486	5,172	539
State total	808,000	29,477	1,130	28,347	21	160	150	799	4,231	22,449	1,667
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,648.1	139.9	3,508.3	2.6	19.8	18.6	98.9	523.6	2,778.3	206.3
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	773,185										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	45,961	4,549	41,412	37	323	782	3,407	7,488	31,500	2,424
Cities outside metropolitan areas	386,474										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	16,977	526	16,451	7	71	63	385	2,479	13,331	641
Estimated totals	100.0 %	17,016	527	16,489	7	71	63	386	2,485	13,362	642
Rural	433,341										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	6,384	254	6,130	8	53	16	177	1,601	4,209	320
Estimated totals	100.0 %	69,361	5,330	64,031	52	447	861	3,970	11,574	49,071	3,386
State total	1,593,000	69,361	5,330	64,031	52	447	861	3,970	11,574	49,071	3,386
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,354.1	334.6	4,019.5	3.3	28.1	54.0	249.2	726.6	3,080.4	212.6
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,064,242										
Area actually reporting	95.0 %	71,265	7,793	63,472	124	756	3,858	3,055	15,285	40,299	7,888
Estimated totals	100.0 %	74,467	8,076	66,391	126	809	3,938	3,203	15,980	42,318	8,093
Cities outside metropolitan areas	38,810										
Area actually reporting	52.9 %	1,312	68	1,244	2	6	11	49	335	848	61
Estimated totals	100.0 %	2,479	129	2,350	4	11	21	93	633	1,602	115
Rural	180,948										
Area actually reporting	49.4 %	1,941	241	1,700	11	14	26	190	698	919	83
Estimated totals	100.0 %	3,930	488	3,442	22	28	53	385	1,413	1,861	168
State total	1,284,000	80,876	8,093	72,183	152	848	4,012	3,681	18,026	45,781	8,376
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,298.8	677.0	5,621.7	11.8	66.0	312.5	286.7	1,403.9	3,565.5	652.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	588,901										
Area actually reporting	99.2 %	24,013	739	23,274	18	166	290	265	5,240	16,174	1,860
Estimated totals	100.0 %	24,175	743	23,432	18	167	291	267	5,272	16,287	1,873
Cities outside metropolitan areas	337,240										
Area actually reporting	90.2 %	11,608	436	11,172	11	133	56	236	2,195	8,528	449
Estimated totals	100.0 %	12,866	483	12,383	12	147	62	262	2,433	9,452	498
Rural	178,859										
Area actually reporting	94.5 %	999	86	913	9	15	11	51	398	455	60
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,057	92	965	10	16	12	54	421	481	63
State total	1,105,000	38,098	1,318	36,780	40	330	365	583	8,126	26,220	2,434
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,447.8	119.3	3,328.5	3.6	29.9	33.0	52.8	735.4	2,372.9	220.3
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,760,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	421,469	49,257	372,212	406	2,259	22,744	23,848	78,821	221,544	71,847
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	7,760,000	421,469	49,257	372,212	406	2,259	22,744	23,848	78,821	221,544	71,847
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,431.3	634.8	4,796.5	5.2	29.1	293.1	307.3	1,015.7	2,854.9	925.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.124

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	749,111										
Area actually reporting	73.4 %	50,521	6,398	44,123	57	340	1,401	4,600	13,014	28,076	3,033
Estimated totals	100.0 %	60,234	7,219	53,015	64	438	1,489	5,228	16,122	33,280	3,613
Cities outside metropolitan areas	472,295										
Area actually reporting	76.1 %	24,930	2,833	22,097	23	200	214	2,396	5,321	15,940	836
Estimated totals	100.0 %	32,777	3,724	29,053	30	263	281	3,150	6,996	20,958	1,099
Rural	326,594										
Area actually reporting	56.3 %	5,842	1,114	4,728	39	62	52	961	1,999	2,364	365
Estimated totals	100.0 %	10,385	1,979	8,406	69	110	92	1,708	3,554	4,203	649
State total	1,548,000	103,396	12,922	90,474	163	811	1,862	10,086	26,672	58,441	5,361
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,679.3	834.8	5,844.6	10.5	52.4	120.3	651.6	1,723.0	3,775.3	346.3
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,448,291										
Area actually reporting	99.5 %	1,071,812	205,634	866,178	2,534	4,752	111,918	86,430	191,643	494,966	179,569
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,074,706	205,868	868,838	2,536	4,763	111,993	86,576	192,168	496,824	179,846
Cities outside metropolitan areas	691,300										
Area actually reporting	95.9 %	29,121	2,203	26,918	8	167	240	1,786	4,918	21,323	677
Estimated totals	100.0 %	30,363	2,296	28,067	8	174	250	1,864	5,128	22,233	706
Rural	918,409										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	22,582	2,020	20,562	27	149	99	1,746	7,203	12,624	735
Estimated totals	100.0 %	22,582	2,020	20,562	27	149	99	1,746	7,203	12,624	735
State total	18,058,000	1,127,651	210,184	917,467	2,571	5,085	112,342	90,186	204,499	531,681	181,287
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,244.6	1,163.9	5,080.7	14.2	28.2	622.1	499.4	1,132.5	2,944.3	1,003.9
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,819,505										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	264,077	30,267	233,810	452	1,651	9,299	18,865	72,421	147,820	13,569
Estimated totals	100.0 %	265,095	30,375	234,720	452	1,657	9,331	18,935	72,669	148,438	13,613
Cities outside metropolitan areas	923,565										
Area actually reporting	94.1 %	75,408	9,005	66,403	122	313	1,982	6,588	18,468	44,758	3,177
Estimated totals	100.0 %	80,145	9,571	70,574	130	333	2,106	7,002	19,628	47,569	3,377
Rural	1,993,930										
Area actually reporting	97.9 %	50,390	4,315	46,075	183	334	541	3,257	21,251	21,714	3,110
Estimated totals	100.0 %	51,483	4,409	47,074	187	341	553	3,328	21,712	22,185	3,177
State total	6,737,000	396,723	44,355	352,368	769	2,331	11,990	29,265	114,009	218,192	20,167
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,888.7	658.4	5,230.3	11.4	34.6	178.0	434.4	1,692.3	3,238.7	299.3
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	255,897										
Area actually reporting	99.4 %	10,925	252	10,673	2	88	34	128	1,287	8,876	510
Estimated totals	100.0 %	11,007	253	10,754	2	88	34	129	1,295	8,945	514
Cities outside metropolitan areas	144,110										
Area actually reporting	95.2 %	4,275	113	4,162	4	15	13	81	433	3,564	165
Estimated totals	100.0 %	4,491	119	4,372	4	16	14	85	455	3,744	173
Rural	234,993										
Area actually reporting	93.0 %	2,087	40	2,047	1	11	3	25	574	1,363	110
Estimated totals	100.0 %	2,243	43	2,200	1	12	3	27	617	1,465	118
State total	635,000	17,741	415	17,326	7	116	51	241	2,367	14,154	805
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,793.9	65.4	2,728.5	1.1	18.3	8.0	38.0	372.8	2,229.0	126.8
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,629,591										
Area actually reporting	86.5 %	444,353	54,424	389,929	712	4,876	22,045	26,791	93,399	247,891	48,639
Estimated totals	100.0 %	484,495	57,301	427,194	736	5,205	22,890	28,470	101,022	274,511	51,661
Cities outside metropolitan areas	862,244										
Area actually reporting	75.7 %	32,511	1,832	30,679	11	278	406	1,137	5,763	23,625	1,291
Estimated totals	100.0 %	42,937	2,420	40,517	15	367	536	1,502	7,611	31,201	1,705
Rural	1,447,165										
Area actually reporting	63.1 %	14,598	1,097	13,501	20	111	69	897	4,286	8,345	870
Estimated totals	100.0 %	23,128	1,739	21,389	32	176	110	1,421	6,790	13,221	1,378
State total	10,939,000	550,560	61,460	489,100	783	5,748	23,536	31,393	115,423	318,933	54,744
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,033.0	561.8	4,471.2	7.2	52.5	215.2	287.0	1,055.2	2,915.6	500.4
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,887,585										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	133,511	14,220	119,291	146	1,269	3,620	9,185	33,496	70,674	15,121
Estimated totals	100.0 %	133,537	14,221	119,316	146	1,269	3,620	9,186	33,502	70,691	15,123
Cities outside metropolitan areas	659,218										
Area actually reporting	99.6 %	34,817	3,327	31,490	44	237	413	2,633	8,742	20,984	1,764
Estimated totals	100.0 %	34,967	3,341	31,626	44	238	415	2,644	8,780	21,074	1,772
Rural	628,197										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	11,478	971	10,507	40	108	59	764	4,652	5,077	778
Estimated totals	100.0 %	11,478	971	10,507	40	108	59	764	4,652	5,077	778
State total	3,175,000	179,982	18,533	161,449	230	1,615	4,094	12,594	46,934	96,842	17,673
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,668.7	583.7	5,085.0	7.2	50.9	128.9	396.7	1,478.2	3,050.1	556.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.124

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,001,243										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	127,156	12,707	114,449	91	1,228	4,052	7,336	25,127	77,557	11,765
Estimated totals	100.0 %	127,385	12,720	114,665	91	1,230	4,056	7,343	25,167	77,718	11,780
Cities outside metropolitan areas	422,809										
Area actually reporting	96.3 %	26,601	1,170	25,431	16	167	251	736	5,095	19,126	1,210
Estimated totals	100.0 %	27,617	1,215	26,402	17	173	261	764	5,290	19,856	1,256
Rural	497,948										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	13,163	860	12,303	25	158	70	607	3,906	7,571	826
State total	2,922,000	168,165	14,795	153,370	133	1,561	4,387	8,714	34,363	105,145	13,862
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,755.1	506.3	5,248.8	4.6	53.4	150.1	298.2	1,176.0	3,598.4	474.4
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,143,301										
Area actually reporting	97.5 %	379,774	50,095	329,679	708	3,015	22,739	23,633	74,656	200,404	54,619
Estimated totals	100.0 %	387,083	50,758	336,325	712	3,058	22,887	24,101	75,848	205,135	55,342
Cities outside metropolitan areas	767,270										
Area actually reporting	91.1 %	19,906	1,798	18,108	9	143	170	1,476	2,909	14,199	1,000
Estimated totals	100.0 %	21,841	1,973	19,868	10	157	187	1,619	3,192	15,579	1,097
Rural	1,050,429										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	16,714	1,093	15,621	36	220	117	720	7,034	7,428	1,159
State total	11,961,000	425,638	53,824	371,814	758	3,435	23,191	26,440	86,074	228,142	57,598
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,558.5	450.0	3,108.6	6.3	28.7	193.9	221.1	719.6	1,907.4	481.5
PUERTO RICO^f											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	106,845	25,982	80,863	762	347	19,273	5,600	28,680	34,077	18,106
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	12,886	2,163	10,723	55	77	730	1,301	4,969	4,839	915
Total	X	119,731	28,145	91,586	817	424	20,003	6,901	33,649	38,916	19,021
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	939,424										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	47,407	4,289	43,118	36	282	1,185	2,786	10,692	24,606	7,820
Cities outside metropolitan areas	64,576										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,158	336	2,822	1	25	49	261	625	2,047	150
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	30	13	17	0	3	0	10	3	11	3
State total	1,004,000	50,595	4,638	45,957	37	310	1,234	3,057	11,320	26,664	7,973
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,039.3	462.0	4,577.4	3.7	30.9	122.9	304.5	1,127.5	2,655.8	794.1
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,158,972										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	146,143	21,940	124,203	237	1,360	4,395	15,948	32,746	81,390	10,067
Cities outside metropolitan areas	421,275										
Area actually reporting	99.2 %	35,339	6,198	29,141	52	268	1,009	4,869	7,420	20,254	1,467
Estimated totals	100.0 %	35,633	6,249	29,384	52	270	1,017	4,910	7,482	20,423	1,479
Rural	979,753										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	38,204	6,432	31,772	113	468	680	5,171	11,565	17,971	2,236
State total	3,560,000	219,980	34,621	185,359	402	2,098	6,092	26,029	51,793	119,784	13,782
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,179.2	972.5	5,206.7	11.3	58.9	171.1	731.2	1,454.9	3,364.7	387.1
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	207,268										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	10,625	806	9,819	5	193	88	520	1,693	7,727	399
Cities outside metropolitan areas	192,987										
Area actually reporting	97.8 %	7,705	294	7,411	2	49	28	215	1,325	5,842	244
Estimated totals	100.0 %	7,878	301	7,577	2	50	29	220	1,355	5,973	249
Rural	302,745										
Area actually reporting	82.5 %	2,594	143	2,451	4	30	12	97	906	1,413	132
Estimated totals	100.0 %	3,144	174	2,970	5	36	15	118	1,098	1,712	160
State total	703,000	21,647	1,281	20,366	12	279	132	858	4,146	15,412	808
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,079.2	182.2	2,897.0	1.7	39.7	18.8	122.0	589.8	2,192.3	114.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.124

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	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	3,324,763										
Area actually reporting	89.4 %	207,039	29,962	177,077	437	1,940	9,821	17,764	50,779	100,081	26,217
Estimated totals	100.0 %	219,602	31,237	188,365	460	2,045	10,009	18,723	54,210	107,078	27,077
Other cities	568,187										
Area actually reporting	78.5 %	22,041	2,252	19,789	23	106	323	1,800	4,758	13,731	1,300
Estimated totals	100.0 %	28,094	2,870	25,224	29	135	412	2,294	6,065	17,502	1,657
Rural	1,060,050										
Area actually reporting	49.9 %	9,031	921	8,110	29	59	61	772	3,656	3,627	827
Estimated totals	100.0 %	18,115	1,848	16,267	58	119	122	1,549	7,333	7,275	1,659
State total	4,953,000	265,811	35,955	229,856	547	2,299	10,543	22,566	67,608	131,855	30,393
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,366.7	725.9	4,640.7	11.0	46.4	212.9	455.6	1,365.0	2,662.1	613.6
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	14,160,824										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	1,234,446	131,394	1,103,052	2,425	8,385	48,483	72,101	277,193	667,575	158,284
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,234,601	131,411	1,103,190	2,425	8,387	48,487	72,112	277,229	667,666	158,295
Other cities	1,389,230										
Area actually reporting	99.6 %	82,180	10,120	72,060	103	514	972	8,531	19,440	49,095	3,525
Estimated totals	100.0 %	82,423	10,148	72,275	103	515	973	8,557	19,496	49,243	3,536
Rural	1,798,946										
Area actually reporting	99.5 %	39,286	4,161	35,125	123	362	239	3,437	15,880	17,257	1,988
Estimated totals	100.0 %	39,503	4,184	35,319	124	364	240	3,456	15,968	17,352	1,999
State total	17,349,000	1,356,527	145,743	1,210,784	2,652	9,266	49,700	84,125	312,693	734,261	163,830
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,819.1	840.1	6,979.0	15.3	53.4	286.5	484.9	1,802.4	4,232.3	944.3
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,372,402										
Area actually reporting	99.6 %	85,074	4,483	80,591	40	692	934	2,817	12,520	64,318	3,753
Estimated totals	100.0 %	85,366	4,496	80,870	40	694	936	2,826	12,561	64,546	3,763
Cities outside metropolitan areas	199,479										
Area actually reporting	93.7 %	9,082	290	8,792	4	56	27	203	1,263	7,239	290
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,690	310	9,380	4	60	29	217	1,348	7,723	309
Rural	198,119										
Area actually reporting	85.3 %	3,581	231	3,350	7	46	9	169	821	2,364	165
Estimated totals	100.0 %	4,199	271	3,928	8	54	11	198	963	2,772	193
State total	1,770,000	99,255	5,077	94,178	52	808	976	3,241	14,872	75,041	4,265
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,607.6	286.8	5,320.8	2.9	45.6	55.1	183.1	840.2	4,239.6	241.0
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	108,650										
Area actually reporting	59.2 %	4,724	95	4,629	0	37	21	37	818	3,663	148
Estimated totals	100.0 %	6,953	134	6,819	0	55	27	52	1,205	5,376	238
Cities outside metropolitan areas	197,411										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,924	266	7,658	4	53	23	186	1,595	5,763	300
Rural	260,939										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,549	262	7,287	8	65	17	172	2,984	4,022	281
State total	567,000	22,426	662	21,764	12	173	67	410	5,784	15,161	819
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,955.2	116.8	3,838.4	2.1	30.5	11.8	72.3	1,020.1	2,673.9	144.4
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,554,559										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	247,714	20,210	227,504	485	1,530	8,244	9,951	40,544	167,634	19,326
Cities outside metropolitan areas	465,472										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	19,797	1,421	18,376	20	117	209	1,075	2,917	14,679	780
Rural	1,265,969										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	22,108	1,828	20,280	78	232	198	1,320	5,763	13,339	1,178
State total	6,286,000	289,619	23,459	266,160	583	1,879	8,651	12,346	49,224	195,652	21,284
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,607.4	373.2	4,234.2	9.3	29.9	137.6	196.4	783.1	3,112.5	338.6
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,102,260										
Area actually reporting	99.3 %	269,937	23,480	246,457	171	2,960	6,994	13,355	52,139	174,064	20,254
Estimated totals	100.0 %	271,915	23,593	248,322	171	2,979	7,024	13,419	52,456	175,491	20,375
Cities outside metropolitan areas	407,761										
Area actually reporting	91.7 %	27,586	1,503	26,083	16	274	211	1,002	4,604	20,364	1,115
Estimated totals	100.0 %	30,086	1,639	28,447	17	299	230	1,093	5,021	22,210	1,216
Rural	507,979										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	14,338	992	13,346	23	251	49	669	4,519	8,113	714
State total	5,018,000	316,339	26,224	290,115	211	3,529	7,303	15,181	61,996	205,814	22,305
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,304.1	522.6	5,781.5	4.2	70.3	145.5	302.5	1,235.5	4,101.5	444.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.124

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	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	655,105										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	23,915	1,778	22,137	39	191	560	988	5,544	15,117	1,476
Cities outside metropolitan areas	297,842										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	10,576	628	9,948	16	70	130	412	1,808	7,686	454
Rural	848,053										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	13,477	1,034	12,443	56	154	89	735	4,657	6,566	1,220
State total	1,801,000	47,968	3,440	44,528	111	415	779	2,135	12,009	29,369	3,150
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,663.4	191.0	2,472.4	6.2	23.0	43.3	118.5	666.8	1,630.7	174.9
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,349,659										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	174,528	11,846	162,682	209	1,041	5,729	4,867	27,741	115,299	19,642
Cities outside metropolitan areas	581,030										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	28,112	894	27,218	5	114	125	650	3,120	23,146	952
Estimated totals	100.0 %	28,177	896	27,281	5	114	125	652	3,127	23,200	954
Rural	1,024,311										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	18,578	981	17,597	25	104	41	811	6,373	10,196	1,028
State total	4,955,000	221,283	13,723	207,560	239	1,259	5,895	6,330	37,241	148,695	21,624
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,465.9	277.0	4,188.9	4.8	25.4	119.0	127.7	751.6	3,000.9	436.4
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	136,297										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,808	492	7,316	5	40	39	408	1,354	5,686	276
Cities outside metropolitan areas	201,206										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	9,810	635	9,175	3	57	28	547	1,266	7,594	315
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,822	636	9,186	3	57	28	548	1,268	7,603	315
Rural	122,497										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	2,559	299	2,260	7	22	12	258	562	1,578	120
State total	460,000	20,189	1,427	18,762	15	119	79	1,214	3,184	14,867	711
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4388.9	310.2	4078.7	3.3	25.9	17.2	263.9	692.2	3,232.0	154.6

Note: See Note, table 3.122. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 379). 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 1991 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.

^eData for 1991 were not available for Iowa; crime counts for this State were estimated by the Source.

^fU.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for Puerto Rico were unavailable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 68-78. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.125

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1990 and 1991

(1991 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										
12,638 agencies; total population 232,183,000:										
1990	13,510,753	1,721,084	11,789,669	22,259	91,390	618,588	988,847	2,848,891	7,380,099	1,560,679
1991	13,863,499	1,804,951	12,058,548	23,440	94,667	665,385	1,021,459	2,920,273	7,552,218	1,586,057
Percent change	+2.6 %	+4.9	+2.3	+5.3	+3.6	+7.6	+3.3	+2.5	+2.3	+1.6
TOTAL CITIES										
8,806 cities; total population 156,312,000:										
1990	11,015,353	1,454,843	9,560,510	17,904	69,720	562,458	804,761	2,177,645	6,048,771	1,334,094
1991	11,263,425	1,526,776	9,736,649	19,030	71,360	603,525	832,861	2,221,569	6,161,317	1,353,763
Percent change	+2.3 %	+4.9	+1.8	+6.3	+2.4	+7.3	+3.5	+2.0	+1.9	+1.5
Group I										
63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,554,000:										
1990	4,525,121	807,258	3,717,863	11,401	30,985	379,910	384,962	883,066	2,076,729	758,068
1991	4,565,771	845,386	3,720,385	11,939	30,536	403,645	399,266	891,143	2,069,984	759,258
Percent change	+0.9 %	+4.7	+0.1	+4.7	-1.4	+6.2	+3.7	+0.9	-0.3	+0.2
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,181,000:										
1990	2,021,765	445,840	1,575,925	6,314	10,649	227,167	201,710	364,481	806,227	405,217
1991	2,011,549	464,815	1,546,734	6,436	10,082	240,031	208,266	357,555	793,628	395,551
Percent change	-0.5 %	+4.3	-1.9	+1.9	-5.3	+5.7	+3.3	-1.9	-1.6	-2.4
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,046,000:										
1990	1,138,378	159,411	978,967	2,726	9,045	72,697	74,943	230,639	582,859	165,469
1991	1,136,289	161,606	974,683	2,789	9,012	76,193	73,612	234,596	574,563	165,524
Percent change	-0.2 %	+1.4	-0.4	+2.3	-0.4	+4.8	-1.8	+1.7	-1.4	0.0
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,327,000:										
1990	1,364,978	202,007	1,162,971	2,361	11,291	80,046	108,309	287,946	687,643	187,382
1991	1,417,933	218,965	1,198,968	2,714	11,442	87,421	117,388	298,992	701,793	198,183
Percent change	+3.9 %	+8.4	+3.1	+15.0	+1.3	+9.2	+8.4	+3.8	+2.1	+5.8
Group II										
127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,743,000:										
1990	1,541,246	190,051	1,351,195	2,081	11,134	65,734	111,102	328,981	855,416	166,798
1991	1,585,486	202,173	1,383,313	2,344	11,358	72,063	116,408	339,370	867,930	176,013
Percent change	+2.9 %	+6.4	+2.4	+12.6	+2.0	+9.6	+4.8	+3.2	+1.5	+5.5
Group III										
337 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,094,000:										
1990	1,503,286	165,672	1,337,614	1,493	9,476	51,199	103,504	305,653	870,740	161,221
1991	1,548,423	173,254	1,375,169	1,801	9,901	56,769	104,783	311,754	898,706	164,709
Percent change	+3.0 %	+4.6	+2.8	+20.6	+4.5	+10.9	+1.2	+2.0	+3.2	+2.2
Group IV										
661 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,956,000:										
1990	1,307,850	122,761	1,185,089	1,209	7,507	34,289	79,756	260,431	813,757	110,901
1991	1,349,466	128,468	1,220,998	1,228	7,982	36,671	82,587	267,588	838,141	115,269
Percent change	+3.2 %	+4.6	+3.0	+1.6	+6.3	+6.9	+3.5	+2.7	+3.0	+3.9
Group V										
1,554 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,567,000:										
1990	1,176,186	94,805	1,081,381	955	6,026	20,700	67,124	221,704	776,208	83,469
1991	1,213,901	99,911	1,113,990	979	6,791	22,586	69,555	228,667	800,255	83,068
Percent change	+3.2 %	+5.4	+3.0	+2.5	+12.7	+9.1	+3.6	+3.1	+3.1	+1.9
Group VI										
6,064 cities under 10,000; population 21,398,000:										
1990	961,664	74,296	887,368	765	4,592	10,626	58,313	177,810	655,921	53,637
1991	1,000,378	77,584	922,794	739	4,792	11,791	60,262	183,047	686,301	53,446
Percent change	+4.0 %	+4.4	+4.0	-3.4	+4.4	+11.0	+3.3	+2.9	+4.6	-0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.125

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1990 and 1991--Continued

(1991 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,194 agencies; population 48,103,000:										
1990	1,923,247	209,464	1,713,783	2,784	15,456	51,809	139,415	480,882	1,040,747	192,154
1991	1,997,259	218,130	1,779,129	2,850	16,598	57,049	141,633	494,771	1,086,328	198,030
Percent change	+3.8 %	+4.1	+3.8	+2.4	+7.4	+10.1	+1.6	+2.9	+4.4	+3.1
RURAL COUNTIES^c										
2,638 agencies; population 27,768,000:										
1990	572,153	56,777	515,376	1,571	6,214	4,321	44,671	190,364	290,581	34,431
1991	602,815	60,045	542,770	1,560	6,709	4,811	46,965	203,933	304,573	34,264
Percent change	+5.4 %	+5.8	+5.3	-0.7	+8.0	+11.3	+5.1	+7.1	+4.8	-0.5
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
5,996 agencies; population 95,204,000:										
1990	4,182,396	394,695	3,787,701	4,522	26,371	99,836	263,966	904,521	2,498,429	384,751
1991	4,327,453	410,377	3,917,076	4,598	28,443	108,465	268,871	930,435	2,591,989	394,652
Percent change	+3.5 %	+4.0	+3.4	+1.7	+7.9	+8.6	+1.9	+2.9	+3.7	+2.6

Note: See Note, table 3.122. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1990 and 1991 (Source, p. 380). 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. Complete data for 1991 were not available for Iowa; crime counts for this State were estimated 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 186, 187. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.126

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, firearm-related violent crime, homicide, and firearm-related homicide

By State, 1991

State	Violent crime ^b		Homicide ^a									
	Violent crime rate	Firearm-related violent crime rate ^c	Number				Percent of all homicides			Rate		
			Homicides	Firearm-related homicides	Handgun-related homicides	Rifle-related homicides	Firearm-related	Handgun-related	Rifle-related	Homicide	Firearm-related homicide	Handgun-related homicide
United States, total ^d	758.1	232.5	24,703	15,511	12,408	806	66.3 %	53.1 %	3.4 %	9.8	6.6	5.3
Alabama	844.2	259.2	469	339	254	21	72.4	54.1	4.4	11.5	8.3	6.2
Alaska	613.9	141.3	42	18	8	4	42.5	20.0	10.0	7.4	3.1	1.5
Arizona	670.7	202.5	291	188	138	14	64.5	47.4	4.7	7.8	5.0	3.7
Arkansas	593.3	173.5	264	183	118	32	69.2	44.6	12.3	11.1	7.7	5.0
California	1,089.9	287.9	3,859	2,678	2,242	174	69.4	58.1	4.5	12.7	8.8	7.4
Colorado	559.3	132.3	199	94	77	5	47.2	38.6	2.5	5.9	2.8	2.3
Connecticut	539.7	136.8	187	117	105	3	62.7	56.0	1.8	5.7	3.6	3.2
Delaware	714.3	120.0	37	11	7	0	29.7	18.9	0.0	5.4	1.6	1.0
District of Columbia	2,453.3	896.5	482	388	386	0	80.5	80.1	0.0	80.6	64.9	64.6
Florida ^e	1,184.3	NA	1,248	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.4	NA	NA
Georgia	738.2	249.3	849	558	460	35	65.8	54.2	4.1	12.8	8.4	6.9
Hawaii	241.8	23.2	45	17	14	2	37.8	31.1	4.4	4.0	1.5	1.2
Idaho	290.3	47.1	19	9	4	3	46.7	20.0	13.3	1.8	0.9	0.4
Illinois	1,039.2	290.7	1,300	882	782	18	67.8	60.1	1.4	11.3	7.6	6.8
Indiana	505.3	114.2	423	285	223	10	67.3	52.6	2.3	7.5	5.1	4.0
Iowa ^e	303.3	NA	57	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0	NA	NA
Kansas	499.6	161.0	153	91	70	8	59.6	45.7	5.3	6.1	3.7	2.8
Kentucky	438.0	97.3	253	181	133	15	71.7	52.6	6.1	6.8	4.9	3.6
Louisiana	951.0	382.4	720	489	399	14	67.9	55.4	1.9	16.9	11.5	9.4
Maine ^e	132.1	NA	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Maryland	956.2	330.9	569	374	343	12	65.7	60.2	2.1	11.7	7.7	7.1
Massachusetts	736.1	102.1	249	130	97	0	52.3	38.8	0.0	4.2	2.2	1.6
Michigan	803.1	248.5	1,009	697	403	72	69.1	40.0	7.2	10.8	7.4	4.3
Minnesota	316.0	81.0	131	60	46	2	45.7	35.3	1.7	3.0	1.4	1.0
Mississippi	389.1	145.1	332	235	193	21	70.9	58.3	6.3	12.8	9.1	7.5
Missouri	763.0	296.2	543	343	102	12	63.1	18.7	2.2	10.5	6.6	2.0
Montana	139.9	38.0	21	19	7	9	88.9	33.3	44.4	2.6	2.3	0.9
Nebraska	334.6	74.9	52	32	28	1	62.3	54.7	1.9	3.3	2.0	1.8
Nevada	677.0	202.9	152	92	75	8	60.3	49.6	5.3	11.8	7.1	5.9
New Hampshire	119.3	15.2	40	15	10	3	37.1	25.7	8.6	3.6	1.3	0.9
New Jersey	634.8	140.1	406	188	154	11	46.4	37.9	2.7	5.2	2.4	2.0
New Mexico	834.8	196.0	163	88	62	18	54.2	38.3	11.2	10.5	5.7	4.0
New York	1,163.9	357.6	2,571	1,819	1,721	21	70.7	66.9	0.8	14.2	10.1	9.5
North Carolina	658.4	190.6	769	492	354	45	64.0	46.0	5.8	11.4	7.3	5.3
North Dakota	65.4	3.7	7	2	0	2	33.3	0.0	33.3	1.1	0.4	0.0
Ohio	561.8	157.9	783	503	435	4	64.2	55.5	0.6	7.2	4.6	4.0
Oklahoma	583.7	165.7	230	138	109	10	59.8	47.6	4.4	7.2	4.3	3.4
Oregon	506.3	107.6	133	60	47	4	45.0	35.6	3.4	4.6	2.0	1.6
Pennsylvania	450.0	118.0	758	471	392	24	62.1	51.8	3.1	6.3	3.9	3.3
Rhode Island	462.0	69.2	37	18	8	0	48.6	21.6	0.0	3.7	1.8	0.8
South Carolina	972.5	264.1	402	250	196	18	62.1	48.8	4.4	11.3	7.0	5.5
South Dakota	182.2	27.2	12	1	0	0	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0
Tennessee	725.9	250.1	547	378	300	23	69.0	54.9	4.2	11.0	7.6	6.1
Texas	840.1	275.9	2,652	1,835	1,314	79	69.2	49.5	3.0	15.3	10.6	7.6
Utah	286.8	45.6	52	26	22	3	50.0	42.3	5.8	2.9	1.5	1.2
Vermont	116.8	19.5	12	7	4	4	60.0	30.0	30.0	2.1	1.3	0.6
Virginia	373.2	108.4	583	390	339	17	67.0	58.2	2.9	9.3	6.2	5.4
Washington	522.6	114.9	211	99	79	6	47.1	37.3	2.9	4.2	2.0	1.6
West Virginia	191.0	41.3	111	73	48	10	66.1	43.1	9.2	6.2	4.1	2.7
Wisconsin	277.0	91.7	239	139	99	9	58.1	41.5	3.8	4.8	2.8	2.0
Wyoming	310.2	42.0	15	10	7	0	66.7	46.7	0.0	3.3	2.2	1.5

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Supplementary Homicide Report for 1991. Firearm-related figures are projections based upon Uniform Crime Reports supplemental data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Figures derived from projections have been rounded by the Source.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Also, includes certain homicides later ruled as self-defense and other justifiable homicides.

^bIncludes homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape.

^cDoes not include rape data.

^dFirearm-related figures for "United States, total" exclude Florida, Iowa, and Maine.

^eFlorida, Iowa, and Maine did not provide firearm-related homicide data.

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 3.127

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery, firearm-related robbery, aggravated assault, and firearm-related assault

By State, 1991

State	Robbery					Aggravated assault				
	Number		Percent of firearm-related robberies	Robbery rate	Firearm-related robbery rate	Number		Percent of firearm-related assaults	Aggravated assault rate	Firearm-related assault rate
	Robberies	Firearm-related robberies				Aggravated assaults	Firearm-related assaults			
United States, total ^a	687,732	270,012	39.9 %	272.7	108.3	1,092,739	259,800	23.8 %	433.3	104.2
Alabama	6,246	2,725	43.6	152.8	68.2	26,348	7,535	28.6	644.4	184.3
Alaska	645	216	33.4	113.2	37.8	2,289	572	25.0	401.6	100.3
Arizona	6,215	2,816	45.3	165.7	75.1	17,056	4,588	26.9	454.8	122.3
Arkansas	3,217	1,359	42.2	135.6	57.3	9,533	2,574	27.0	401.9	108.5
California	124,939	44,871	35.9	411.3	147.7	189,428	39,915	21.1	623.5	131.4
Colorado	3,628	1,077	29.7	107.4	31.9	13,472	3,297	24.5	398.9	97.6
Connecticut	7,384	2,856	38.7	224.4	86.8	9,230	1,529	16.6	280.5	46.5
Delaware	1,460	326	22.3	214.7	47.9	2,772	479	17.3	407.6	70.5
District of Columbia	7,269	3,113	42.8	1,215.6	520.6	6,706	1,860	27.7	1,121.4	311.0
Florida	53,083	20,476	38.6	399.8	154.2	96,047	24,874	25.9	723.4	187.4
Georgia	17,762	8,279	46.6	268.2	125.0	27,483	7,673	27.9	415.0	115.9
Hawaii	986	70	7.1	86.9	6.2	1,338	176	13.2	117.9	15.5
Idaho	215	71	32.8	20.7	6.8	2,482	410	16.5	238.9	39.4
Illinois	52,653	16,640	31.6	456.1	144.2	61,387	16,038	26.1	531.8	138.9
Indiana	6,506	2,812	43.2	116.0	50.1	19,102	3,312	17.3	340.5	59.0
Iowa ^b	1,257	NA	NA	45.0	NA	6,580	NA	NA	235.4	NA
Kansas	3,453	1,394	40.4	138.4	55.9	7,741	2,533	32.7	310.3	101.5
Kentucky	3,084	1,079	35.0	83.1	29.1	11,610	2,353	20.3	312.7	63.4
Louisiana	11,860	7,057	59.5	278.9	166.0	26,120	8,712	33.4	614.3	204.9
Maine	280	44	15.6	22.7	3.5	1,066	45	4.2	86.3	3.6
Maryland	19,783	10,116	51.1	407.1	208.1	23,888	5,592	23.4	491.5	115.1
Massachusetts	11,669	2,852	24.4	194.6	47.6	30,294	3,140	10.4	505.2	52.4
Michigan	22,790	10,179	44.7	243.3	108.7	44,061	12,402	28.1	470.3	132.4
Minnesota	4,345	2,667	61.4	98.0	60.2	7,768	863	11.1	175.3	19.5
Mississippi	3,015	1,459	48.4	116.3	56.3	5,539	2,066	37.3	213.7	79.7
Missouri	12,952	5,843	45.1	251.1	113.3	24,107	9,092	37.7	467.4	176.3
Montana	160	56	37.4	18.6	6.9	799	232	29.1	98.9	28.8
Nebraska	81	299	34.7	54.0	18.8	3,970	861	21.7	249.2	54.1
Nevada	4,012	1,712	42.7	312.5	133.3	3,681	802	21.8	286.7	62.5
New Hampshire	365	77	21.0	33.0	6.9	583	77	13.1	52.8	6.9
New Jersey	22,744	6,784	29.8	293.1	87.4	23,848	3,896	16.3	307.3	50.2
New Mexico	1,862	837	45.0	120.3	54.1	10,086	2,109	20.9	651.6	136.2
New York	112,342	45,601	40.6	622.1	252.5	90,186	17,156	19.0	499.4	95.0
North Carolina	11,990	4,371	36.5	178.0	64.9	29,265	7,978	27.3	434.4	118.4
North Dakota	51	17	33.3	8.0	2.7	241	4	1.8	38.0	0.7
Ohio	23,536	8,576	36.4	215.2	78.4	31,393	8,191	26.1	287.0	74.9
Oklahoma	4,094	1,691	41.3	128.9	53.3	12,594	3,431	27.2	396.7	108.1
Oregon	4,387	1,269	28.9	150.1	43.4	8,714	1,816	20.8	298.2	62.1
Pennsylvania	23,191	8,619	37.2	193.9	72.1	26,440	5,023	19.0	221.1	42.0
Rhode Island	1,234	319	25.9	122.9	31.8	3,057	358	11.7	304.5	35.7
South Carolina	6,092	2,183	35.8	171.1	61.3	26,029	6,970	26.8	731.2	195.8
South Dakota	132	29	21.6	18.8	4.1	858	162	18.8	122.0	23.0
Tennessee	10,543	5,414	51.4	212.9	109.3	22,566	6,594	29.2	455.6	133.1
Texas	49,700	21,974	44.2	286.5	126.7	84,125	24,062	28.6	484.9	138.7
Utah	976	255	26.1	55.1	14.4	3,241	526	16.2	183.1	29.7
Vermont	67	22	32.5	11.8	3.8	410	82	19.9	72.3	14.4
Virginia	8,651	3,837	44.4	137.6	61.0	12,346	2,586	20.9	196.4	41.1
Washington	7,303	2,206	30.2	145.5	44.0	15,181	3,461	22.8	302.5	69.0
West Virginia	779	319	41.0	43.3	17.7	2,135	352	16.5	118.5	19.5
Wisconsin	5,895	3,124	53.0	119.0	63.0	6,330	1,282	20.3	127.7	25.9
Wyoming	79	25	32.1	17.2	5.5	1,214	158	13.0	263.9	34.3

Note: See Note, table 3.126.

^aFirearm-related figures for "United States, total" exclude Iowa.^bIowa did not provide data on firearms used in robberies and aggravated assaults.

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 3.128

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, rape, robbery, assault, and firearm-related robbery and assault

In cities over 250,000 population, 1991

Cities over 250,000 population	Violent crime rate	Homicide rate	Rape rate	Robbery		Assault	
				Rate	Firearm- related rate	Rate	Firearm- related rate
Albuquerque, NM	1,422.1	13.0	66.4	332.4	162.3	1,010.3	220.3
Anaheim, CA	714.1	9.2	40.8	361.5	119.1	302.6	99.3
Arlington, TX	788.6	9.7	62.1	261.9	104.0	454.9	116.0
Atlanta, GA	4,041.1	50.9	158.3	1,607.4	774.5	2,224.6	707.5
Austin, TX	624.1	10.3	58.0	327.0	103.0	228.8	60.8
Baltimore, MD	2,544.0	40.6	93.7	1,439.6	754.6	970.1	354.8
Birmingham, AL ^a	2,565.0	51.6	103.6	691.0	NA	1,718.8	NA
Boston, MA	2,066.4	19.7	84.9	835.7	219.2	1,126.0	207.7
Buffalo, NY	1,834.5	15.2	96.9	821.3	169.1	901.2	95.0
Charlotte, NC	2,176.3	28.3	101.6	720.0	309.2	1,326.3	534.0
Chicago, IL ^a	NA	32.9	NA	1,557.3	NA	1,502.3	NA
Cincinnati, OH	1,578.2	14.7	130.2	630.6	122.3	802.7	204.8
Cleveland, OH	1,831.9	34.3	179.1	1,006.5	389.7	612.1	216.5
Colorado Springs, CO	480.6	8.7	80.2	134.3	44.4	257.5	138.5
Columbus, OH	1,130.9	21.6	101.8	586.8	275.2	420.7	182.9
Corpus Christi, TX	824.5	12.2	77.6	226.3	53.6	508.5	66.6
Dallas, TX	2,568.3	48.6	117.5	1,094.4	525.8	1,307.8	659.6
Denver, CO	1,049.9	18.4	89.1	341.0	88.0	601.5	224.4
Detroit, MI	2,727.3	59.3	137.7	1,309.4	680.7	1,220.8	539.9
El Paso, TX	1,067.0	9.3	50.3	281.9	73.1	725.4	169.5
Fort Worth, TX	1,949.8	42.7	96.7	749.4	282.6	1,061.1	417.6
Fresno, CA	1,274.4	14.4	78.0	603.5	253.1	578.6	121.7
Honolulu, HA	240.3	3.4	32.1	100.4	6.5	104.4	13.4
Houston, TX	1,599.9	36.5	72.8	833.4	446.0	657.2	245.5
Indianapolis, IN	1,445.1	19.4	114.6	408.9	188.4	902.1	265.8
Jacksonville, FL	1,760.5	19.6	122.1	632.1	333.9	986.7	327.8
Kansas City, MO	2,832.8	30.8	108.9	1,130.8	559.6	1,562.3	825.4
Las Vegas, NV	862.4	15.7	66.0	486.4	218.5	294.3	70.2
Long Beach, CA	2,100.7	21.4	64.8	928.7	325.7	1,085.8	293.6
Los Angeles, CA	2,525.8	28.9	55.3	1,117.9	469.9	1,323.8	360.1
Louisville, KY ^a	827.7	15.9	57.9	459.4	NA	294.6	NA
Memphis, TN	1,422.3	27.3	105.3	726.5	377.8	563.2	268.6
Mesa, AZ	698.2	5.1	52.9	132.0	55.3	508.2	116.7
Miami, FL	4,252.0	36.4	68.8	2,321.5	609.6	1,825.3	545.2
Milwaukee, WI	978.7	25.6	78.9	668.2	420.7	206.0	146.5
Minneapolis, MN	1,577.5	17.1	199.3	699.2	426.7	661.9	51.4
Nashville, TN	1,574.7	17.3	101.3	522.0	312.8	934.1	325.6
Newark, NJ	3,400.2	31.8	88.2	1,880.9	797.8	1,399.2	298.4
New Orleans, LA	2,190.3	68.9	60.3	1,191.9	789.2	869.2	401.8
New York, NY	2,318.2	29.3	39.3	1,340.3	588.7	909.3	208.3
Norfolk, VA	1,158.3	32.4	77.2	576.5	241.5	472.1	200.1
Oakland, CA	2,495.8	39.2	121.1	1,035.0	360.8	1,300.5	172.4
Oklahoma City, OK	1,128.2	12.5	105.3	333.8	125.2	676.6	305.8
Omaha, NE	956.4	10.3	61.1	187.0	67.0	698.0	205.6
Philadelphia, PA	1,408.0	27.6	56.6	871.9	368.7	451.9	164.7
Phoenix, AZ	1,105.5	12.9	48.2	346.2	122.3	698.3	266.1
Pittsburgh, PA	1,153.2	9.7	80.6	726.2	186.9	336.8	60.4
Portland, OR	1,806.0	11.8	103.2	605.6	174.8	1,085.5	215.0
Sacramento, CA	1,298.5	17.5	58.6	604.7	177.2	617.7	269.7
St. Louis, MO	3,520.2	65.0	85.5	1,324.0	584.2	2,045.7	891.6
St. Paul, MN ^a	990.3	4.4	103.7	308.2	NA	574.0	NA
San Antonio, TX	792.2	21.8	73.0	395.2	173.7	302.2	142.2
San Diego, CA	1,219.9	14.7	41.6	470.2	124.5	693.3	112.6
San Francisco, CA	1,645.4	12.9	54.1	949.9	210.7	626.5	87.0
San Jose, CA	658.5	6.6	55.7	166.3	55.0	429.8	47.8
Santa Ana, CA	1,102.5	19.7	25.3	649.0	263.8	408.5	183.8
Seattle, WA	1,356.3	8.1	74.8	518.6	126.6	754.9	97.7
Tampa, FL	3,606.0	22.3	120.8	1,076.7	451.4	2,386.3	447.9
Toledo, OH	1,038.2	10.7	124.5	538.2	134.0	364.8	104.8
Tucson, AZ	939.3	5.8	80.0	214.3	85.8	639.2	242.3
Tulsa, OK	1,327.9	11.3	111.7	396.2	185.6	808.7	249.5
Virginia Beach, VA	272.2	6.8	31.8	128.2	64.4	105.4	22.8
Washington, DC	2,452.3	80.6	35.8	1,214.9	520.4	1,121.1	311.0
Wichita, KS	872.2	7.8	92.7	458.3	194.2	313.4	110.0

Note: See Note, table 3.126. Firearm-related figures are projections based upon Uniform Crime Reports supplemental data showing incomplete reports from the cities.

^aIncomplete reports were filed, therefore, certain data were omitted by the Source.

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 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1990 and 1991

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	1990	5,739	5,775	7	92	187	628	1,647	2,912	266	36
	1991	6,451	6,487	15	64	216	575	1,808	3,534	239	36
Akron, OH	1990	17,496	17,737	18	193	773	1,600	3,513	9,730	1,669	241
	1991	18,140	18,383	40	223	995	1,568	3,984	9,565	1,765	243
Albany, NY	1990	6,635	6,695	9	82	368	575	1,884	3,264	435	60
	1991	7,570	7,631	12	71	487	632	1,888	3,878	502	61
Albuquerque, NM	1990	38,721	38,903	34	222	1,030	3,835	9,497	22,130	1,973	182
	1991	40,433	40,628	51	261	1,307	3,972	10,348	22,024	2,470	195
Alexandria, VA	1990	7,417	7,453	8	52	356	277	1,251	4,490	983	36
	1991	8,499	8,542	7	43	405	275	1,358	5,373	1,038	43
Allentown, PA	1990	6,574	6,595	2	22	197	172	1,434	4,318	429	21
	1991	6,637	6,662	7	14	164	206	1,371	4,436	439	25
Amarillo, TX	1990	13,643	13,728	22	75	248	581	3,262	8,876	579	85
	1991	12,768	12,858	15	80	265	546	2,354	9,020	488	90
Amherst, NY	1990	3,697	3,714	1	8	57	190	510	2,641	290	17
	1991	3,646	3,667	1	11	69	212	436	2,621	296	21
Anaheim, CA	1990	19,096	19,182	20	94	975	713	4,217	9,761	3,316	86
	1991	19,451	19,568	25	111	983	823	4,289	10,108	3,112	117
Anchorage, AK	1990	13,007	13,081	10	203	350	767	2,060	8,083	1,534	74
	1991	15,686	15,792	25	264	542	838	2,489	9,967	1,561	106
Ann Arbor, Mi ^a	1990	9,212	9,249	1	63	125	391	1,453	6,811	368	37
	1991	6,991	7,042	2	50	148	413	1,251	4,725	402	51
Arlington, TX	1990	22,309	22,423	8	139	586	1,143	4,498	13,192	2,743	114
	1991	25,341	25,443	26	166	700	1,216	4,778	15,076	3,379	102
Arlington, VA	1990	11,055	11,092	12	44	400	335	1,484	7,752	1,028	37
	1991	11,872	11,921	11	36	363	360	1,508	8,319	1,275	49
Atlanta, GA	1990	75,793	76,104	231	695	6,109	9,062	15,519	33,020	11,157	311
	1991	76,398	76,686	205	638	6,479	8,987	13,861	35,237	11,011	288
Aurora, CO	1990	17,834	17,933	8	170	397	2,616	3,018	10,501	1,224	99
	1991	19,651	19,785	11	184	564	2,987	3,261	11,374	1,270	134
Austin, TX	1990	54,543	54,999	46	280	1,461	1,539	11,371	35,955	3,891	456
	1991	53,715	54,216	49	276	1,555	1,088	11,591	34,417	4,739	501
Bakersfield, CA	1990	14,091	14,201	25	65	525	1,080	3,357	7,792	1,247	110
	1991	14,169	14,279	20	71	615	1,004	3,376	7,887	1,196	110
Baltimore, MD	1990	77,989	78,656	305	687	9,477	7,473	14,753	35,383	9,911	667
	1991	85,068	85,669	304	701	10,770	7,257	16,230	39,213	10,593	601
Baton Rouge, LA	1990	28,939	29,108	49	112	827	3,347	6,152	15,291	3,161	169
	1991	30,886	31,052	58	142	1,139	4,113	6,390	16,026	3,018	166
Beaumont, TX	1990	13,099	13,182	19	126	562	1,136	3,842	6,151	1,263	63
	1991	13,147	13,186	15	94	691	1,146	3,580	6,528	1,093	39
Berkeley, CA	1990	12,673	12,757	11	48	618	881	2,262	7,564	1,289	84
	1991	13,187	13,268	14	40	663	834	2,663	7,594	1,379	81
Birmingham, AL	1990	29,952	30,199	125	267	1,799	2,002	6,958	13,728	5,073	247
	1991	33,895	34,137	139	279	1,861	4,629	7,894	14,869	4,224	242
Boise, ID	1990	6,989	7,016	3	52	43	378	1,369	4,857	287	27
	1991	7,216	7,268	3	61	46	345	1,211	5,212	338	52
Boston, MA	1990	68,057	NA	143	539	6,022	6,960	10,238	29,642	14,513	NA
	1991	62,039	NA	113	486	4,784	6,446	10,029	26,726	13,455	NA
Bridgeport, CT	1990	17,784	17,944	57	79	1,770	982	4,628	5,403	4,865	160
	1991	17,388	17,521	51	82	1,734	993	3,954	4,691	5,883	133
Buffalo, NY	1990	29,181	29,864	37	355	2,172	2,711	8,163	12,203	3,540	683
	1991	31,470	32,146	50	319	2,705	2,968	8,462	12,527	4,439	676
Cedar Rapids, IA ^b	1990	7,256	7,297	1	14	73	157	1,310	5,966	335	41
	1991	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Charlotte, NC	1990	49,862	50,270	93	384	3,208	5,434	10,891	27,153	2,699	408
	1991	50,902	51,346	114	409	2,899	5,340	11,615	27,799	2,726	444
Chattanooga, TN	1990	19,481	19,638	32	180	961	2,296	4,603	9,215	2,194	157
	1991	19,610	19,763	49	163	961	2,225	4,331	9,099	2,782	153
Chesapeake, VA	1990	7,349	7,429	7	38	272	411	1,552	4,267	802	80
	1991	8,418	8,517	11	68	329	478	1,618	5,175	739	99
Chicago, IL ^c	1990	NA	NA	851	NA	37,156	41,114	50,203	130,000	48,626	2,656
	1991	NA	NA	925	NA	43,783	42,237	52,234	131,688	47,396	2,069
Chula Vista, CA	1990	10,024	10,050	7	43	313	850	1,651	4,665	2,495	26
	1991	10,788	10,828	8	52	445	1,016	1,903	4,901	2,463	40
Cincinnati, OH	1990	27,507	28,023	49	388	1,613	2,426	5,896	15,458	1,677	516
	1991	35,693	36,372	54	478	2,315	2,947	8,489	19,285	2,125	679
Cleveland, OH	1990	46,085	46,984	168	846	4,917	3,259	10,198	15,289	11,408	899
	1991	45,610	46,377	175	913	5,132	3,121	10,151	15,485	10,633	767
Colorado Springs, CO	1990	21,017	21,129	9	201	258	716	4,064	14,614	1,155	112
	1991	21,444	21,533	25	231	387	742	3,865	15,000	1,194	89
Columbus, GA	1990	12,019	12,084	23	93	456	464	2,549	7,673	761	45
	1991	11,365	11,431	23	71	394	446	2,377	7,373	681	66
Columbus, OH	1990	62,703	63,642	89	647	3,541	2,745	14,828	32,387	8,466	939
	1991	64,778	65,615	138	650	3,747	2,686	16,398	32,983	8,176	837
Concord, CA	1990	6,995	7,022	3	37	166	377	1,174	4,678	560	27
	1991	7,450	7,476	3	47	190	372	1,361	4,738	739	26

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1990 and 1991--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	1990	26,535	26,685	29	240	446	892	6,131	17,548	1,249	150
	1991	27,459	27,614	32	204	595	1,337	5,829	17,916	1,546	155
Dallas, TX	1990	156,267	157,822	447	1,344	10,565	12,194	32,975	74,229	24,513	1,555
	1991	154,929	156,456	500	1,208	11,254	13,449	31,513	71,920	25,085	1,527
Dayton, OH	1990	20,895	NA	47	321	1,475	1,246	4,678	10,155	2,973	NA
	1991	21,602	21,886	54	316	1,677	1,511	4,808	9,906	3,330	284
Denver, CO	1990	36,269	36,706	67	375	1,312	2,451	9,339	16,792	5,933	437
	1991	36,558	36,969	88	427	1,635	2,884	9,180	16,530	5,814	411
Des Moines, IA ^b	1990	17,695	17,965	16	96	333	961	2,772	12,673	844	270
	1991	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Detroit, MI	1990	125,325	126,631	582	1,657	13,010	12,498	26,063	41,139	30,376	1,306
	1991	127,080	128,604	615	1,427	13,569	12,651	26,059	44,019	28,740	1,524
Durham, NC	1990	12,657	12,690	23	79	431	480	3,881	7,062	701	33
	1991	14,181	14,251	30	98	771	715	5,007	6,802	758	70
Elizabeth, NJ	1990	11,111	11,153	11	53	1,164	484	1,893	4,292	3,214	42
	1991	11,489	11,518	11	58	1,072	513	2,255	4,433	3,147	29
El Monte, CA	1990	6,582	6,641	9	47	578	683	1,824	2,202	1,239	59
	1991	6,506	6,573	13	51	817	585	1,605	2,145	1,290	67
El Paso, TX	1990	57,921	58,195	34	256	1,381	3,440	9,565	37,609	5,636	274
	1991	50,684	50,941	49	265	1,484	3,818	9,087	30,457	5,524	257
Erie, PA	1990	5,989	6,052	2	77	315	316	1,201	3,715	363	63
	1991	5,815	5,875	7	96	335	376	1,158	3,413	430	60
Escondido, CA	1990	9,204	9,251	4	44	246	644	1,845	4,980	1,441	47
	1991	8,937	8,982	11	30	273	821	1,821	4,826	1,155	45
Eugene, OR	1990	9,026	9,106	1	76	197	189	1,530	6,624	409	80
	1991	9,052	9,158	0	59	186	134	1,629	6,630	414	106
Evansville, IN	1990	7,897	7,981	6	50	158	713	1,644	5,002	324	84
	1991	7,658	7,712	12	45	139	592	1,638	4,776	456	54
Flint, MI	1990	18,963	19,318	55	161	925	2,392	5,033	8,158	2,239	355
	1991	18,888	19,245	52	151	915	2,245	5,071	8,304	2,150	357
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1990	25,566	25,621	31	114	1,306	976	6,305	14,409	2,425	55
	1991	24,334	24,369	27	104	1,146	901	6,208	13,765	2,183	35
Fort Wayne, IN	1990	16,055	16,252	17	95	475	739	2,449	10,951	1,329	197
	1991	17,104	17,295	23	114	573	388	2,726	11,354	1,926	191
Fort Worth, TX	1990	67,040	67,320	130	432	2,801	4,463	15,298	34,710	9,206	280
	1991	77,595	77,981	195	442	3,426	4,851	16,878	38,333	13,470	386
Fremont, CA	1990	6,378	6,543	2	32	132	596	1,443	3,606	567	165
	1991	7,088	7,230	2	26	122	495	1,643	4,168	632	142
Fresno, CA	1990	37,296	37,594	66	258	1,592	2,483	7,137	18,623	7,137	298
	1991	43,503	43,966	52	282	2,182	2,092	7,838	19,546	11,511	463
Fullerton, CA	1990	8,257	8,286	6	52	291	401	1,600	4,601	1,306	29
	1991	8,098	8,149	3	46	286	409	1,424	4,536	1,394	51
Garden Grove, CA	1990	10,403	10,461	16	40	413	543	1,993	5,581	1,817	58
	1991	10,066	10,130	7	45	458	492	2,088	5,187	1,789	64
Garland, TX	1990	11,627	11,720	11	132	204	370	2,903	6,889	1,118	93
	1991	12,083	12,164	13	134	329	416	2,920	7,129	1,142	81
Gary, IN	1990	11,361	12,060	65	150	620	1,644	3,073	2,834	2,975	699
	1991	11,706	12,387	59	182	762	1,337	2,791	3,333	3,242	681
Glendale, AZ	1990	13,617	13,736	15	83	212	766	3,263	7,618	1,660	119
	1991	13,931	14,041	8	65	288	830	2,326	8,630	1,784	210
Glendale, CA	1990	8,785	8,831	3	37	392	332	1,916	4,549	1,556	46
	1991	9,222	9,270	8	36	398	241	2,025	4,763	1,751	48
Grand Prairie, TX	1990	8,870	8,875	5	52	194	614	1,879	4,702	1,424	5
	1991	9,368	9,371	7	56	223	705	2,017	5,053	1,307	3
Grand Rapids, MI	1990	16,400	16,541	18	378	681	1,948	3,743	8,138	1,494	141
	1991	17,494	17,607	22	370	771	2,115	4,270	8,675	1,271	113
Greensboro, NC	1990	14,332	14,428	20	114	488	998	2,767	9,161	784	96
	1991	16,769	16,850	35	114	594	1,056	3,379	10,768	823	81
Hampton, VA	1990	8,089	8,762	14	44	220	286	1,141	5,853	541	63
	1991	8,269	8,359	14	71	290	253	1,315	5,753	573	90
Hartford, CT	1990	21,528	21,724	19	160	1,727	2,201	5,281	9,244	2,896	196
	1991	21,235	21,459	24	181	1,607	1,764	4,690	9,710	3,259	224
Hayward, CA	1990	7,155	7,216	4	30	279	521	1,310	4,195	816	61
	1991	8,428	8,505	10	41	333	568	1,737	4,782	957	77
Hialeah, FL	1990	18,234	18,288	14	68	1,197	1,100	3,955	8,498	3,402	54
	1991	15,767	15,813	28	43	882	975	3,210	7,835	2,794	46
Hollywood, FL	1990	12,822	12,834	11	48	501	578	2,554	7,704	1,426	12
	1991	12,821	12,638	7	39	499	458	2,347	8,004	1,267	17
Honolulu, HA	1990	51,028	51,342	34	278	889	1,211	9,785	35,514	3,317	314
	1991	51,032	51,294	29	275	860	894	9,905	36,019	3,050	262
Houston, TX	1990	184,869	186,884	568	1,335	12,921	7,813	42,986	78,393	40,853	2,015
	1991	180,308	182,185	608	1,213	13,883	10,947	39,726	73,769	40,162	1,877
Huntington Beach, CA	1990	9,216	9,270	5	57	197	539	1,902	5,386	1,130	54
	1991	8,031	8,081	6	51	168	419	1,825	4,625	937	50

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1990 and 1991—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
Independence, MO	1990	7,194	7,256	1	27	104	388	1,407	4,450	817	82
	1991	7,775	7,823	5	23	146	439	1,685	4,693	784	48
Indianapolis, IN	1990	32,635	32,922	58	541	1,642	3,983	7,878	13,697	4,836	287
	1991	36,005	36,291	95	561	2,001	4,415	8,732	14,970	5,231	286
Inglewood, CA	1990	8,675	8,796	55	103	1,488	954	1,866	2,328	1,881	121
	1991	9,482	9,586	46	69	1,542	1,064	2,000	2,562	2,199	104
Irvine, CA	1990	5,025	5,097	0	16	55	77	1,110	3,341	426	72
	1991	4,912	5,018	0	15	61	55	1,279	3,078	424	108
Irving, TX	1990	13,832	13,891	13	90	231	352	2,430	9,280	1,436	59
	1991	13,526	13,572	18	67	269	418	2,490	8,986	1,278	46
Jackson, MS	1990	21,559	21,695	44	184	780	691	7,469	10,840	1,551	136
	1991	27,126	27,250	74	190	1,313	809	8,688	12,710	3,342	124
Jacksonville, FL	1990	66,618	67,036	176	704	3,963	6,811	17,529	31,392	6,043	418
	1991	69,217	69,614	128	798	4,131	6,448	17,301	34,594	5,817	397
Jersey City, NJ	1990	20,970	21,034	28	114	2,400	1,748	4,632	7,018	5,030	64
	1991	21,108	21,177	22	97	2,576	1,917	4,610	6,494	5,392	69
Kansas City, KS	1990	18,473	18,593	28	167	965	1,730	3,867	8,742	2,974	120
	1991	17,944	18,059	44	182	1,039	1,525	4,170	8,469	2,515	115
Kansas City, MO	1990	56,308	56,817	121	517	4,492	5,957	11,640	23,229	10,352	509
	1991	57,834	58,374	135	477	4,955	6,846	13,008	22,527	9,886	540
Knoxville, TN	1990	13,113	13,333	25	111	601	1,236	3,637	5,660	1,843	220
	1991	15,529	15,701	35	123	668	1,938	3,984	6,639	2,142	172
Lakewood, CO	1990	8,484	8,548	3	44	125	416	1,449	5,910	537	64
	1991	8,535	8,613	3	58	128	431	1,368	5,937	610	78
Lansing, MI	1990	10,574	10,666	11	163	309	1,391	1,748	6,376	576	92
	1991	10,340	10,427	12	188	294	1,274	1,759	6,218	595	87
Laredo, TX	1990	10,927	10,979	14	17	158	561	2,231	6,876	1,070	52
	1991	11,823	11,885	15	14	173	677	2,680	7,136	1,128	62
Las Vegas, NV	1990	43,944	44,383	79	371	2,229	1,831	10,176	24,009	5,249	439
	1991	48,779	49,260	103	433	3,193	1,932	10,743	25,828	6,547	481
Lexington, KY	1990	16,245	16,326	20	141	452	1,157	3,177	10,538	760	81
	1991	15,936	16,036	13	164	453	1,172	3,211	10,075	848	100
Lincoln, NE	1990	13,457	13,499	3	99	111	728	2,148	9,943	425	42
	1991	14,954	15,013	0	89	112	890	2,327	11,117	419	59
Little Rock, AR	1990	26,162	26,379	33	254	1,118	2,206	6,033	14,681	1,837	217
	1991	28,700	28,916	46	268	1,459	3,518	5,773	15,166	2,470	216
Livonia, MI	1990	4,356	4,373	1	21	91	168	697	2,867	511	17
	1991	4,321	NA	0	22	101	164	653	2,883	498	NA
Long Beach, CA	1990	41,106	41,272	106	298	4,193	3,806	8,661	16,905	7,137	166
	1991	40,030	40,160	94	284	4,071	4,760	7,901	16,302	6,618	130
Los Angeles, CA	1990	321,536	326,919	983	2,014	36,098	44,714	51,482	122,632	63,613	5,383
	1991	346,224	351,200	1,027	1,966	39,778	47,104	57,460	130,234	68,655	4,976
Louisville, KY ^d	1990	17,285	17,357	39	122	1,089	1,031	4,765	8,686	1,553	72
	1991	17,428	17,736	43	157	1,246	799	5,007	8,446	1,730	308
Lubbock, TX	1990	12,302	12,360	16	160	304	636	2,893	7,516	777	58
	1991	12,442	12,481	18	137	276	634	3,034	7,691	652	39
Macon, GA	1990	11,741	11,795	21	70	260	401	2,623	7,544	814	54
	1991	10,846	10,913	32	81	273	620	2,266	6,807	767	67
Madison, WI	1990	12,620	12,695	3	62	230	301	2,334	8,957	733	75
	1991	12,884	12,949	2	93	325	350	2,273	9,089	752	65
Memphis, TN	1990	60,255	61,014	195	831	4,152	3,904	15,526	22,966	12,681	759
	1991	63,137	63,835	169	653	4,504	3,492	16,580	24,357	13,382	698
Mesa, AZ	1990	20,415	20,551	9	95	275	1,345	3,884	12,306	2,501	136
	1991	22,388	22,510	15	156	389	1,498	4,604	13,121	2,605	122
Mesquite, TX	1990	10,647	10,697	4	21	178	377	1,666	7,274	1,127	50
	1991	8,346	8,390	4	31	172	393	1,314	5,457	975	44
Miami, FL	1990	68,209	68,478	129	299	8,172	7,007	13,507	29,518	9,577	269
	1991	67,678	68,000	134	253	8,542	6,716	12,601	30,751	8,681	322
Milwaukee, WI	1990	58,406	58,802	155	495	4,146	1,486	9,311	29,575	13,238	396
	1991	57,551	57,970	163	502	4,252	1,311	9,431	28,322	13,570	419
Minneapolis, MN	1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1991	42,115	NA	64	744	2,610	2,471	8,990	22,155	5,081	NA
Mobile, AL	1990	22,379	22,408	41	146	842	4,869	4,580	10,741	1,160	29
	1991	25,550	25,594	40	151	994	5,307	5,743	11,433	1,882	44
Modesto, CA	1990	10,878	10,937	8	65	260	723	2,096	6,776	950	59
	1991	11,307	11,369	7	69	290	640	2,396	6,805	1,100	62
Montgomery, AL	1990	12,154	12,200	34	102	435	395	2,779	7,697	711	46
	1991	16,248	16,316	36	160	570	945	4,364	9,200	973	68
Moreno Valley, CA	1990	8,328	8,359	6	44	246	1,072	1,989	3,802	1,169	31
	1991	9,204	9,248	21	30	392	1,005	1,917	4,451	1,388	44
Nashville, TN	1990	39,360	NA	67	553	2,164	4,102	8,892	20,115	3,467	NA
	1991	43,958	NA	88	514	2,648	4,739	10,321	21,807	3,841	NA
Newark, NJ	1990	44,739	44,971	112	326	6,021	4,225	6,741	12,537	14,777	232
	1991	40,940	41,156	88	244	5,201	3,869	6,180	11,397	13,961	216

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1990 and 1991--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
New Haven, CT	1990	21,012	21,090	31	168	1,784	2,008	4,476	9,086	3,459	78
	1991	19,492	19,628	34	118	1,355	2,018	4,146	8,041	3,780	136
New Orleans, LA	1990	61,799	NA	304	361	6,048	4,514	13,624	24,806	12,142	NA
	1991	54,238	NA	345	302	5,969	4,353	12,400	20,977	9,892	NA
Newport News, VA	1990	10,243	10,340	26	99	356	650	1,799	6,686	629	97
	1991	11,745	11,823	18	107	484	666	2,441	7,177	852	78
New York, NY	1990	710,222	716,403	2,245	3,126	100,280	68,891	119,937	268,620	147,123	6,181
	1991	678,855	684,054	2,154	2,892	98,512	66,832	112,015	256,473	139,977	5,199
Norfolk, VA	1990	26,786	25,951	63	218	1,393	1,177	4,200	16,941	2,794	165
	1991	24,529	24,688	86	205	1,530	1,253	4,571	13,935	2,949	159
Oakland, CA ⁹	1990	40,595	40,909	146	517	3,230	1,952	8,500	19,077	7,173	314
	1991	46,308	46,742	149	460	3,933	4,942	8,848	20,695	7,281	434
Oceanside, CA	1990	9,046	9,074	11	95	363	993	1,889	4,238	1,457	28
	1991	8,358	8,407	13	89	528	982	1,781	3,620	1,345	49
Oklahoma City, OK	1990	47,190	47,661	68	422	1,398	2,925	11,440	25,657	5,280	471
	1991	49,720	50,185	56	473	1,499	3,038	11,825	26,929	5,900	465
Omaha, NE	1990	23,673	23,862	11	217	604	2,307	4,190	14,997	1,347	189
	1991	24,004	24,219	35	207	634	2,366	3,986	15,040	1,736	215
Ontario, CA	1990	10,640	10,722	19	71	669	942	2,341	4,982	1,616	82
	1991	11,128	11,192	26	69	696	1,046	2,244	5,294	1,753	64
Orange, CA	1990	7,283	7,385	5	26	193	302	1,360	4,487	910	102
	1991	7,576	7,629	5	17	257	292	1,565	4,438	1,002	53
Orlando, FL ¹	1990	23,750	23,807	30	181	1,449	2,449	5,453	12,662	1,526	57
	1991	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Overland Park, KS	1990	5,379	5,401	1	15	80	181	807	3,985	310	22
	1991	5,482	5,536	1	32	85	194	799	4,072	299	54
Oxnard, CA	1990	8,464	8,489	6	66	340	793	1,599	4,684	976	25
	1991	9,808	9,859	8	74	518	1,055	2,125	5,047	981	51
Pasadena, CA	1990	9,642	9,783	13	53	790	879	1,626	4,890	1,391	141
	1991	9,512	9,627	15	63	785	834	1,860	4,658	1,297	115
Pasadena, TX	1990	10,666	10,769	4	76	237	886	2,150	5,907	1,408	101
	1991	11,290	11,369	6	79	260	1,064	2,478	5,834	1,569	79
Paterson, NJ	1990	12,649	12,698	13	75	1,295	1,257	2,654	5,318	2,037	49
	1991	10,810	10,854	19	68	1,051	1,232	2,438	4,053	1,949	44
Peoria, IL ^C	1990	NA	NA	4	NA	348	1,015	2,272	5,985	311	88
	1991	NA	NA	18	NA	499	1,129	2,503	6,362	328	88
Philadelphia, PA	1990	114,032	115,664	503	734	12,806	7,344	24,144	42,633	25,868	1,632
	1991	109,139	111,132	440	904	13,921	7,216	21,460	40,880	24,318	1,993
Phoenix, AZ	1990	105,779	106,277	128	512	3,383	6,642	24,682	52,912	17,520	498
	1991	99,172	99,577	128	480	3,448	6,954	24,219	47,338	16,605	405
Pittsburgh, PA	1990	32,386	32,765	35	392	2,319	2,237	5,988	12,871	8,634	379
	1991	30,603	31,013	36	300	2,704	1,254	5,891	12,942	7,476	410
Plano, TX	1990	6,954	6,984	4	36	64	339	1,720	4,282	509	30
	1991	7,593	7,615	3	39	100	285	1,553	5,075	538	22
Pomona, CA	1990	9,486	9,864	34	71	1,031	1,243	2,034	3,460	1,613	378
	1991	10,147	10,521	25	86	977	1,214	2,511	3,635	1,699	374
Portland, OR	1990	48,545	49,101	33	424	2,541	4,838	9,967	25,933	5,809	556
	1991	50,281	50,747	53	464	2,723	4,881	9,503	26,250	6,407	466
Portsmouth, VA	1990	9,792	9,893	18	82	594	393	1,695	5,521	1,489	101
	1991	10,435	10,559	32	66	645	510	1,707	6,128	1,347	124
Providence, RI	1990	18,602	19,051	31	97	860	999	4,480	7,596	4,539	449
	1991	16,330	16,809	18	107	804	1,126	3,707	6,865	3,703	479
Raleigh, NC	1990	13,844	13,919	24	96	388	671	2,856	9,021	788	75
	1991	16,464	16,549	25	120	652	964	3,934	9,881	888	85
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1990	4,431	4,455	6	36	126	226	1,094	2,289	654	24
	1991	5,351	5,373	6	38	194	213	1,382	2,592	926	22
Reno, NV	1990	11,558	11,642	11	143	370	537	1,812	7,961	724	84
	1991	12,089	12,148	9	167	427	531	2,155	8,168	632	59
Richmond, VA	1990	23,043	23,160	113	180	1,281	1,655	4,396	13,001	2,417	117
	1991	23,917	24,124	116	150	1,449	1,699	4,822	12,941	2,740	207
Riverside, CA	1990	19,975	20,267	22	120	1,098	1,845	4,703	8,706	3,481	292
	1991	20,660	20,928	39	114	1,346	2,141	5,203	8,202	3,615	268
Rochester, NY	1990	25,570	25,916	40	176	1,254	1,395	5,805	14,774	2,126	346
	1991	26,030	26,345	64	166	1,367	812	5,980	15,644	1,997	315
Rockford, IL ^C	1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1991	NA	NA	13	NA	531	958	3,418	8,079	1,228	38
Sacramento, CA	1990	33,710	33,910	43	211	1,790	1,934	6,966	16,219	6,547	200
	1991	38,076	38,272	66	221	2,280	2,329	7,753	17,870	7,557	196
Saint Louis, MO	1990	58,199	58,886	177	331	4,708	8,486	11,531	24,564	8,422	687
	1991	64,103	64,970	260	342	5,294	8,180	13,396	27,381	9,250	867
Saint Paul, MN	1990	22,144	22,434	18	269	780	1,696	5,075	11,990	2,316	290
	1991	21,765	22,034	12	286	850	1,583	4,583	12,124	2,327	269
Saint Petersburg, FL	1990	29,325	29,531	31	175	2,051	3,352	6,145	14,975	2,596	206
	1991	26,993	27,234	33	184	2,015	3,592	5,543	13,116	2,510	241

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1990 and 1991—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
Salem, OR	1990	8,653	8,708	6	50	190	56	1,563	6,305	483	55
	1991	9,398	9,462	2	90	217	74	1,808	6,679	528	64
Salinas, CA	1990	8,089	8,137	11	50	262	779	1,419	4,975	593	48
	1991	7,651	7,700	7	42	253	805	1,173	4,823	548	49
Salt Lake City, UT	1990	20,002	20,115	25	167	539	624	3,501	13,949	1,197	113
	1991	20,835	20,957	14	182	474	649	3,460	14,602	1,454	122
San Antonio, TX	1990	116,774	117,620	208	430	2,864	2,228	26,015	70,150	14,879	846
	1991	117,486	118,501	208	698	3,778	2,889	24,941	70,559	14,413	1,015
San Diego, CA	1990	101,564	101,855	135	439	4,331	7,142	16,691	48,581	24,245	291
	1991	96,781	97,038	167	472	5,331	7,860	17,088	44,645	21,218	257
San Francisco, CA	1990	69,950	70,370	101	419	7,053	4,815	10,618	35,583	11,361	420
	1991	69,350	69,779	95	400	7,020	4,645	10,604	34,679	11,907	429
San Jose, CA	1990	38,090	38,546	35	416	1,034	3,213	5,752	23,435	4,205	456
	1991	42,836	43,163	53	445	1,328	3,432	7,403	25,663	4,512	327
Santa Ana, CA	1990	22,291	22,655	43	73	1,553	994	3,574	12,136	3,918	364
	1991	22,952	23,367	59	76	1,946	1,225	4,252	11,048	4,346	415
Santa Clarita, CA	1990	3,955	4,010	1	20	74	627	798	1,906	529	55
	1991	3,982	4,014	2	24	98	685	777	1,900	496	32
Santa Rosa, CA	1990	6,634	6,672	1	62	155	398	1,362	4,119	537	38
	1991	6,981	7,025	6	84	173	407	1,274	4,526	511	44
Savannah, GA	1990	13,179	13,229	33	102	779	577	2,763	7,991	934	50
	1991	13,798	13,857	59	113	989	576	2,869	7,801	1,391	59
Scottsdale, AZ	1990	7,728	7,772	0	21	116	143	1,512	5,335	601	44
	1991	7,360	7,427	8	26	110	186	1,428	5,011	591	67
Seattle, WA	1990	65,053	65,322	53	481	2,695	4,551	11,181	33,522	6,570	269
	1991	65,208	65,493	43	398	2,761	4,019	10,639	40,502	6,846	285
Shreveport, LA	1990	21,324	21,507	65	133	884	1,444	5,117	12,828	853	183
	1991	20,199	20,361	50	120	725	1,622	4,539	12,080	1,063	162
Simi Valley, CA	1990	3,148	3,174	1	16	58	196	835	1,655	387	26
	1991	3,415	3,442	6	13	65	189	742	1,947	453	27
Sioux Falls, SD	1990	4,474	4,492	4	81	33	192	579	3,450	135	18
	1991	5,184	5,219	2	88	32	256	800	3,837	169	35
Spokane, WA	1990	15,289	15,352	8	98	315	686	3,579	9,878	725	63
	1991	16,218	16,279	7	98	372	806	3,298	10,916	721	61
Springfield, IL ^c	1990	NA	NA	12	NA	206	737	1,809	5,281	286	73
	1991	NA	NA	10	NA	324	768	2,475	6,332	395	81
Springfield, MA	1990	14,648	NA	13	132	999	2,268	3,530	4,816	2,890	NA
	1991	17,480	17,654	13	146	807	1,978	4,024	6,794	3,718	174
Springfield, MO	1990	12,549	12,640	7	58	139	367	2,354	9,193	431	91
	1991	11,905	12,000	4	54	151	426	2,560	8,275	435	95
Stamford, CT	1990	6,625	6,671	10	18	237	273	1,512	3,586	989	46
	1991	6,503	6,558	10	25	297	235	1,236	3,741	959	55
Sterling Heights, MI	1990	5,878	5,935	2	38	49	328	731	4,203	527	57
	1991	5,789	5,849	0	41	60	288	654	4,342	404	60
Stockton, CA	1990	24,265	24,383	51	168	1,305	1,103	5,070	13,037	3,531	118
	1991	24,390	24,508	55	161	1,493	1,064	4,926	12,859	3,832	118
Sunnyvale, CA	1990	3,951	3,982	2	40	80	135	499	2,783	412	31
	1991	4,671	4,708	3	42	85	142	549	3,396	454	37
Syracuse, NY	1990	11,314	11,416	14	118	494	774	2,999	6,326	589	102
	1991	12,707	12,841	13	86	608	852	3,328	7,108	712	134
Tacoma, WA	1990	20,805	20,551	25	245	969	1,857	3,856	11,975	1,778	146
	1991	20,560	20,745	31	277	1,100	2,175	3,752	11,677	1,548	185
Tallahassee, FL	1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1991	19,927	19,968	14	119	833	1,859	4,889	10,882	1,331	41
Tampa, FL	1990	44,660	NA	60	343	2,915	5,290	11,400	18,484	6,168	NA
	1991	47,576	47,638	64	347	3,094	6,857	11,239	20,072	5,903	62
Tempe, AZ	1990	13,454	13,511	3	69	276	397	2,021	8,996	1,692	57
	1991	12,187	12,260	6	70	259	486	1,815	8,070	1,481	73
Thousand Oaks, CA	1990	3,116	3,171	2	17	60	129	935	1,696	277	55
	1991	3,323	3,378	1	19	78	185	982	1,725	333	55
Toledo, OH	1990	31,994	32,540	37	422	1,748	1,334	6,268	17,571	4,614	546
	1991	31,907	32,208	36	418	1,807	1,225	5,885	17,743	4,793	301
Topeka, KS	1990	11,416	11,465	11	80	290	781	2,898	6,948	428	49
	1991	12,598	12,654	16	79	332	1,000	3,524	7,148	499	56
Torrance, CA	1990	7,732	7,873	2	31	393	437	1,479	3,957	1,433	141
	1991	8,006	8,119	2	23	508	424	1,532	3,887	1,630	113
Tucson, AZ	1990	48,158	48,414	30	290	902	2,458	7,909	34,101	2,468	256
	1991	43,139	43,319	24	332	889	2,651	7,493	28,281	3,469	180
Tulsa, OK	1990	35,020	35,265	57	382	1,539	2,920	8,200	14,323	7,599	245
	1991	32,947	33,194	42	414	1,469	2,998	8,724	13,688	5,612	247
Vallejo, CA	1990	8,515	8,590	8	52	448	994	1,500	4,295	1,218	75
	1991	8,992	9,067	13	71	539	987	1,831	4,478	1,073	75
Virginia Beach, VA	1990	22,716	22,925	16	149	424	313	3,976	16,541	1,297	209
	1991	23,398	23,617	27	127	512	421	4,162	16,824	1,325	219

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1990 and 1991--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
Waco, TX	1990	11,204	11,241	22	108	354	882	3,171	6,030	637	37
	1991	12,657	12,683	23	105	424	866	3,646	6,495	1,098	26
Warren, MI	1990	8,831	8,854	19	95	255	608	1,333	4,723	1,798	23
	1991	9,346	9,394	2	113	318	759	1,437	5,050	1,667	48
Washington, DC	1990	65,389	65,639	472	303	7,365	6,779	12,035	30,326	8,109	250
	1991	64,319	64,575	482	214	7,265	6,704	12,403	29,119	8,132	256
Waterbury, CT	1990	10,066	10,080	5	32	272	347	2,595	5,234	1,581	14
	1991	10,174	10,187	9	32	388	416	2,920	4,985	1,424	13
Wichita, KS	1990	27,141	NA	18	321	1,079	771	6,230	16,550	2,172	NA
	1991	30,113	NA	24	284	1,404	960	7,459	17,089	2,883	NA
Winston-Salem, NC	1990	16,360	16,537	24	169	796	1,235	4,606	8,655	875	177
	1991	16,615	16,856	23	148	951	1,257	4,822	8,498	916	241
Yonkers, NY	1990	10,644	10,733	18	43	829	373	1,980	4,895	2,506	89
	1991	10,927	11,041	9	48	901	360	2,115	4,992	2,502	114

Note: See Note, table 3.122. 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.

^aData for 1991 are not comparable to prior years.

^bData for 1991 were not available for Iowa.

^cForcible 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.

^dArson data for 1991 are not comparable to prior years.

^eAggravated assault figures are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting procedures.

^fOrlando did not submit complete reports for all 12 months of 1991 and therefore was omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990*, pp. 71-118; *1991*, pp. 108-156 (Washington, DC; USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1991

(12,354 agencies; 1991 estimated population 222,105,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1991	Percent change over 1990 ^a	Percent ^b	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	19,782	+4.7 %	100.0 %	\$87
Forcible rape	93,084	+0.9	100.0	30
Robbery	636,185	+7.0	100.0	817
Street/highway	357,579	+6.3	56.2	627
Commercial house	74,418	+11.6	11.7	1,456
Gas or service station	16,493	+2.8	2.6	474
Convenience store	36,474	+2.2	5.7	387
Residence	62,526	+9.2	9.8	1,126
Bank	10,193	+17.2	1.6	3,177
Miscellaneous	78,502	+6.3	12.3	792
Burglary	2,763,793	+1.9	100.0	1,246
Residence (dwelling)	1,828,151	+1.9	66.1	1,281
Night	581,263	+1.3	21.0	990
Day	787,997	+0.4	28.5	1,463
Unknown	458,891	+5.4	16.6	1,335
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	935,642	+1.8	33.9	1,180
Night	438,962	+0.4	15.9	1,039
Day	224,057	-3.1	8.1	1,141
Unknown	272,623	+8.8	9.9	1,438
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	7,150,692	+1.5	100.0	478
By type				
Pocket-picking	73,010	-1.4	1.0	366
Purse-snatching	73,055	-1.4	1.0	280
Shoplifting	1,179,658	+3.0	16.5	104
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,605,003	+3.0	22.4	544
Motor vehicle accessories	1,010,373	-3.7	14.1	305
Bicycles	417,318	+6.9	5.8	233
From buildings	1,014,443	+1.4	14.2	788
From coin-operated machines	69,667	+26.9	1.0	139
All others	1,708,165	+0.6	23.9	681
By value				
Over \$200	2,561,144	+1.4	35.8	1,234
\$50 to \$200	1,695,379	+1.2	23.7	115
Under \$50	2,894,169	+1.8	40.5	22
Motor vehicle theft	1,521,958	+1.5	100.0	4,983

Note: See Note, table 3.122. "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 for 1991 were not available for Iowa; therefore this State was omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aPercent change calculations are based only on agencies submitting 6 or more common months of data for both 1990 and 1991. As a result direct comparisons should not be made with similar data presented in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 201, Table 23.

Table 3.131

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-92

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							
			Criminal homicide ^a	Forcible rape ^b	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary ^b	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^c
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
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125
1992	7,212	360,352	23	71	222	386	928	5,204	241	137

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 361 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. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents.

^aIncludes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes attempts.

^cIncluded 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 3.132

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1992

Offense	Total offenses	
	Park rangers	Park police
Total, all offenses	51,697	14,083
Part I offenses, total	5,693	1,519
Homicide		
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	10	10
Manslaughter by negligence	3	0
Forcible rape		
Rape by force	36	21
Attempted forcible rape	14	0
Robbery		
Firearm	9	31
Knife or cutting instrument	11	21
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	25	112
Other dangerous weapon	4	9
Aggravated assault		
Firearm	38	31
Knife or cutting instrument	13	29
Other dangerous weapon	36	52
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	148	39
Burglary		
Forcible entry	512	61
Unlawful entry ^a	204	28
Attempted forcible entry	121	2
Larceny-theft^b	4,191	1,013
Motor vehicle theft		
Automobiles	141	46
Trucks and buses	20	0
Other vehicles	34	0
Arson		
Structural	22	6
Mobile	6	7
Other	95	1
Part II offenses, total	46,004	12,564
Other assaults	197	283
Forgery and counterfeiting	19	7
Fraud	128	3
Embezzlement	27	5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	168	1,075
Vandalism	3,453	649
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,586	402
Prostitution and commercialized vice	35	22
Sex offenses	258	354
Drug abuse violations ^c	3,041	2,708
Offenses against family and children	5	4
Gambling	95	51
Driving while intoxicated	1,382	818
Liquor laws	5,519	1,094
Drunkenness	1,055	176
Disorderly conduct	2,366	844
Vagrancy	160	312
All other offenses	21,898	2,609
Suspicion	3,778	1,132
Curfew and loitering	77	0
Runaways	35	16
Thefts	722	0

Note: See Note, table 3.131.

^aNo force used.^bExcludes motor vehicle thefts.^cIncludes sale, manufacturing, and possessing.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.133

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-91

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Type of weapon used					Unknown or not stated
			Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.) ^b	Other ^c	
1964	7,980	100 %	55 %	24 %	5 %	10 %	3 %	2 %
1965	8,773	100	57	23	6	10	3	1
1966	9,552	100	59	22	5	9	2	1
1967	11,114	100	63	20	5	9	2	1
1968	12,503	100	65	18	6	8	2	1
1969	13,575	100	65	19	4	8	3	1
1970	13,649	100	66	18	4	8	3	1
1971	16,183	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1972	15,832	100	66	19	4	8	2	1
1973	17,123	100	66	17	5	8	2	2
1974	18,632	100	67	17	5	8	1	1
1975	18,642	100	65	17	5	9	2	2
1976	16,605	100	64	18	5	8	2	3
1977	18,033	100	62	19	5	8	2	3
1978	18,714	100	64	19	5	8	2	3
1979	20,591	100	63	19	5	8	2	3
1980	21,860	100	62	19	5	8	2	4
1981	20,053	100	62	19	5	7	2	3
1982	19,485	100	60	21	5	8	2	3
1983	18,673	100	58	22	6	9	2	3
1984	16,689	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1985	17,545	100	59	21	6	8	3	4
1986	19,257	100	59	20	6	9	2	4
1987	17,859	100	59	20	6	8	2	4
1988	18,269	100	61	19	6	8	2	4
1989	18,954	100	62	18	6	7	2	4
1990	20,045	100	64	18	5	7	2	4
1991	21,505	100	66	16	5	7	3	2

Note: See Note, table 3.122. 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.

Data for Florida and Kentucky were not available for 1988 and data for Iowa were not available for 1991; therefore the Source did not include these States in detailed breakdowns of the data for those years. However, data for these States were estimated by the Source and included in the national totals for those years.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bThis category includes beatings and strangulations. Pushed is also included in personal weapons.^cThis category includes arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

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; 1990, p. 12; 1991, p. 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1991

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0 %	66.3 %	15.8 %	12.3 %	5.5 %
Northeast	100.0	64.8	16.5	11.5	7.2
Midwest	100.0	65.3	14.7	13.5	6.5
South	100.0	68.2	15.9	11.6	4.3
West	100.0	65.4	16.2	12.9	5.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133. 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 3.133. 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 17, Table 2.8.

Table 3.135

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1991

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	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated ^b
Total	21,505	14,265	3,405	1,082	1,193	12	16	194	22	326	113	877
Infant (under 1)	304	9	5	10	163	2	0	2	5	2	29	77
1 to 4	371	57	14	27	171	0	0	24	1	4	13	60
5 to 9	110	37	20	5	7	0	0	13	0	9	5	14
10 to 14	290	209	37	9	7	1	2	7	0	5	1	12
15 to 19	2,702	2,252	252	49	43	1	1	11	0	23	0	70
20 to 24	3,948	3,116	490	99	81	1	0	9	1	52	8	91
25 to 29	3,362	2,435	533	115	100	0	1	9	4	47	6	112
30 to 34	2,898	1,966	517	134	120	1	1	13	2	41	11	92
35 to 39	2,145	1,363	407	128	124	1	2	21	2	30	7	60
40 to 44	1,496	918	284	102	87	2	3	17	2	23	4	54
45 to 49	981	609	196	62	52	0	1	9	0	15	3	34
50 to 54	658	346	163	68	42	0	2	6	0	13	2	16
55 to 59	459	243	93	54	32	0	1	6	0	8	2	20
60 to 64	421	195	94	44	32	0	0	14	1	14	4	23
65 to 69	321	132	84	44	19	1	1	3	0	10	1	26
70 to 74	241	96	70	27	24	0	0	3	1	6	3	11
75 and older	424	84	106	76	64	2	1	19	2	17	13	40
Unknown	374	198	40	29	25	0	0	8	1	7	1	65

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 18.

^aPushed is included in personal weapons.

^bIncludes drownings.

Table 3.136

Type of weapon or method used in murders in the 75 largest counties

By sex and race of victim, 1988

Weapon or method	Percent of victims				
	Total	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Guns					
Handgun	50	54	36	44	55
Shotgun	5	5	4	4	5
Rifle	4	4	4	4	4
Knife	21	21	19	21	22
Blunt instrument	5	5	7	8	4
Personal weapon	5	3	9	6	4
Strangulation	3	1	8	3	2
Vehicle	2	2	3	3	1
Fire	2	1	3	(a)	2
Other	3	4	7	7	1

Note: These data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by Abt Associates, Inc. through the Prosecution of Felony Arrests project. The data are based on a sample of 33 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States. A total of 2,539 murder cases were studied, which yielded data on 3,119 defendants and 2,655 victims. These cases were a sample of about half of all those with a murder charge brought to the prosecutors in 1988, or earlier, and that were disposed during 1988. During 1988 prosecutors and courts in the 75 largest counties disposed of murder cases involving an estimated (after statistical weighting) 9,576 defendants and 8,063 victims. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. "Other" includes asphyxiation, drowning, throwing from height, neglect, scalding, and use of a machine gun. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, Special Report NCJ-140614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1993), p. 4, Table 5.

Table 3.137

Homicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) due to firearms and nonfirearms

By age, race, and sex of victim, United States, 1985-90

Characteristics	Firearm homicides						Nonfirearm homicides					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
10 to 14 years of age												
Total	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
White male	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
White female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Black male	3.0	3.4	5.3	4.7	6.8	6.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2
Black female	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.6	1.8	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.6
15 to 19 years of age												
Total	5.8	6.8	7.0	9.0	11.1	14.0	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.1
White male	5.0	5.8	5.2	6.0	7.5	9.7	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.9
White female	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
Black male	37.4	42.2	50.1	69.2	85.5	105.3	9.3	9.7	10.6	9.1	8.4	10.5
Black female	5.0	6.6	7.3	7.2	8.7	10.4	5.3	5.6	4.8	4.5	3.1	5.1
20 to 24 years of age												
Total	9.9	12.1	12.4	13.2	14.5	17.1	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.4
White male	9.8	11.0	10.2	10.1	11.1	12.9	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	5.3
White female	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2
Black male	63.1	82.5	90.4	102.5	113.7	140.7	22.1	23.6	20.3	23.1	21.7	21.6
Black female	8.8	10.6	12.1	11.8	13.1	12.4	9.1	9.5	11.2	11.4	9.7	9.7
25 to 34 years of age												
Total	9.8	10.8	10.0	11.0	11.2	12.2	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.5
White male	9.5	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.8	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.3
White female	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Black male	67.3	79.4	71.2	82.4	85.3	94.4	28.3	30.2	29.4	28.5	29.5	30.8
Black female	10.7	11.6	11.8	12.7	11.7	12.7	9.3	10.5	10.9	13.1	11.9	12.6

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Mortality statistics are based on information coded by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from copies of the original death certificates received from State registration offices and on State-coded data provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. The mortality statistics were compiled in accordance with World Health Organization regulations. Homicides are deaths purposely inflicted by other persons and include deaths resulting from legal intervention. (Source, p. 17.) Firearm death rates for 1985-89 are based on intercensal population estimates and

death rates for 1990 are based on postcensal estimates of July 1, 1990. Population estimates were provided to the Source by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Totals include races not shown separately.

Source: Lois A. Fingerhut, "Firearm Mortality Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults 1-34 Years of Age, Trends and Current Status: United States, 1985-90," *Advance Data*, No. 231, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, Mar. 23, 1993), pp. 9, 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.138

Homicides and suicides resulting from firearms

By age, race, and sex of victim, United States, 1990

Age	Total	White		Black	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Percent of all homicides due to firearms					
10 to 14 years	72.5 %	80.3 %	45.2 %	85.2 %	66.1 %
15 to 19 years	81.7	76.7	54.8	90.9	67.0
20 to 24 years	75.9	70.8	50.6	86.7	56.0
25 to 34 years	69.1	71.8	54.5	75.4	50.1
Percent of all suicides due to firearms					
10 to 14 years	55.0	53.7	56.1	71.4	62.5
15 to 19 years	67.3	69.4	57.3	76.4	65.4
20 to 24 years	63.4	65.2	54.2	69.2	51.4
25 to 34 years	57.6	61.1	48.9	55.9	38.0

Note: See Note, table 3.137.

Source: Lois A. Fingerhut, "Firearm Mortality Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults 1-34 Years of Age, Trends and Current Status: United States, 1985-90," *Advance Data*, No. 231, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, Mar. 23, 1993), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.139

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1991

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Total	Relationship of victim to offender									
		Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	Acquaintance
Total	21,505	353	847	144	184	316	236	187	28	388	5,598
Felony type, total	4,589	4	15	16	16	37	31	3	6	37	1,111
Rape	129	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	32
Robbery	2,201	-	-	7	8	1	-	-	1	19	380
Burglary	195	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	30
Larceny-theft	32	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Motor vehicle theft	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Arson	136	1	2	5	1	11	4	-	4	3	27
Prostitution and commercialized vice	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other sex offenses	47	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	24
Narcotic drug laws	1,344	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	493
Gambling	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
Other - not specified	400	3	11	3	6	23	23	-	1	10	82
Suspected felony type	209	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	20
Other than felony type, total	11,115	322	752	105	150	256	186	165	21	303	3,984
Romantic triangle	312	7	25	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	175
Child killed by babysitter	31	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	22
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	497	7	15	1	8	4	1	8	1	11	238
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	252	1	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	134
Argument over money or property	516	6	9	5	4	1	-	6	-	26	294
Other arguments	6,037	250	473	55	101	50	26	134	10	186	2,138
Gangland killings	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Juvenile gang killings	838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	242
Institutional killings	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Sniper attack	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other - not specified	2,398	51	226	42	34	197	158	16	10	72	639
Unknown	5,592	26	79	22	17	23	19	18	1	45	483

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims for which supplemental homicide data were received. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Stranger	Unknown relationship
761	269	483	229	3,235	8,247
90	8	9	55	1,326	1,825
5	-	2	9	37	41
36	-	1	19	874	855
1	1	-	15	71	73
-	-	-	1	18	5
2	-	1	-	25	13
2	1	-	3	12	60
-	-	-	-	4	8
-	-	1	1	6	12
34	2	-	4	184	621
3	-	-	-	9	3
7	4	4	3	86	134
3	-	2	-	22	154
616	248	432	164	1,558	1,853
29	9	29	3	20	7
4	1	-	-	-	-
42	13	10	3	86	49
8	-	3	1	25	70
56	8	11	17	44	29
373	192	309	116	729	895
3	-	-	-	73	43
9	-	-	1	254	331
1	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	3	5
91	25	70	23	322	422
52	13	40	10	329	4,415

Table 3.140

Circumstances surrounding murders in the 75 largest counties

By sex and race of victim, 1988

Circumstances	Percent of victims				
	Total	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Criminal activity	22 %	25 %	13 %	20 %	24 %
Drugs	11	12	6	8	13
Other than drugs	12	13	7	12	12
Felony-murder	16	14	21	20	12
Robbery	12	12	14	15	9
Sexual assault	2	(a)	6	2	1
Burglary	1	1	2	1	1
Arson	1	1	2	1	1
Personal conflict	44	41	52	42	45
Property dispute	18	20	14	14	22
Love/sex dispute	19	14	39	19	20
Domestic issues	17	12	34	14	19
Redress of insult	10	12	6	10	10
On-going feud	3	4	1	3	4
Dispute at the scene	6	7	1	7	5
Other activity	16	16	14	16	15
Act of retaliation	5	6	2	4	5
Child abuse	3	2	5	3	3
Premeditated violence	4	4	4	4	3
Circumstances not known	5	5	4	5	3

Note: See Note, table 3.136. The number in a cell equals the percent of victims of that race or sex who were murdered under the specified circumstances. In some cases more than one type of circumstance was identified; hence, an individual may be counted in more than one cell of the table. Percents may sum to more than 100 in some columns of the table. Victims counted in detail categories are also counted in the summary category. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, Special Report NCJ-140614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1993), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 3.141

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-91

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714
Total ^a	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
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

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17, Table 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 19; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045	21,505
100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	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	1	1	1	1
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2

Table 3.142

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-91

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Sex of victim	
			Male	Female
1964	7,990	100 %	74 %	26 %
1965	8,773	100	74	26
1966	9,552	100	74	26
1967	11,114	100	75	25
1968	12,503	100	78	22
1969	13,575	100	78	22
1970	13,649	100	78	22
1971	16,183	100	79	21
1972	15,832	100	78	22
1973	17,123	100	77	23
1974	18,632	100	77	23
1975	18,642	100	76	24
1976	16,605	100	76	24
1977	18,033	100	75	25
1978	18,714	100	76	24
1979	20,591	100	77	23
1980	21,860	100	77	23
1981	20,053	100	77	23
1982	19,485	100	76	24
1983	18,673	100	76	24
1984	16,689	100	75	25
1985	17,545	100	74	26
1986	19,257	100	75	25
1987	17,859	100	74	26
1988	18,269	100	75	25
1989	18,954	100	76	24
1990	20,045	100	78	22
1991	21,505	100	78	22

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 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; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.143

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-91

Year	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Race of victim		
			White	Black	All other (including race unknown)
1964	7,990	100 %	45 %	54 %	1 %
1965	8,773	100	45	54	1
1966	9,552	100	45	54	1
1967	11,114	100	45	54	1
1968	12,503	100	45	54	1
1969	13,575	100	44	55	2
1970	13,649	100	44	55	1
1971	16,183	100	44	55	2
1972	15,832	100	45	53	2
1973	17,123	100	47	52	1
1974	18,632	100	48	50	2
1975	18,642	100	51	47	2
1976	16,605	100	51	47	2
1977	18,033	100	52	45	2
1978	18,714	100	54	44	2
1979	20,591	100	54	43	2
1980	21,860	100	53	42	4
1981	20,053	100	54	44	2
1982	19,485	100	55	42	2
1983	18,673	100	55	42	3
1984	16,689	100	56	41	3
1985	17,545	100	56	42	3
1986	19,257	100	53	44	3
1987	17,859	100	52	45	3
1988	18,269	100	49	48	3
1989	18,954	100	48	49	3
1990	20,045	100	48	49	3
1991	21,505	100	47	50	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 21; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 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; *1990*, p. 11; *1991*, p. 16, Table 2.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1991

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Un-known	White	Black	Other	Un-known
Total	21,505	16,781	4,693	31	10,135	10,660	531	179
Infant (under 1)	304	160	143	1	178	116	5	5
1 to 4	371	193	178	0	178	177	15	1
5 to 9	110	54	56	0	66	39	5	0
10 to 14	290	201	89	0	152	129	7	2
15 to 19	2,702	2,335	367	0	1,035	1,600	49	18
20 to 24	3,948	3,312	636	0	1,571	2,278	76	23
25 to 29	3,362	2,703	659	0	1,450	1,806	90	16
30 to 34	2,898	2,237	660	1	1,355	1,455	76	12
35 to 39	2,145	1,689	456	0	1,074	994	66	11
40 to 44	1,496	1,148	347	1	775	666	48	7
45 to 49	981	744	237	0	574	374	26	7
50 to 54	658	515	143	0	399	226	27	6
55 to 59	459	346	113	0	289	155	11	4
60 to 64	421	302	119	0	255	154	12	0
65 to 69	321	226	95	0	206	110	4	1
70 to 74	241	156	85	0	148	87	5	1
75 and older	424	199	225	0	276	141	3	4
Unknown	374	261	85	28	154	153	6	61

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 16, Table 2.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.145

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-91

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
	1976	1.7	4.6	13.9	10.1	13.0	3.7	4.8
1977	1.9	5.2	14.8	10.6	13.7	4.1	5.3	34.6
1978	1.9	5.1	14.7	10.4	13.7	4.0	5.5	32.9
1979	1.9	5.7	17.5	11.6	15.8	4.3	6.2	37.3
1980	1.9	6.1	18.2	11.9	16.3	4.4	6.4	38.4
1981	1.8	5.1	15.6	10.9	14.8	3.9	5.8	34.9
1982	2.0	5.0	15.1	10.4	14.0	4.0	5.7	32.1
1983	1.9	4.8	14.4	9.8	13.3	3.9	5.4	30.3
1984	1.8	4.4	13.2	8.8	11.8	3.6	5.0	26.4
1985	1.8	5.0	13.3	8.8	11.0	3.7	5.1	26.6
1986	2.0	5.3	15.7	9.3	12.9	3.9	5.2	30.6
1987	1.8	5.6	15.3	8.5	11.8	3.8	4.8	28.5
1988	1.9	6.3	15.4	8.3	11.8	3.6	4.5	30.0
1989	2.0	7.9	17.4	8.4	12.6	3.6	4.6	32.1
1990	1.8	9.2	20.0	8.6	13.6	3.5	4.9	33.6
1991	1.9	10.5	22.3	8.5	13.9	3.5	4.9	34.0

Note: These data are derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR), a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The SHR are incident-based reports, rather than the monthly aggregates that comprise the FBI Crime Index.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.146

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of juvenile murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-91

	Age							
	10 to 13 years				14 to 17 years			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	
1976	1.0	3.5	0.8	1.3	3.9	24.3	1.9	5.4
1977	1.0	3.1	0.7	2.4	4.5	23.3	2.3	8.1
1978	0.9	2.8	0.9	2.7	4.8	20.8	2.4	7.0
1979	1.0	2.9	0.7	1.8	5.4	25.8	2.3	7.4
1980	1.0	2.5	0.8	2.5	5.6	29.1	2.6	6.4
1981	0.9	3.4	0.9	2.1	4.5	24.7	2.2	5.8
1982	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.4	4.4	24.2	2.0	7.3
1983	1.0	3.2	0.8	1.2	4.3	23.6	2.1	5.1
1984	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.7	3.9	19.2	2.1	6.2
1985	1.2	2.9	0.7	1.1	4.3	23.9	1.8	6.8
1986	0.8	3.1	1.0	1.5	4.4	27.0	2.3	6.3
1987	0.7	3.3	0.8	1.8	3.7	33.7	2.1	6.8
1988	0.9	3.4	0.9	3.6	4.2	39.5	2.1	6.4
1989	1.1	3.7	0.9	2.6	5.4	52.1	2.1	8.2
1990	1.1	4.4	0.6	3.8	7.5	54.1	2.3	9.1
1991	1.2	3.7	0.6	1.7	8.5	65.9	2.3	8.8

Note: See Note, table 3.145.

Source: James Alan Fox, "Children are Slain by their Parents and Teenagers by their Peers," Boston: National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University, Apr. 18, 1993. (Mimeographed.) P. 4.

Table 3.147

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter committed by juveniles

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-91

	Age							
	10 to 13 years				14 to 17 years			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.9	7.6	47.3	0.9	7.2
1977	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.5	7.8	44.1	0.9	4.3
1978	0.8	2.8	0.1	0.4	7.9	44.3	0.9	5.8
1979	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.9	9.5	47.7	0.9	5.9
1980	0.7	3.2	0.1	0.6	9.4	49.4	0.7	5.1
1981	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.4	8.2	51.2	0.9	5.8
1982	0.6	2.2	0.1	0.6	8.2	44.6	0.9	4.5
1983	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	7.9	37.0	1.1	5.3
1984	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.5	7.0	32.0	0.9	4.4
1985	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.8	7.2	43.6	0.7	4.7
1986	0.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	9.3	49.8	0.9	4.8
1987	0.7	2.3	0.1	0.6	7.6	50.4	1.0	4.7
1988	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.7	9.3	65.8	0.7	4.7
1989	1.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	10.9	78.1	0.7	4.9
1990	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.3	13.2	102.5	1.0	5.1
1991	0.5	4.3	0.1	0.8	13.6	111.8	0.8	7.0

Note: See Note, table 3.145.

Source: James Alan Fox, "Teenage Males are Committing Murder at an Increasing Rate," Boston: National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University, Apr. 18, 1993. (Mimeographed.) P. 4.

Table 3.148

Characteristics of juvenile murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims

By selected characteristics of the offender and offense, United States, 1976-91 (aggregate)^a

Characteristics of offender and offense	Total	Characteristics of victim							
		Sex		Race				Sex	
		Male	Female	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Age									
17 years and younger	24.4 %	28.6 %	16.3 %	23.9 %	25.2 %	28.6 %	29.0 %	16.1 %	16.6 %
18 to 29 years	52.4	49.3	58.2	51.1	54.3	47.8	51.2	56.7	61.2
30 to 49 years	20.5	19.2	23.0	22.2	17.8	20.6	17.0	24.8	19.6
50 years and older	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7
Race									
White	54.2	52.9	56.8	93.2	7.3	92.8	9.0	93.8	3.6
Black	43.5	45.1	40.5	5.9	92.4	6.3	90.8	5.1	96.1
Other	2.2	2.0	2.7	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.3
Sex									
Male	80.5	84.2	73.2	80.9	80.1	83.6	85.1	76.3	68.6
Female	19.5	15.8	26.8	19.1	19.9	16.4	14.9	23.7	31.4
Type of weapon									
Firearm	50.0	58.9	32.2	46.1	54.8	54.5	63.9	31.8	32.6
Knife	12.8	12.6	13.1	13.5	11.8	13.5	11.6	13.4	12.4
Blunt object	5.1	4.0	7.3	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.7	7.4	7.2
Personal weapon	19.6	15.5	27.9	20.7	18.5	17.1	13.8	26.8	29.7
Other	12.5	9.0	19.5	14.3	10.2	10.6	7.0	20.5	18.1
Relationship to victim									
Family	40.1	34.1	51.4	43.5	35.1	38.3	28.6	52.4	49.5
Other known	45.3	48.7	38.8	42.3	49.6	45.5	52.9	36.9	42.2
Stranger	14.6	17.2	9.8	14.1	15.3	16.1	18.5	10.7	8.2

Note: See Note, table 3.145. Juveniles are persons 10 to 17 years of age.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: James Alan Fox, "Children are Slain by their Parents and Teenagers by their Peers," Boston: National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University, Apr. 18, 1993. (Mimeographed.) P. 5.

Table 3.149

Characteristics of juvenile murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offendersBy selected characteristics of the victim and offense, United States, 1976-91 (aggregate)^a

Characteristics of victim and offense	Total	Characteristics of offender							
		Sex		Race		Male		Female	
		Male	Female	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Age									
17 years and younger	28.7 %	28.1 %	35.6 %	31.3 %	26.3 %	31.0 %	25.4 %	34.6 %	36.1 %
18 to 29 years	36.3	37.1	28.1	33.3	38.9	34.2	39.5	24.0	31.9
30 to 49 years	22.1	22.0	23.2	22.3	22.0	21.9	22.2	26.3	20.5
50 years and older	12.9	12.8	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.9	15.1	11.6
Race									
White	56.1	56.8	49.1	92.3	22.6	92.1	24.0	94.4	8.7
Black	41.7	41.1	48.9	6.5	76.3	6.7	74.9	4.6	90.7
Other	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6
Sex									
Male	83.6	84.9	70.0	81.8	85.3	83.0	86.8	69.8	70.5
Female	16.4	15.1	30.0	18.2	14.7	17.0	13.2	30.2	29.5
Type of weapon									
Firearm	64.7	66.8	42.4	60.7	68.8	61.6	72.0	50.4	35.7
Knife	19.3	18.1	32.1	22.2	16.4	22.4	13.9	20.7	42.8
Blunt object	6.5	6.6	5.2	7.2	5.9	7.3	6.1	6.0	4.2
Personal weapon	6.2	5.8	10.8	5.9	6.3	5.3	6.1	12.3	8.9
Other	3.3	2.7	9.5	4.0	2.5	3.4	2.0	10.6	8.5
Relationship to offender									
Family	15.5	12.8	41.2	20.7	10.5	18.1	7.7	46.8	36.2
Other known	52.6	53.3	45.7	51.9	53.3	53.4	53.4	37.6	53.0
Stranger	31.9	33.9	13.2	27.4	36.2	28.6	38.9	15.6	10.8

Note: See Note, table 3.145. Juveniles are persons 10 to 17 years of age.

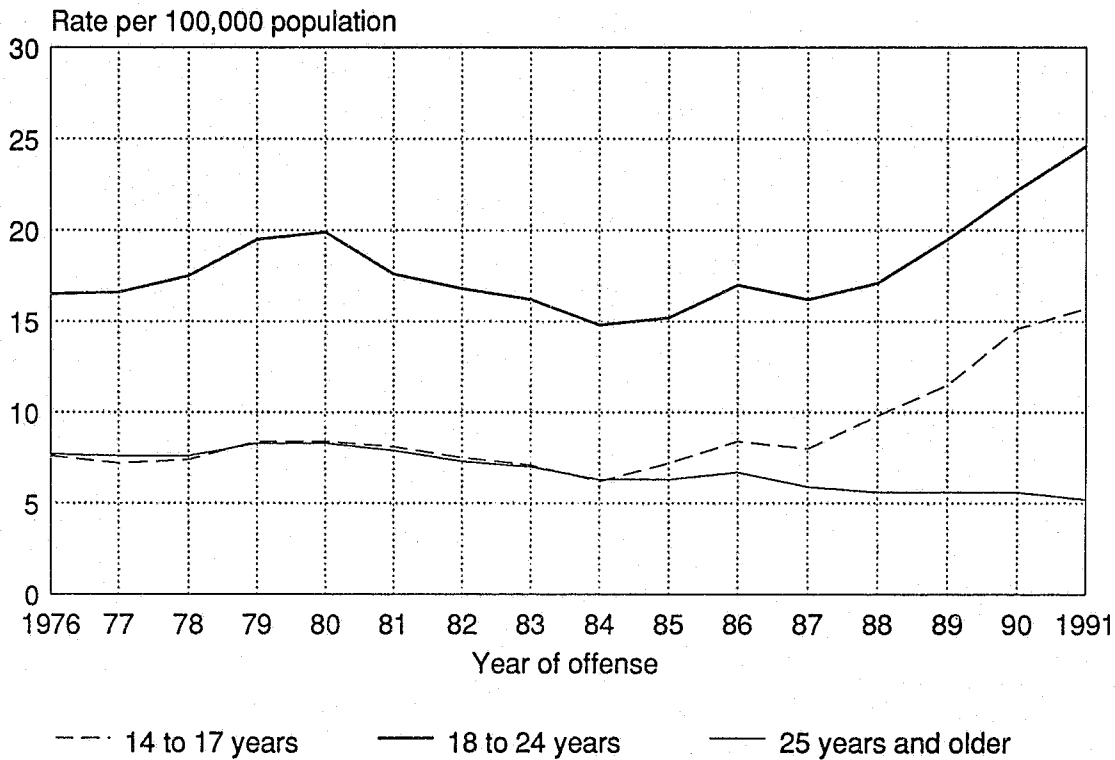
^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: James Alan Fox, "Teenage Males are Committing Murder at an Increasing Rate," Boston: National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University, Apr. 18, 1993. (Mimeographed.) P. 5.

Figure 3.3

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age of offender, United States, 1976-91



Note: See Note, table 3.145.

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.150

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-91

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years and younger	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black
1976	0.3	7.6	16.5	7.7	12.2	2.6	4.1	35.3
1977	0.3	7.2	16.6	7.6	12.3	2.3	3.9	34.1
1978	0.3	7.4	17.5	7.6	12.6	2.5	4.3	34.5
1979	0.2	8.4	19.5	8.3	14.2	2.3	4.6	36.9
1980	0.3	8.4	19.9	8.3	14.3	2.5	5.1	33.4
1981	0.2	8.1	17.6	7.9	13.4	2.1	4.4	34.2
1982	0.3	7.5	16.8	7.3	12.6	2.3	4.5	31.3
1983	0.3	7.1	16.2	7.0	11.9	2.2	4.4	28.6
1984	0.2	6.2	14.8	6.3	10.8	1.9	4.2	22.0
1985	0.3	7.2	15.2	6.3	11.0	1.9	4.1	25.5
1986	0.2	8.4	17.0	6.7	12.0	1.7	4.0	25.9
1987	0.2	8.0	16.2	5.9	10.7	1.6	3.6	23.1
1988	0.2	9.8	17.1	5.6	10.9	1.4	3.4	24.5
1989	0.3	11.5	19.5	5.6	11.3	1.5	3.5	25.8
1990	0.3	14.6	22.2	5.6	12.2	1.6	4.1	27.5
1991	0.2	15.7	24.6	5.2	12.2	1.4	3.6	31.2

Note: See Note, table 3.145.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University.

Table 3.151

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders known to police

United States, 1976-91

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
1990	9.6	48.3	34.5	7.6	89.1	10.9	48.1	50.2	1.6
1991	10.4	50.3	32.7	6.6	89.6	10.4	46.1	51.8	2.1

Note: See Note, table 3.145. 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.

^aIncludes American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and all other races.

Table 3.152

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1991

Characteristics of victim	Total victims/offenders	Characteristics of offender						
		Race			Sex			
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	10,924	4,838	5,778	204	104	9,490	1,330	104
Race								
White	5,194	4,399	691	60	44	4,627	523	44
Black	5,433	347	5,035	18	33	4,619	781	33
Other	239	72	36	125	6	211	22	6
Unknown	58	20	16	1	21	33	4	21
Sex								
Male	8,149	3,447	4,507	141	54	7,052	1,043	54
Female	2,717	1,371	1,255	62	29	2,405	283	29
Unknown	58	20	16	1	21	33	4	21

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133. These data pertain only to the 10,924 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 17, Table 2.7.

Table 3.153

Murder victims and defendants in the 75 largest counties

By demographic characteristics, 1988

Characteristics	75 largest counties	Victims	Defendants
Sex			
Male	48 %	78 %	90 %
Female	52	22	10
Race			
White	77	44	36
Black	20	54	62
Other	3	2	2
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	10	20	9
Non-Hispanic	90	80	81
Age			
Under 5 years	7	4 ^a	0
5 to 9 years	6	1 ^a	(a,b)
10 to 14 years	7	2 ^a	(a,b)
15 to 19 years	8	11	16
20 to 24 years	9	18	24
25 to 29 years	10	18	20
30 to 34 years	8	11	13
35 to 44 years	13	17	18
45 to 54 years	10	10	6
55 years and older	22	8	3
Average age	34 years	29 years	32 years
Median age	28 years	26 years	28 years

Note: See Note, table 3.136. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aBased on fewer than 10 sample cases.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, Special Report NCJ-140614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1993), p. 2.

Table 3.154

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-91

Year	Total number of robberies	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
1974	422,989	100 %	45 %	13 %	8 %	34 %
1975	444,937	100	45	12	8	35
1976	410,651	100	43	13	8	36
1977	391,128	100	42	13	8	37
1978	408,358	100	41	13	9	37
1979	458,749	100	40	13	9	38
1980	530,070	100	40	13	9	38
1981	548,038	100	40	13	9	38
1982	522,823	100	40	14	9	37
1983	489,227	100	37	14	10	40
1984	435,732	100	36	13	9	42
1985	461,725	100	35	13	9	42
1986	531,468	100	34	14	10	43
1987	498,632	100	33	14	10	44
1988	485,522	100	33	14	10	43
1989	562,340	100	33	13	10	43
1990	608,464	100	37	12	10	42
1991	653,432	100	40	11	9	40

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1974*, pp. 26, 160; *1975*, pp. 26, 160; *1976*, pp. 21, 153; *1977*, pp. 19, 153; *1978*, pp. 19, 170; *1979*, pp. 18, 170; *1980*, pp. 19, 173; *1981*, pp. 18, 144; *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; *1990*, pp. 21, 156; *1991*, p. 29, Table 2.21; p. 192 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1991

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0 %	39.9 %	11.0 %	9.3 %	39.8 %
Northeast	100.0	37.6	13.8	8.4	40.2
Midwest	100.0	42.3	8.4	10.4	38.9
South	100.0	44.3	9.0	8.7	37.9
West	100.0	35.4	12.0	10.5	42.2

Note: See Note, table 3.122. 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 29, Table 2.21.

Table 3.156

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-91

Year	Total number of robberies	Total ^a	Place of occurrence						
			Street/ highway	Commer- cial house	Gas or service station	Conve- nience store	Residence	Bank	Miscel- laneous
1973	328,782	100 %	49 %	17 %	4 %	6 %	11 %	1 %	14 %
1974	375,901	100	50	17	3	6	12	1	11
1975	395,660	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	399,674	100	47	15	5	6	12	1	14
1977	377,041	100	46	15	6	7	12	1	14
1978	393,814	100	47	14	6	7	11	1	13
1979	452,743	100	49	14	4	7	11	2	13
1980	533,053	100	52	14	4	7	11	2	11
1981	553,784	100	52	13	4	6	11	1	12
1982	492,793	100	54	12	4	6	11	1	12
1983	454,397	100	54	11	3	6	11	1	13
1984	409,042	100	54	12	3	6	11	1	13
1985	457,123	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	12
1986	513,423	100	56	12	3	5	10	1	12
1987	498,632	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	485,522	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	562,340	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	608,464	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	653,432	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122, 3.130, and 3.133.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1973, p. 120, Table 22; 1974, p. 178, Table 26; 1975, p. 178, Table 26; 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 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; 1990, pp. 19, 156; 1991, p. 27, Table 2.19; p. 192 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.157

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-91

Year	Total number of aggravated assaults	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons
1964	159,524	100 %	15 %	40 %	23 %	22 %
1965	185,115	100	17	36	22	25
1966	208,043	100	19	34	22	25
1967	229,470	100	21	33	22	24
1968	255,906	100	23	31	24	22
1969	280,902	100	24	30	25	22
1970	300,263	100	24	28	24	23
1971	333,084	100	25	27	24	24
1972	349,245	100	25	26	23	25
1973	382,586	100	26	25	23	27
1974	409,886	100	25	24	23	27
1975	436,172	100	25	24	25	27
1976	459,761	100	24	24	26	27
1977	485,078	100	23	23	27	26
1978	531,006	100	22	23	28	27
1979	586,914	100	23	22	28	27
1980	622,879	100	24	22	28	27
1981	603,161	100	24	22	28	26
1982	611,134	100	22	23	28	26
1983	604,406	100	21	24	29	26
1984	594,440	100	21	23	31	25
1985	663,891	100	21	23	31	25
1986	794,573	100	21	22	32	25
1987	792,987	100	21	21	32	25
1988	784,053	100	21	20	31	27
1989	894,776	100	22	20	32	27
1990	967,050	100	23	20	32	26
1991	988,353	100	24	18	31	27

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144; 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; 1990, pp. 24, 156; 1991, p. 32, Table 2.23; p. 192 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1991

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons
Total	100.0 %	23.6 %	18.4 %	30.8 %	27.1 %
Northeast	100.0	17.1	21.2	31.6	30.1
Midwest	100.0	26.8	18.2	32.5	22.5
South	100.0	27.2	20.2	30.7	21.8
West	100.0	21.3	14.4	29.5	34.8

Note: See Note, table 3.122. 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 32, Table 2.23.

Table 3.159

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-91

Year	Total number of burglaries	Total ^a	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)		
			Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown
1976	2,912,050	100 %	22 %	25 %	16 %	23 %	5 %	9 %
1977	2,832,287	100	23	26	16	21	5	9
1978	2,929,403	100	22	26	16	20	6	10
1979	3,142,796	100	21	26	16	21	6	10
1980	3,577,928	100	21	28	17	18	5	10
1981	3,520,825	100	22	29	17	18	5	9
1982	3,078,604	100	22	27	16	19	6	10
1983	2,859,583	100	23	26	18	18	6	10
1984	2,652,289	100	22	27	18	17	6	10
1985	2,860,605	100	21	27	18	17	6	10
1986	3,039,955	100	22	28	18	17	6	10
1987	2,945,073	100	21	28	18	16	6	10
1988	2,660,568	100	21	29	18	16	7	10
1989	2,669,009	100	20	28	17	16	8	10
1990	2,793,447	100	21	29	16	16	8	9
1991	2,763,793	100	21	28	17	16	8	10

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 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; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.160

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-91

Year	Total number of larceny-thefts	Total ^a	Type of target								
			Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin operated machines	All others
1973	3,175,300	100 %	1 %	2 %	11 %	17 %	16 %	17 %	17 %	1 %	18 %
1974	4,091,787	100	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17
1975	4,842,335	100	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18
1976	5,799,785	100	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18
1977	5,524,660	100	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20
1978	5,676,249	100	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21
1979	6,259,041	100	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22
1980	6,764,087	100	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23
1981	6,743,638	100	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22
1982	6,458,876	100	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21
1983	6,185,011	100	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22
1984	5,899,388	100	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22
1985	6,453,030	100	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23
1986	6,822,986	100	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22
1987	6,851,548	100	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23
1988	6,528,153	100	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	1	23
1989	6,785,174	100	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	1	24
1990	7,286,075	100	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	1	24
1991	7,150,692	100	1	1	16	22	14	6	14	1	24

Note: See Notes, tables 3.122 and 3.133.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 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; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USPGO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.161

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-91

Year	Number of motor vehicle registrations ^a	Estimated 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	662
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
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841
1991	194,897,000	1,661,700	1:117	853

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained by the Insurance Information Institute from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

^aEstimates of motor vehicle registrations are provided by the Federal Highway Administration.^bTheft figures include motorcycles.

Source: Insurance Information Institute, *1991 Property/Casualty Insurance Facts*, p. 98; 1992, p. 97 (New York: Insurance Information Institute); and Insurance Information Institute, *The Fact Book 1993* (New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1993), p. 97. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.162

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the U.S. Department of Justice

United States, 1986-92

Year	Number of cases pending	Number of major cases pending ^a	Number of convictions	Number of major case 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	8,678	4,336	2,559	986	2,280,551,788	670
1992	9,772	5,071	2,855	NA	NA	756

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Prior to 1992, 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. Data for 1992 are reported for the fiscal year.

^aA major case is defined as a case where the amount of reported loss or exposure is \$100,000 or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 131, 133. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.163

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act^a

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1984-91

Jurisdiction	1984				1985				1986				1987			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	6,607	484	245	128	5,427	359	209	106	5,672	397	209	78	6,078	312	187	73
Alabama	31	7	5	3	37	15	4	0	37	5	4	1	32	5	3	1
Alaska	22	2	0	0	12	4	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Arizona	92	10	5	5	110	9	5	5	170	32	1	2	153	9	4	4
Arkansas	17	4	1	0	15	3	1	0	27	6	1	1	34	1	0	2
California	2,293	137	30	16	1,806	62	27	12	2,009	70	17	17	2,019	53	23	8
Colorado	92	5	4	1	54	4	3	3	56	5	6	2	81	5	3	4
Connecticut	45	5	5	0	32	1	4	0	37	0	0	0	34	1	5	0
Delaware	20	0	3	1	8	0	0	0	8	1	2	0	4	0	2	0
District of Columbia	55	2	1	1	39	1	0	0	19	1	0	0	28	2	0	2
Florida	362	19	7	9	424	12	14	4	382	28	8	4	514	8	14	1
Georgia	84	5	6	0	120	11	4	3	121	5	2	4	159	3	6	4
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	41	1	1	0	31	0	0	0	49	4	0	2	65	1	4	0
Idaho	9	1	0	0	17	3	0	1	9	0	1	0	15	2	1	0
Illinois	76	8	11	3	57	5	6	3	48	4	12	1	57	7	14	3
Indiana	101	5	1	3	57	15	3	3	64	21	3	2	54	10	2	0
Iowa	13	4	3	0	20	5	0	0	26	2	1	0	23	4	2	0
Kansas	28	4	4	1	13	6	1	1	19	6	0	1	29	11	1	3
Kentucky	39	7	0	1	32	2	1	4	45	4	20	0	59	6	4	1
Louisiana	69	14	13	2	56	10	11	5	64	5	2	1	54	8	3	1
Maine	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	8	1	2	0	7	0	0	0
Maryland	126	8	8	3	99	6	9	4	150	17	6	0	180	2	4	0
Massachusetts	140	1	5	1	163	2	7	0	98	6	4	0	95	4	6	0
Michigan	109	8	4	2	91	10	5	0	135	8	10	2	83	3	6	0
Minnesota	53	15	19	2	43	8	4	1	50	3	2	0	31	11	3	0
Mississippi	27	7	6	0	31	4	3	1	22	6	5	0	30	2	0	0
Missouri	52	10	0	1	63	9	1	0	33	7	2	2	56	8	5	2
Montana	8	0	1	1	6	1	3	0	3	1	3	0	5	0	1	0
Nebraska	14	1	1	0	24	1	0	1	15	1	0	1	10	1	1	1
Nevada	51	9	2	1	45	3	2	2	65	2	1	0	59	2	1	0
New Hampshire	8	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	1
New Jersey	68	17	7	7	102	9	6	3	56	4	4	3	54	1	8	1
New Mexico	36	3	3	1	21	2	3	2	14	1	2	0	26	1	0	0
New York	502	26	9	7	432	18	6	8	274	11	11	0	675	15	8	0
North Carolina	113	34	4	7	92	13	9	1	90	9	2	4	118	7	7	1
North Dakota	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Ohio	237	15	6	13	179	26	5	8	163	17	5	3	144	17	8	4
Oklahoma	23	5	2	1	17	9	1	2	29	9	3	0	54	4	3	0
Oregon	207	5	3	4	215	5	12	2	328	2	0	2	186	2	5	5
Pennsylvania	145	17	12	3	165	11	9	1	168	13	6	4	104	14	9	0
Puerto Rico	3	1	0	0	20	2	0	0	15	1	0	0	18	3	0	1
Rhode Island	13	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
South Carolina	26	5	4	3	34	9	2	1	27	4	2	0	34	13	2	2
South Dakota	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	67	2	3	2	65	3	6	2	84	6	11	5	74	11	4	5
Texas	139	19	15	7	171	21	15	11	251	27	9	9	236	20	7	4
Utah	21	1	1	5	33	1	1	1	32	1	2	0	15	1	0	1
Vermont	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	140	19	6	3	112	6	4	4	116	13	2	2	107	7	1	1
Washington	173	7	3	1	174	1	2	3	167	14	9	3	183	4	2	4
West Virginia	15	3	1	0	6	0	1	1	14	3	0	0	11	1	0	0
Wisconsin	47	5	13	1	52	6	7	2	40	10	26	0	40	19	4	1
Wyoming	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	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 kidnapping 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, 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; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," pp. 12-14. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1988				1989				1990				1991			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a
6,549	288	158	67	6,691	273	142	65	7,837	279	119	72	9,388	298	124	57
33	6	6	2	37	7	3	1	39	6	1	0	50	4	1	0
7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	29	0	1	1
147	1	1	1	193	2	3	0	224	14	0	1	274	18	0	0
28	1	1	1	18	10	1	1	20	7	2	0	32	4	1	2
2,086	50	21	16	2,104	45	12	14	2,656	53	25	11	3,392	25	11	5
65	2	1	2	71	3	2	1	69	3	1	1	70	1	1	2
42	0	5	0	56	2	1	0	62	1	2	0	93	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	13	1	0	0	13	0	0	0
13	2	0	0	26	1	2	0	31	0	1	0	49	2	2	1
571	8	9	2	520	16	8	5	744	7	5	8	773	6	10	7
147	4	3	3	149	4	1	1	111	10	1	2	181	5	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	1	0	0	28	1	1	0	17	2	0	0	46	2	0	0
17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	14	2	1	0
69	6	9	1	101	12	4	1	101	2	6	1	143	5	9	2
68	11	7	1	77	6	2	0	97	3	4	6	97	8	3	1
9	4	0	0	11	6	0	0	19	4	0	1	18	4	1	0
23	0	0	2	28	2	2	0	30	0	0	0	38	9	0	0
40	8	2	0	35	7	2	1	22	13	1	2	39	3	0	0
51	5	8	1	58	1	6	0	48	3	4	0	40	1	5	1
8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
154	2	1	3	185	6	13	1	191	6	4	1	184	8	4	3
178	2	8	0	198	5	5	0	259	2	0	0	184	8	1	0
199	9	12	0	270	6	24	1	187	8	8	3	221	7	4	3
21	1	3	0	49	4	0	0	75	5	4	0	84	10	3	0
26	4	1	0	41	0	4	0	17	1	1	0	31	6	1	0
68	5	2	1	53	4	1	1	58	14	4	0	56	16	2	2
8	0	2	1	13	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
14	0	1	0	13	5	2	0	9	5	4	0	24	3	2	1
57	10	0	2	55	0	2	0	68	4	0	2	120	3	2	1
8	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	15	4	0	0
59	1	11	0	79	9	2	1	97	18	4	3	107	10	1	4
32	2	1	0	64	4	0	9	63	0	1	0	25	3	0	0
633	36	6	3	515	15	4	2	694	6	7	2	630	24	4	1
96	14	4	3	164	4	3	2	198	10	2	5	252	12	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
247	18	9	0	168	17	2	1	247	14	5	4	289	13	13	3
50	0	0	0	73	4	0	0	37	10	0	1	35	5	5	1
353	3	0	1	189	1	0	0	171	0	1	1	180	0	2	0
136	13	6	3	183	12	3	2	204	9	5	2	333	14	7	1
16	4	0	2	35	1	1	0	20	0	0	0	60	0	0	1
22	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	10	0	0	0
30	8	2	2	59	3	0	3	73	6	1	3	94	4	2	0
2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	0
69	5	4	0	120	11	4	0	150	7	0	0	158	4	0	3
173	17	7	8	183	16	9	8	192	7	9	1	251	21	15	6
23	3	0	0	24	4	1	4	21	2	0	1	53	8	0	3
5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	12	2	4	106	5	1	2	160	5	0	1	180	4	2	1
214	3	1	1	191	6	2	2	218	2	0	0	300	1	1	1
4	0	0	0	21	2	0	0	11	2	0	2	13	1	0	0
44	6	0	0	47	2	9	1	57	3	3	5	84	4	2	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0

Table 3.164

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1991

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	132	27	135
Customer	24	1	31
Employee	67	1	87
Employee family	0	0	2
Perpetrator	20	16	X
Law officer	8	0	0
Guard	9	6	2
Other	4	3	13

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," pp. 5-7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Micrographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1979-91

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted												
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	622	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880	751 ^a	1,154 ^a	683 ^a
U.S. Department of the Interior	25	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96
Bureau of Indian Affairs	15	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	(b)
National Park Service	10	9	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96
U.S. Department of Justice	208	243	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404
Bureau of Prisons	99	120	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(d)
Drug Enforcement Administration	2	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47
Federal Bureau of Investigation	43	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31
Immigration and Naturalization Service ^f	41	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288	409	296
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	4	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 ^g	(d)
U.S. Marshals Service	19	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30
U.S. Department of the Treasury	358	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	32	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31
Internal Revenue Service	254	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 ^h	3	1
U.S. Customs Service	36	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	66
U.S. Secret Service	36	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	29
Judicial branch	10	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(d)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17
U.S. Postal Service	21	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39
Postal Inspectors	4	13	4	6	2	1	5	5	10	13	7	6	(i)
Postal Security Police	17	15	22	15	7	11	5	21	19	19	11	17	(i)

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 (Source, 1990, p. 2).

^aBeginning in 1989, totals and subtotals may not be directly comparable due to modifications in reporting procedures, failures to report, or changes in Federal agencies included.

^bNo report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991.

^cNumber of offenders was not reported by the National Park Service during 1991.

^dBeginning in 1991, assault statistics from the Bureau of Prisons, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected.

^eNumber of offenders was not reported by the Bureau of Prisons during 1988.

^fBeginning in 1989, the variation in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^gIncrease in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures due to change in reporting procedures.

^hDecrease in Internal Revenue Service figures due to change in reporting procedures.

ⁱBeginning in 1991, the U.S. Postal Service no longer differentiates between Inspectors and Security Police in its report.

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; *1990*, p. 51; *1991*, p. 71, 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	1990	1991
539	592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599	676	568 ^a	462 ^a	547 ^a
22	20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30	35	31	32	(a)
18	12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8	6	7	4	(b)
4	8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22	29	24	28	(c)
169	184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270	128	414	313	415
79	102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31	(e)	130	184	(d)
2	35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66	53	46	44	26
36	23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10	15	12	15	19
36	17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110	30	208	39	345
2	4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32	3	5	14 ^g	(d)
14	3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21	27	13	17	25
330	352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231	455	87	69	89
25	30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5	7	14	9	31
241	277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193	391	18 ^h	3	2
39	22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9	44	23	34	30
25	23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24	13	32	23	26
4	17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32	20	12	17	(d)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7	6	6	11	17
14	19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29	32	18	20	26
3	9	4	5	1	1	4	7	10	13	7	4	(l)
11	10	19	11	6	11	5	21	19	19	11	16	(l)

Table 3.166

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-91

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-91 ^{a,b}	11,038	1,190	3,350	271	589	4,858	469	23	288
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
1990	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1991 ^b	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
1990	289	9	200	17	39	0	19	0	5
1991 ^b	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
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
1990	861	59	213	12	147	376	48	4	2
1991 ^b	393	77	97	17	59	101	35	1	6

Note: See Note, table 3.165. 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. Beginning in 1991, assault statistics on Bureau of Prisons officers, U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorneys, and the judicial branch were no longer collected. Therefore 1991 data are not directly comparable with preceding years.

^aDoes not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

^bNo report concerning assaults on Bureau of Indian Affairs officers was received for 1991. The data do not include 96 National Park Service victims and 4

Immigration and Naturalization Service victims for whom type of weapon was not reported.

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; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, p. 53; *1991*, p. 73, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.167

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-91

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	1,137	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71
Disturbance calls	189	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	109	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8
Family quarrels	80	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9
Arrest situations	456	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	51	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	164	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4
Drug-related matters	82	6	6	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3
Attempting other arrests	159	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	52	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	153	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10
Ambush situations	109	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11
Entrapment/premeditation	64	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5
Unprovoked attack	45	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6
Mentally deranged	22	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	155	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands are included. Data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1987, p. 17; 1990, p. 17; 1991, p. 25, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.168

Law enforcement officers killedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1982-91
(aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off-duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	743	94	237	121	4	3	51	131	102
Disturbance calls	131	25	39	36	0	0	1	12	18
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	71	13	15	18	0	0	1	10	14
Family quarrels	60	12	24	18	0	0	0	2	4
Arrest situations	283	28	47	43	2	2	17	91	53
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	27	7	11	5	0	0	0	2	2
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	91	8	14	9	1	2	5	8	44
Drug-related matters	59	4	2	5	0	0	7	41	0
Attempting other arrests	106	9	20	24	1	0	5	40	7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	40	8	10	1	0	0	12	9	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	110	12	51	18	1	1	7	13	7
Ambush situations	70	6	22	7	1	0	12	4	18
Entrapment/premeditation	38	3	9	7	1	0	5	1	12
Unprovoked attack	32	3	13	0	0	0	7	3	6
Mentally deranged	11	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	97	12	65	11	0	0	2	1	6

Note: See Note, table 3.167

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1991*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 27.

Table 3.169

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1991

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	71	7	27	11	0	0	4	10	12
Disturbance calls	17	3	4	7	0	0	0	1	2
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	8	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	2
Family quarrels	9	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest situations	14	1	3	2	0	0	0	4	4
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Drug-related matters	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Attempting other arrests	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	10	1	6	1	0	0	1	1	0
Ambush situations	11	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	5
Entrapment/premeditation	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unprovoked attack	6	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1
Mentally deranged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	13	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	1

Note: See Note, table 3.167.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1991*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 28.

Table 3.170

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed

By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-91^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)	1990 (N=65)	1991 (N=71)
Race														
White	91 %	88 %	86 %	85 %	84 %	84 %	85 %	88 %	89 %	90 %	91 %	89 %	80 %	87 %
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13
Other	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 ^b	0
Sex														
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2	4
Age														
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7
25 through 30 years	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27
31 through 40 years	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37
41 years and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30
Length of service														
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6
1 through 4 years of service	39	34	31	38	29	38	35	27	36	22	31	23	26	38
5 through 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	33	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34

Note: See Note, table 3.167. Length of service was not reported for four law enforcement officers killed during the 1978-91 period.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bFor 1990, other was specified as Asian.

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; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 20; *1988*, p. 20; *1989*, p. 21; *1990*, p. 20; *1991*, p. 31, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.171

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1982-91 (aggregate) and 1991

Characteristics of persons identified	1982 to 1991		1991	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	999	100 %	96	100 %
Age				
Under age 18	79	8	9	9
18 through 29 years	541	54	58	60
Sex				
Male	965	97	95	99
Female	34	3	1	1
Race, ethnicity				
White	563	56	52	54
Black	406	41	43	45
Other ^a	30	3	1	1
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	745	75	58	60
Convicted on prior criminal charges	576	58	44	46
Prior arrest for crime of violence	360	36	27	28
On parole or probation at time of killing	254	25	22	23
Prior arrest on murder charge	50	5	1	1
Prior arrest on drug law violation	237	24	29	30
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	113	11	8	8
Prior arrest for weapons violation	376	38	17	18

Note: See Note, table 3.167. 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.

^aOther includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaska Native.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1991*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 32. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.172

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By type of disposition, United States, 1980-89 (aggregate)

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,113 ^a	100 %
Fugitives	6	1
Justifiably killed	142	13
Committed suicide	48	4
Arrested and charged	916	82
Persons arrested and charged	916	100
Guilty of murder	657	72
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	79	9
Guilty of crime other than murder	40	4
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	95	10
Committed to mental institution	16	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	16	2
Died in custody	13	1

Note: See Note, table 3.167.

^aOne offender was murdered while at large.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1991*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 33. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.173

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-91

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total	832	61	66	72	72	75	70	67	74	77	79	67	52
Automobile accidents	361	35	21	22	28	34	32	24	36	35	43	27	24
Motorcycle accidents	65	2	3	6	8	6	3	5	5	6	5	10	6
Aircraft accidents	104	6	11	11	10	11	8	12	5	7	10	7	6
Struck by vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	90	6	12	12	10	6	9	2	7	7	8	6	5
Struck by vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	98	6	11	11	8	6	10	10	11	9	4	9	3
Accidental shootings (cross-fires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	46	4	3	3	1	5	3	8	4	6	4	4	1
Accidental shootings (training sessions)	10	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Accidental shootings (self-inflicted)	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	49	1	2	5	3	5	3	4	5	6	5	3	7

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. American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are included. Data were revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 47; *1990*, p. 40; *1991*, p. 57, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 3.174

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1991^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	62,852	3,532	1,493	7,014	50,813
Percent of total	100.0 %	5.6	2.4	11.2	80.8
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	20,267	869	679	1,650	17,069
Percent	100.0 %	4.3	3.4	8.1	84.2
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,016	95	29	198	694
Percent	100.0 %	9.4	2.9	19.5	68.3
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	982	309	43	157	473
Percent	100.0 %	31.5	4.4	16.0	48.2
Attempting other arrests	13,223	545	213	1,238	11,227
Percent	100.0 %	4.1	1.6	9.4	84.9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	980	14	21	248	697
Percent	100.0 %	1.4	2.1	25.3	71.1
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,110	76	52	373	6609
Percent	100.0 %	1.1	0.7	5.2	93.0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	5,410	436	148	673	4,153
Percent	100.0 %	8.1	2.7	12.4	76.8
Ambush (no warning)	477	226	12	143	96
Percent	100.0 %	47.4	2.5	30.0	20.1
Mentally deranged	861	35	82	88	656
Percent	100.0 %	4.1	9.5	10.2	76.2
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,488	250	50	1,219	3,969
Percent	100.0 %	4.6	0.9	22.2	72.3
All other	7,038	677	164	1,027	5,170
Percent	100.0 %	9.6	2.3	14.6	73.5

Note: These data are based on 9,263 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during 1991. These agencies cover approximately 76 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1991*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 63.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.175

Law enforcement officers assaultedBy circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1991^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment						
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	62,852	15,744	13,734	20,070	1,407	2,892	3,336	5,669
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.)	20,267	5,069	4,458	8,833	354	263	389	901
Percent	32.2 %	32.2	32.5	44.0	25.2	9.1	11.7	15.9
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,016	390	187	300	15	44	37	43
Percent	1.6 %	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.8
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	982	371	116	160	27	104	122	82
Percent	1.6 %	2.4	0.8	0.8	1.9	3.6	3.7	1.4
Attempting other arrests	13,223	3,586	2,757	3,783	421	1,002	574	1,100
Percent	21.0 %	22.8	20.1	18.8	29.9	34.6	17.2	19.4
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	980	142	128	297	34	77	36	266
Percent	1.6 %	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.7	1.1	4.7
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,110	1,338	1,246	1,583	99	267	785	1,792
Percent	11.3 %	8.5	9.1	7.9	7.0	9.2	23.5	31.6
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	5,410	1,430	1,331	1,532	155	449	230	283
Percent	8.6 %	9.1	9.7	7.6	11.0	15.5	6.9	5.0
Ambush (no warning)	477	190	110	40	16	49	39	33
Percent	0.8 %	1.2	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.6
Mentally deranged	861	309	126	276	7	21	35	87
Percent	1.4 %	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,488	1,444	1,754	1,791	63	120	176	140
Percent	8.7 %	9.2	12.8	8.9	4.5	4.1	5.3	2.5
All other	7,038	1,475	1,521	1,475	216	496	913	942
Percent	11.2 %	9.4	11.1	7.3	15.4	17.2	27.4	16.6

Note: See Note, table 3.174.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1991*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 64.^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.176

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-91

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon
Total					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,752	2,759	49,053	1,367	5,573
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	71,794	3,662	59,101	1,641	7,390
1991	62,852	3,532	50,813	1,493	7,014
Percent receiving personal injury					
1980	37.2 %	22.5 %	38.2 %	34.4 %	38.0 %
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.3	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.4	36.1	29.4	42.5
1991	37.6	30.8	37.5	30.6	43.5

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1991 are based on 9,263 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1990 are based on 9,483 agencies covering approximately 80 percent of the total population; 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*, p. 55; *1990*, p. 46; *1991*, p. 65, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.177

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-91

Type of Incident	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
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	2,960	3,541	3,961
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901	922	805	597	575	648	720	842	816	912	1,065	1,275	1,585
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167	908	637	503	499	566	828	879	740	684	769	896	848
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368	329	235	164	155	151	204	169	196	319	389	414
Thefts of explosives	327	227	362	335	349	243	201	208	212	219	170	122	191	126	138	127
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	179	163	152	127	131	144	169	167	157	189	268	298	380
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68	99	41	40	34	63	58	45	35	47	100	111
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11	12	8	15	10	17	75	127	253	317	404	438
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64	37	40	49	52	51	31	42	40	44	36	56
Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22	24	10	9	7	8	6	10	7	5	5	2

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situations that have an impact on BATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incidents in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. This includes incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a device so constructed. "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, 1991, pp. 67, 68.)

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; 1990, p. 11; and 1991, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.178

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1976-91

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Alabama	7	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10
Alaska	8	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4
Arizona	11	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65
Arkansas	7	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12
California	140	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382
Colorado	25	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50
Connecticut	5	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19
Delaware	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3
District of Columbia	6	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9
Florida	25	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166
Georgia	21	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21
Hawaii	7	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7
Idaho	11	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8
Illinois	107	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122
Indiana	18	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39
Iowa	1	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42
Kansas	5	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22
Kentucky	61	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33
Louisiana	10	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17
Maine	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7
Maryland	21	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46
Massachusetts	34	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23
Michigan	24	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102
Minnesota	13	6	12	11	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27
Mississippi	9	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8
Missouri	39	58	8	8	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23
Montana	6	6	0	2	7	3	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6
Nebraska	2	7	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	7
Nevada	6	6	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	20
New Hampshire	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6
New Jersey	47	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54
New Mexico	7	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44
New York	76	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98
North Carolina	20	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14
North Dakota	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4
Ohio	136	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59
Oklahoma	12	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24
Oregon	31	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47
Pennsylvania	35	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44
Rhode Island	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9
South Carolina	7	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7
South Dakota	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2
Tennessee	37	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31
Texas	47	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51
Utah	6	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10
Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6
Virginia	21	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45
Washington	24	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51
West Virginia	12	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18
Wisconsin	11	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17
Wyoming	2	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15
Guam	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	10	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.177. 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; *1990*, pp. 12, 13; and *1991*, pp. 12, 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.179

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-91

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) ^a	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	24,977	14,233	5,948	3,074	1,665	\$218,865,449	3,241	476
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	202	11
1990	1,582	931	267	254	130	9,600,000	222	27
1991	2,499	1,551	423	395	130	6,440,000	230	30

Note: Detailed information concerning each bombing incident 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 also 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. Data reported are also derived from bombing incidents reported by the U.S. Postal Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Prior to 1990, these tabulations excluded threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. Beginning in 1990, only bomb threats and such violations as the illegal use of fireworks were excluded from the tabulations.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding. The Source began reporting by millions of dollars in 1989. Previous editions reported by thousands of dollars.

^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.

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 1991*, FBI Uniform Crime Report (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.180

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1991

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	1,946	553	\$6,446,044
Home	110	124	756,120
Residential property	788	153	341,399
Business	187	73	3,781,750
Office	13	1	23,685
Financial institution	20	4	9,000
Entertainment facility	19	8	106,810
Car	224	86	475,405
Other vehicle	27	10	35,100
Public safety/law enforcement	29	8	32,508
Government property	89	22	351,735
Individual	24	3	6,250
Utility	43	0	56,350
Commercial postal	42	3	10,296
Medical facility	5	7	176,100
School	119	20	142,876
Other	207	31	140,660

Note: See Note, table 3.179. Includes only those incidents for which a target was clearly designated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1991*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 26.

Table 3.181

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-91

Type of explosive	Amount stolen											Amount			
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1981	1982	1983	1984
Blasting agents (lbs.)	24,036	31,476	4,975	35,891	7,132	8,210	4,705	9,439	3,584	3,895	9,576	12,822	16,046	319	3,065
Low explosives (lbs.)															
Black powder	325	558	1,034	418	428	170	150	347	318	25	158	19	41	363	319
Smokeless powder	973	73	47	0	87	115	0	0	0	0	30	114	6	49	312
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,302
High explosives (lbs.)															
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	35	10	0
Boosters	494	243	1,331	1,017	491	788	696	1,306	544	304	487	377	604	298	87
Military explosives	20	1,744	64	34	235 ^a	2 ^a	1 ^a	244 ^a	5 ^a	1 ^a	85 ^a	407	2,072	120	159
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA
TNT	0	127	11	101	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	95	589	23	145
Dynamite	21,317	29,267	25,588	28,468	24,013	24,945	8,372	12,730	10,801	11,599	6,023	24,546	22,574	20,755	9,962
Primer	1,461	474	821	2,171	562	1,676	1,304	339	1,485	563	0	47	124	170	247
Detonators (each) ^b	33,990	42,466	26,455	33,086	46,352	31,497	33,112	43,092	21,797	13,562	11,527	11,386	17,000	15,053	12,061
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	80,356	56,047	85,813	106,537	85,066	172,588	47,450	57,058	68,807	30,337	60,397	48,375	82,887	57,492	79,306
Grenades (each)	40	0	191	93	1	35	10	1	36	13	6	96	138	49	402
Other (lbs.) ^c	291	150	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	140	174	17

Note: See Note, table 3.177. "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 pre-1991 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 *1991*, pp. 27, 35, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.182

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-91

	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
1990	64	385	16.3
1991	75	695	27.1

Note: See Note, table 3.177. 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; *1990*, p. 11; and *1991*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.183

Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires

United States, 1991

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	640,500	3,765	\$8,320,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	98,000	490	1,531,000
Incendiary fires	62,000	365	1,072,000
Suspicious fires	36,000	125	459,000

Note: The data above are weighted estimates from an annual survey of fire departments conducted by 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. A total of 2,843 fire departments responded to the 1991 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which "legal decision or physical evidence indicates that a fire was deliberately set." "Suspicious fires" are fires that involve "circumstances that indicate the possibility that a fire may have been set deliberately." "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." (Source, p. 4.1.)

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "NFA Reports on U.S. Fire Loss--1991," *NFA Journal* @ 86 (September/October 1992), pp. 36, 38, 42. Copyright 1992 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

recovered						
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
3,793	1,603	4,147	8,695	7,318	9,028	1,960
1,044	261	588	1,720	1,224	149	281
162	625	414	340	174	121	285
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,179	200	171	1,545	371	841	746
329 ^a	424 ^a	285 ^a	377 ^a	1,955 ^a	350 ^a	363 ^a
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
22,536	16,635	14,226	15,305	11,810	77,005	9,498
339	148	1,004	219	0	90	1
29,571	17,017	15,619	35,389	19,512	11,653	18,132
87,820	111,033	31,311	55,212	100,752	47,078	57,606
314	295	299	144	356	461	461
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.184

Arson offenses and average cost of property damage

By type of target, 1991

(11,706 agencies; 1991 estimated population 195,914,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a	Average damage
Total	86,147	100.0 %	\$11,980
Total structure	46,478	54.0	19,763
Single occupancy residential	20,233	23.5	13,602
Other residential	8,062	9.4	12,964
Storage	4,384	5.1	12,988
Industrial/manufacturing	750	0.9	84,942
Other commercial	5,226	6.1	43,730
Community/public	4,701	5.5	36,436
Other structure	3,122	3.6	6,712
Total mobile	23,595	27.4	4,202
Motor vehicles	21,917	25.4	3,920
Other mobile	1,678	1.9	7,884
Other	16,074	18.7	895

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1991, 11,706 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 11,706 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For a 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 54, Table 2.31; p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.185

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1991

(11,706 agencies; 1991 estimated population 195,914,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	46,478	19.2 %
Single occupancy residential	20,233	23.5
Other residential	8,062	13.9
Storage	4,384	23.7
Industrial/manufacturing	750	21.5
Other commercial	5,226	13.4
Community/public	4,701	8.4
Other structure	3,122	23.5

Note: See Note, table 3.184. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 55, Table 2.32.

Table 3.186

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-92

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	1,189	580	609
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
1991	21	7	14
1992	3	2	1

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, 1992). 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; *1992*, p. 1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.187

Criminal acts involving U.S. civil and foreign aviation

By type of act, 1983-90

	Type of act				
	Hijackings ^a			Bomb threats to	
	Foreign	Actual	Prevented ^b	U.S. aircraft	U.S. airports
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	9	4	0	401	238
1988	13	2	1	372	256
1989	14	2	0	479	487
1990	39	4	NA	338	448

^a Includes scheduled air carrier and general aviation aircraft hijackings.

^b Incidents in which it appeared the individuals involved intended to hijack an aircraft but were prevented from doing so by security procedures.

^c An 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; and U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, January 1-December 31, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1992), Exhibits 2, 3. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.188

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1977-90

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Persons screened (in millions)	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	1,145.1
Weapons detected														
Firearms	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255	2,676	2,784	2,957	2,987	3,241	3,252	2,773	2,879	2,853
Handguns	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	2,490
Long guns	64	67	55	36	44	57	67	100	90	146	99	74	92	59
Other	240	164	144	108	87	60	83	91	74	114	141	108	390	304
Explosive/incendiary devices	5	3	3	8	11	1	4	6	12	11	14	11	26	15
Persons arrested														
For carrying firearms/explosives	810	896	1,060	1,031	1,187	1,314	1,282	1,285	1,310	1,415	1,581	1,493	1,436	1,337
For giving false information	44	64	47	32	49	27	34	27	42	89	81	222	83	18
Other offenses detected														
Narcotics	282	250	201	176	219	305	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illegal aliens	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421	1,388	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	393	775	149	174	98	67	NA	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 1 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); and U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, January 1-December 31, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1992), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.189

Crime insurance policies in effect in December 1992 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1992

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect in December 1992			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1992	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Total	18,721	\$170,094	\$5,367,047	974	\$4,091,695.77
Residential policies	15,274	125,662	1,620,402	343	558,724.09
Commercial policies	3,447	44,432	3,746,645	631	3,532,971.68
Robbery	440	2,803	488,095	81	324,148.88
Burglary	1,700	20,087	1,467,982	238	1,532,975.44
Combination	1,307	X	1,790,568	X	X
Robbery	X	7,133	X	112	503,109.34
Burglary	X	14,409	X	200	1,172,738.02

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 1992, 8 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 3.190

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1992

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (in thousands)		
	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial
Total	18,721	15,274	3,447	\$170,094	\$125,662	\$44,432
Alabama ^a	682	672	10	5,620	5,530	90
California	1,763	1,538	225	15,831	12,559	3,272
Connecticut ^a	56	49	7	437	388	49
Delaware ^a	56	55	1	403	388	15
District of Columbia	64	30	34	723	237	486
Florida	1,950	1,717	233	17,648	14,706	2,942
Georgia ^a	347	288	59	2,790	2,245	545
Illinois	385	182	203	3,225	1,439	1,786
Kansas	229	220	9	1,405	1,285	120
Maryland	97	57	40	884	414	470
New Jersey	1,007	901	106	8,650	7,335	1,315
New York	9,797	7,612	2,185	94,071	64,583	29,488
Pennsylvania	1,506	1,297	209	11,633	9,161	2,472
Rhode Island ^a	7	4	3	32	25	7
Tennessee ^a	77	51	26	557	338	219
Puerto Rico	473	399	74	4,362	3,465	897
Virgin Islands	225	202	23	1,823	1,564	259

Note: See Note, table 3.189.

^aDelaware, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, were removed from the Federal Crime Insurance Program effective July 1, 1992 and Alabama, Connecticut, and Georgia were removed effective Dec. 1, 1992. These States were removed due to a decreased need for the program in the respective areas. Policies in effect prior to the above dates will continue to be honored but no new policies will be issued.

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, and 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 reporting, population served, and offenses cleared by arrest of juveniles. Additionally, information on juveniles taken into police custody and arrests for alcohol-related offenses is presented.

This section also includes information on arrests for drug law violations shown for the four regions of the country. Drug use by adult and juvenile arrestees in a sample of U.S. cities is also provided. These tables include data on arrest charge, type of drug use, and demographic characteristics of arrestees. Additionally, information is presented on drug testing of arrestees by local police and sheriffs' departments as well as seizures of illegal drugs by State and local law enforcement agencies. Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration are presented. Also included are data on assets and other property seizures by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Finally, data from law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies are provided. These agencies include the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.1

Estimated number of arrests^a

By offense charged, United States, 1991

Offense charged

Offense charged	
Total ^b	14,211,900
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	24,050
Forcible rape	40,120
Robbery	173,820
Aggravated assault	480,900
Burglary	436,500
Larceny-theft	1,588,300
Motor vehicle theft	207,700
Arson	20,000
Violent crime ^c	718,890
Property crime ^d	2,252,500
Total Crime Index ^e	2,971,400
Other assaults	1,041,200
Forgery and counterfeiting	103,700
Fraud	427,800
Embezzlement	14,000
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	170,000
Vandalism	335,000
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	232,300
Prostitution and commercialized vice	98,900
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	108,000
Drug abuse violations	1,010,000
Gambling	16,600
Offenses against family and children	99,400
Driving under the influence	1,771,400
Liquor laws	624,100
Drunkenness	881,100
Disorderly conduct	757,700
Vagrancy	38,500
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,240,000
Suspicion (not included in total)	18,400
Curfew and loitering law violations	93,400
Runaways	177,300

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 1991 (Source, p. 381).

Due to National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts and other reporting problems, no arrest data for Florida and Iowa law enforcement agencies were available for 1991. Arrest totals for these States were estimated by the Source for inclusion in the above table. For tables presenting arrests by age, sex, race, or population group, data from Florida and Iowa have 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 213.

Table 4.2

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1991--Continued

Offense charged	Total (10,148 agencies; population 189,961,000)	Cities						Counties			
		Total city arrests (7,088 cities; population 131,595,000)	Group I (53 cities, 250,000 and over; population 38,909,000)	Group II (112 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,383,000)	Group III (284 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,402,000)	Group IV (541 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 18,774,000)	Group V (1,315 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 20,848,000)	Group VI (4,783 cities under 10,000; population 17,279,000)	Suburban counties ^a (914 agencies; population 35,775,000)	Rural counties (2,146 agencies; population 22,591,000)	Suburban areas ^b (4,786 agencies; population 76,506,000)
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,480,902	1,908,170	832,475	217,375	212,809	197,367	218,017	230,127	375,758	196,974	784,822
Rate	1,306.0	1,450.0	2,139.5	1,326.9	1,096.9	1,051.3	1,045.7	1,331.8	1,050.3	871.9	1,025.8
Suspicion (not included in totals)	14,707	13,505	9,559	227	738	933	867	1,181	383	819	2,485
Rate	7.7	10.3	24.6	1.4	3.8	5.0	4.2	6.8	1.1	3.6	3.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	73,125	70,023	22,228	6,405	8,878	9,619	13,840	9,053	1,964	1,138	24,541
Rate	38.5	53.2	57.1	39.1	45.8	51.2	66.4	52.4	5.5	5.0	32.1
Runaways	135,471	106,998	30,219	13,977	19,147	16,419	16,474	10,762	19,679	8,794	47,604
Rate	71.3	81.3	77.7	85.3	98.7	87.5	79.0	62.3	55.0	38.9	62.2

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 381). 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 215, 216.

^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, 1991

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
Age 12 and younger	19.2 %	1.8 %
13 to 15	4.0	6.9
16 to 18	4.0	12.0
19 to 21	4.7	13.7
22 to 24	4.4	11.1
25 to 29	8.2	17.1
30 to 34	8.8	14.3
35 to 39	8.1	9.7
40 to 44	7.4	5.9
45 to 49	5.6	3.1
50 to 54	4.6	1.8
55 to 59	4.1	1.1
60 to 64	4.2	0.7
Age 65 and older	12.6	0.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 381). Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 223, 224; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1991*, Current Population Reports P25-1095 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 2. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1991

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: 225 agencies; population 2,939,000:												
Under 18	11,779	5,126	723	4,403	40	31	193	459	829	3,319	242	13
Total all ages	151,698	29,323	8,467	20,856	395	368	1,409	6,295	3,598	15,928	1,217	113
Alaska: 21 agencies; population 533,000:												
Under 18	5,144	2,778	130	2,648	1	10	24	95	404	1,970	266	8
Total all ages	34,427	7,547	1,073	6,474	17	113	139	804	827	5,167	462	18
Arizona: 84 agencies; population 3,654,000:												
Under 18	54,467	21,113	2,093	19,020	31	77	490	1,495	4,000	12,962	1,860	198
Total all ages	253,075	60,264	9,991	50,273	249	423	1,723	7,596	8,483	38,364	3,056	370
Arkansas: 175 agencies; population 2,337,000:												
Under 18	15,936	6,035	772	5,263	38	62	245	427	1,294	3,603	340	26
Total all ages	166,551	24,366	5,107	19,259	278	423	971	3,435	3,596	14,851	702	110
California: 691 agencies; population 30,058,000:												
Under 18	244,122	109,423	20,607	88,816	696	664	7,947	11,300	24,792	44,296	18,507	1,221
Total all ages	1,727,564	429,656	142,536	287,120	3,747	4,405	31,298	103,086	77,732	161,290	46,021	2,077
Colorado: 207 agencies; population 2,990,000:												
Under 18	50,840	16,930	1,723	15,207	25	86	245	1,367	1,991	11,807	1,180	229
Total all ages	236,463	45,047	8,492	36,555	192	549	973	6,778	4,174	29,582	2,371	428
Connecticut: 79 agencies; population 2,214,000:												
Under 18	19,791	7,898	983	6,915	25	56	272	630	1,194	4,542	1,090	89
Total all ages	141,598	35,944	7,897	28,047	148	402	1,638	5,709	4,786	20,938	2,110	213
Delaware: 48 agencies; population 678,000:												
Under 18	5,970	2,180	364	1,816	3	42	86	233	434	1,244	95	43
Total all ages	41,532	8,428	2,059	6,369	35	244	457	1,323	1,295	4,722	250	102
District of Columbia: 1 agency; population 598,000:												
Under 18	4,799	1,869	666	1,203	31	27	175	433	95	226	879	3
Total all ages	55,669	11,850	4,707	7,143	311	122	1,409	2,865	1,198	3,281	2,626	38
Georgia: 235 agencies; population 4,768,000:												
Under 18	27,050	10,166	1,872	8,294	55	101	536	1,180	1,720	5,411	1,070	93
Total all ages	281,548	58,375	15,670	42,705	547	897	3,735	10,491	7,971	31,060	3,355	319
Hawaii: 5 agencies; population 1,135,000:												
Under 18	16,765	4,899	267	4,632	9	22	123	113	907	3,058	635	32
Total all ages	62,985	12,343	1,190	11,153	50	155	390	595	1,703	8,142	1,254	54
Idaho: 75 agencies; population 871,000:												
Under 18	13,521	5,407	443	4,964	3	13	28	399	877	3,758	280	49
Total all ages	41,431	10,662	2,254	8,408	22	110	93	2,029	1,657	6,287	390	74
Illinois: 454 agencies; population 7,634,000:												
Under 18	68,892	23,600	2,440	21,160	42	250	549	1,599	3,084	16,931	906	239
Total all ages	294,019	69,437	11,201	58,236	307	1,056	1,946	7,892	7,453	48,521	1,807	455
Indiana: 108 agencies; population 3,187,000:												
Under 18	33,399	11,215	1,478	9,737	14	27	198	1,239	1,296	7,380	993	68
Total all ages	146,888	31,320	6,978	24,342	191	237	875	5,675	2,953	19,317	1,933	139

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1991--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
Kansas: 157 agencies; population 1,900,000:												
Under 18	20,182	8,275	689	7,586	14	40	143	492	1,583	5,647	267	89
Total all ages	113,399	22,497	3,282	19,215	103	244	630	2,305	3,473	15,007	529	206
Kentucky: 466 agencies; population 3,417,000:												
Under 18	16,981	7,315	999	6,316	23	55	264	657	1,540	4,138	522	116
Total all ages	230,075	33,514	11,632	21,882	325	615	1,234	9,458	5,220	14,833	1,488	341
Louisiana: 63 agencies; population 2,325,000:												
Under 18	21,835	8,522	1,465	7,057	32	45	252	1,136	1,479	5,124	412	42
Total all ages	130,511	34,761	9,101	25,660	302	410	1,328	7,061	5,168	19,200	1,089	203
Maine: 120 agencies; population 1,030,000:												
Under 18	8,460	4,099	114	3,985	0	13	25	76	824	2,833	262	66
Total all ages	46,838	10,347	1,012	9,335	9	75	101	827	1,991	6,729	508	107
Maryland: 150 agencies; population 4,858,000:												
Under 18	40,840	18,823	3,025	15,798	43	190	1,040	1,752	2,892	8,218	4,287	401
Total all ages	267,632	63,469	13,793	49,676	498	1,033	4,499	7,763	10,989	30,362	7,716	609
Massachusetts: 173 agencies; population 3,437,000:												
Under 18	12,782	5,499	1,730	3,769	19	71	401	1,239	941	1,905	891	32
Total all ages	113,488	30,861	11,975	18,886	126	534	2,195	9,120	4,335	11,908	2,509	134
Michigan: 467 agencies; population 8,623,000:												
Under 18	54,414	23,925	3,518	20,407	230	311	1,007	1,970	3,276	15,173	1,758	200
Total all ages	401,335	85,722	23,199	62,523	1,965	2,247	5,219	13,768	11,190	46,728	4,001	604
Minnesota: 288 agencies; population 3,774,000:												
Under 18	35,059	13,536	694	12,842	5	58	102	529	1,545	9,991	1,191	115
Total all ages	136,192	30,808	3,022	27,786	55	316	315	2,336	3,530	21,959	2,105	192
Mississippi: 51 agencies; population 853,000:												
Under 18	8,253	3,441	339	3,102	25	33	131	150	736	2,024	332	10
Total all ages	64,278	13,210	2,196	11,014	159	220	605	1,212	2,214	7,936	799	65
Missouri: 172 agencies; population 3,168,000:												
Under 18	33,363	11,998	2,029	9,969	116	121	683	1,109	1,663	6,830	1,374	102
Total all ages	243,918	51,930	12,500	39,430	533	695	2,961	8,311	6,594	29,085	3,418	333
Montana: 55 agencies; population 592,000:												
Under 18	5,982	2,376	76	2,300	1	7	6	62	285	1,758	230	27
Total all ages	20,418	5,143	373	4,770	19	41	33	280	503	3,869	353	45
Nebraska: 241 agencies; population 1,559,000:												
Under 18	15,415	5,391	225	5,166	8	24	71	122	614	4,193	285	74
Total all ages	80,801	13,515	1,303	12,212	53	226	269	755	1,426	10,050	596	140
Nevada: 17 agencies; population 866,000:												
Under 18	9,568	3,097	257	2,840	6	28	109	114	605	1,993	228	14
Total all ages	67,798	11,862	1,870	9,992	84	174	785	827	2,185	7,254	516	37
New Hampshire: 94 agencies; population 876,000:												
Under 18	5,535	1,711	59	1,652	1	9	11	38	302	1,261	66	23
Total all ages	31,772	5,256	549	4,707	10	65	85	389	733	3,776	146	52

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1991--Continued

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non-negligent man-slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
New Jersey: 493 agencies; population 6,834,000:												
Under 18	80,904	24,243	5,145	19,098	44	205	1,995	2,901	4,032	12,878	1,910	278
Total all ages	352,947	76,707	20,575	56,132	312	1,146	5,935	13,182	10,446	42,044	3,078	564
New Mexico: 39 agencies; population 903,000:												
Under 18	11,102	4,510	375	4,135	3	16	66	290	629	3,307	178	21
Total all ages	65,448	13,219	2,179	11,040	53	112	266	1,748	1,336	9,336	325	43
New York: 507 agencies; population 15,804,000:												
Under 18	137,410	44,690	15,711	28,979	297	327	10,012	5,075	5,409	18,588	4,585	397
Total all ages	1,043,984	191,783	68,853	122,930	1,793	2,225	31,272	33,563	21,614	84,212	16,120	984
North Carolina: 429 agencies; population 6,261,000:												
Under 18	37,005	14,926	2,517	12,409	69	84	504	1,860	3,634	7,855	768	152
Total all ages	407,633	83,059	24,799	58,260	721	865	3,394	19,819	16,145	39,202	2,347	566
North Dakota: 15 agencies; population 154,000:												
Under 18	3,017	1,224	19	1,205	0	5	1	13	92	997	95	21
Total all ages	11,908	2,391	86	2,305	2	17	13	54	237	1,887	155	26
Ohio: 235 agencies; population 5,738,000:												
Under 18	56,740	16,323	1,979	14,344	29	240	772	938	2,785	9,624	1,687	248
Total all ages	318,570	55,508	13,235	42,273	539	1,255	4,170	7,271	8,219	30,125	3,339	590
Oklahoma: 279 agencies; population 3,167,000:												
Under 18	26,130	11,489	1,256	10,233	26	70	347	813	2,151	6,205	1,621	256
Total all ages	150,079	29,257	5,679	23,578	229	493	1,060	3,897	4,659	15,820	2,643	456
Oregon: 183 agencies; population 2,767,000:												
Under 18	35,176	13,363	848	12,515	13	87	337	411	2,036	9,002	1,213	264
Total all ages	144,465	35,548	4,047	31,501	106	469	1,293	2,179	4,624	23,756	2,646	475
Pennsylvania: 719 agencies; population 8,608,000:												
Under 18	72,208	20,839	3,745	17,094	63	234	1,519	1,929	3,425	10,980	2,395	294
Total all ages	324,269	77,132	19,179	57,953	644	1,226	6,703	10,606	11,283	39,693	6,276	701
Rhode Island: 35 agencies; population 891,000:												
Under 18	7,350	2,626	482	2,144	1	20	102	359	440	1,423	227	54
Total all ages	38,044	8,689	2,199	6,490	23	110	301	1,765	1,277	4,456	680	77
South Carolina^e: 233 agencies; population 3,557,000:												
Under 18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total all ages	202,831	37,787	9,392	28,395	446	901	1,633	6,412	6,842	19,764	1,554	235
South Dakota: 76 agencies; population 445,000:												
Under 18	6,552	1,885	59	1,826	1	8	9	41	276	1,461	66	23
Total all ages	22,566	3,668	360	3,308	10	49	51	250	550	2,607	114	37
Tennessee: 95 agencies; population 1,565,000:												
Under 18	17,140	4,758	717	4,041	34	67	245	371	903	2,942	174	22
Total all ages	111,100	22,126	4,399	17,727	241	355	1,245	2,558	3,315	13,850	431	131
Texas: 821 agencies; population 17,154,000:												
Under 18	166,120	62,721	7,232	55,489	341	411	2,492	3,988	11,799	35,846	7,453	391
Total all ages	996,518	210,388	38,440	171,948	2,002	2,689	9,615	24,134	31,936	122,027	16,927	1,058

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1991--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: 93 agencies; population 1,512,000:												
Under 18	35,753	14,815	806	14,009	10	63	128	605	1,518	11,262	1,062	167
Total all ages	101,153	26,156	2,343	23,813	37	210	348	1,748	2,481	19,737	1,376	219
Vermont: 10 agencies; population 294,000:												
Under 18	560	267	11	256	0	2	0	9	103	142	7	4
Total all ages	5,569	1,136	167	969	7	20	18	122	331	592	23	23
Virginia: 401 agencies; population 6,285,000:												
Under 18	43,508	15,302	1,448	13,854	70	94	439	845	2,512	9,244	1,878	220
Total all ages	401,474	66,980	10,770	56,210	540	926	2,499	6,805	8,540	43,098	4,036	536
Washington: 148 agencies; population 3,605,000:												
Under 18	37,204	18,103	1,402	16,701	12	170	373	847	2,765	12,435	1,347	154
Total all ages	202,617	45,607	6,167	39,440	104	856	1,114	4,093	5,650	31,384	2,138	268
West Virginia: 293 agencies; population 1,775,000:												
Under 18	7,068	2,721	154	2,567	10	23	45	76	620	1,724	198	25
Total all ages	66,695	11,364	1,632	9,732	109	195	262	1,066	1,923	7,209	503	97
Wisconsin: 287 agencies; population 4,921,000:												
Under 18	103,057	30,180	1,966	28,214	66	168	883	849	3,541	21,051	3,309	313
Total all ages	377,178	67,011	7,683	59,328	439	715	2,280	4,249	7,032	46,764	5,070	462
Wyoming: 66 agencies; population 401,000:												
Under 18	4,377	1,154	34	1,120	1	3	8	22	135	904	63	18
Total all ages	22,165	2,950	491	2,459	13	26	38	414	336	1,958	133	32

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991 (Source, p. 382). Arrest data were not available for Florida and Iowa (Source, p. 212). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 estimates. Direct comparisons of arrest totals listed in this table should not be made with prior years (Source, p. 276). 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.

^eJuvenile arrest data were not available.

^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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 270-277.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged and age group, United States, 1982 and 1991

(7,073 agencies; 1982 estimated population 147,670,000; 1991 estimated population 161,135,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1982	1991	Percent change	1982	1991	Percent change	1982	1991	Percent change
Total	7,873,099	9,337,403	+18.6 %	1,434,192	1,514,915	+5.6 %	6,438,907	7,822,488	+21.5 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,492	17,066	+17.8	1,279	2,465	+92.7	13,213	14,601	+10.5
Forcible rape	22,425	26,618	+18.7	3,299	4,094	+24.1	19,126	22,524	+17.8
Robbery	112,901	129,573	+14.8	29,892	33,510	+12.1	83,009	96,063	+15.7
Aggravated assault	203,868	331,693	+62.7	27,376	47,013	+71.7	176,492	284,680	+61.3
Burglary	345,952	291,980	-15.6	136,022	96,652	-29.4	209,130	195,328	-6.6
Larceny-theft	899,084	1,057,147	+17.6	293,404	316,142	+7.7	605,680	741,005	+22.3
Motor vehicle theft	90,418	145,869	+61.3	32,195	63,389	+96.9	58,223	82,480	+41.7
Arson	13,797	12,960	-6.1	5,304	6,041	+13.9	8,493	6,919	-18.5
Violent crime ^a	353,686	504,950	+42.8	61,846	87,082	+40.8	291,840	417,868	+43.2
Property crime ^b	1,349,251	1,507,956	+11.8	467,725	482,224	+3.1	881,526	1,025,732	+16.4
Total Crime Index ^c	1,702,937	2,012,906	+18.2	529,571	569,306	+7.5	1,173,366	1,443,600	+23.0
Other assaults	348,814	686,175	+96.7	54,945	105,701	+92.4	293,869	580,474	+97.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	65,587	67,930	+3.6	6,295	5,528	-12.2	59,292	62,402	+5.2
Fraud	200,190	258,792	+29.3	17,561	9,765	-44.4	182,629	249,027	+36.4
Embezzlement	6,295	9,143	+45.2	501	685	+36.7	5,794	8,458	+46.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	93,969	116,488	+24.0	23,839	31,422	+31.8	70,130	85,066	+21.3
Vandalism	160,991	218,345	+35.6	71,122	92,538	+30.1	89,869	125,807	+40.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	130,144	159,045	+22.2	18,837	33,485	+77.8	111,307	125,560	+12.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	89,036	75,870	-14.8	2,241	971	-56.7	86,795	74,899	-13.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	53,822	72,447	+34.6	8,925	12,575	+40.9	44,897	59,872	+33.4
Drug abuse violations	447,560	697,432	+55.8	61,598	54,025	-12.3	385,962	643,407	+66.7
Gambling	26,861	11,847	-55.9	816	783	-4.0	26,045	11,064	-57.5
Offenses against family and children	32,274	57,617	+78.5	1,233	2,523	+104.6	31,041	55,094	+77.5
Driving under the influence	1,125,068	1,065,062	-5.3	20,389	10,861	-46.7	1,104,679	1,054,201	-4.6
Liquor laws	308,157	358,966	+16.5	94,189	83,517	-11.3	213,968	275,449	+28.7
Drunkenness	869,450	605,262	-30.4	29,306	14,847	-49.3	840,144	590,415	-29.7
Disorderly conduct	434,625	491,227	+13.0	69,615	85,739	+23.2	365,010	405,488	+11.1
Vagrancy	27,287	29,530	+8.2	3,275	2,019	-38.4	24,012	27,511	+14.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,589,942	2,161,689	+36.0	259,844	216,995	-16.5	1,330,098	1,944,694	+46.2
Suspicion (not included in totals)	7,408	8,586	+15.9	2,191	2,751	+25.6	5,217	5,835	+11.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	69,551	62,656	-9.9	69,551	62,656	-9.9	X	X	X
Runaways	90,539	118,974	+31.4	90,539	118,974	+31.4	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 1982 and 1991. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1982 and 1991 estimates (Source, p. 381). 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 217.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged and age, United States, 1991

(10,148 agencies; 1991 estimated population 189,961,000)

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	10,743,755	614,063	1,749,343	8,994,412	40,266	152,417	421,380	322,492	390,342	422,446	488,565	503,467
Percent ^a	100.0 %	5.7	16.3	83.7	0.4	1.4	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,654	302	2,626	16,028	6	29	267	502	777	1,045	1,465	1,362
Forcible rape	30,350	1,742	4,766	25,584	81	441	1,220	869	988	1,167	1,367	1,320
Robbery	139,182	9,979	35,632	103,550	238	1,924	7,817	7,059	8,978	9,616	9,729	8,630
Aggravated assault	368,483	16,029	52,653	316,830	1,068	3,859	11,102	9,437	12,678	14,509	15,677	15,899
Burglary	328,790	44,320	109,965	218,825	3,395	11,959	28,966	20,352	22,674	22,619	23,020	19,185
Larceny-theft	1,215,303	168,007	369,227	846,076	11,663	50,505	105,839	64,951	70,255	66,014	62,959	54,101
Motor vehicle theft	161,628	20,076	70,659	90,969	253	2,423	17,400	16,802	18,166	15,615	12,399	9,518
Arson	14,916	4,756	6,940	7,976	1,068	1,571	2,117	897	694	593	553	469
Violent crime ^b	556,669	28,052	95,677	460,992	1,393	6,253	20,406	17,867	23,421	26,337	28,238	27,211
Percent ^a	100.0 %	5.0	17.2	82.8	0.3	1.1	3.7	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.9
Property crime ^c	1,720,637	237,159	556,791	1,163,846	16,379	66,458	154,322	103,002	111,789	104,841	98,931	83,273
Percent ^a	100.0 %	13.8	32.4	67.6	1.0	3.9	9.0	6.0	6.5	6.1	5.7	4.8
Total Crime Index ^d	2,277,306	265,211	652,468	1,624,838	17,772	72,711	174,728	120,869	135,210	131,178	127,169	110,484
Percent ^a	100.0 %	11.6	28.7	71.3	0.8	3.2	7.7	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.6	4.9
Other assaults	789,144	50,026	122,624	666,520	3,250	13,853	32,923	21,960	24,501	26,137	27,544	29,432
Forgery and counterfeiting	77,066	1,221	6,866	70,200	65	314	842	1,018	1,891	2,736	3,751	4,167
Fraud	292,597	2,870	10,943	281,654	93	502	2,275	2,642	2,168	3,263	6,930	10,091
Embezzlement	10,602	158	784	9,818	13	47	98	88	211	327	530	604
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	190,579	10,107	35,220	95,359	298	1,766	8,043	6,939	8,680	9,494	10,462	8,780
Vandalism	252,469	53,730	107,890	144,579	6,933	17,387	29,410	17,742	19,100	17,318	13,945	11,951
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	178,955	10,693	37,575	141,380	400	2,183	8,110	7,061	9,211	10,610	12,076	11,140
Prostitution and commercialized vice	81,536	148	1,075	80,461	5	30	113	123	278	526	1,479	2,274
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	82,228	7,406	14,417	67,811	707	2,031	4,668	2,437	2,387	2,187	2,396	2,395
Drug abuse violations	781,250	8,582	60,428	720,822	148	900	7,534	10,133	17,166	24,547	35,665	38,454
Gambling	12,913	143	912	12,001	4	15	124	173	219	377	466	491
Offenses against family and children	72,527	996	2,944	69,583	155	202	639	619	636	693	1,953	1,987
Driving under the influence	1,288,876	402	13,437	1,275,439	143	44	215	563	3,299	9,173	23,617	33,415
Liquor laws	453,807	9,320	104,210	349,597	171	729	8420	14,731	30,651	49,508	71,860	71,980
Drunkenness	657,119	1,994	16,372	640,747	102	167	1,725	2,413	4,095	7,870	16,809	19,549
Disorderly conduct	569,314	32,346	99,322	469,992	2,049	7,905	22,392	18,197	22,629	26,150	29,271	29,069
Vagrancy	31,262	596	2,257	29,005	22	99	475	446	622	593	1,106	970
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,480,902	74,706	247,853	2,233,049	5,590	16,826	52,290	42,026	58,049	73,072	100,902	115,632
Suspicion	14,707	1,253	3,150	11,557	112	260	881	622	673	602	634	602
Curfew and loitering law violations	73,125	21,859	73,125	X	498	3,468	17,893	16,937	19,930	14,399	X	X
Runaways	135,471	60,296	135,471	X	1,736	10,978	47,582	34,753	28,736	11,686	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 estimates. 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 223, 224.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

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
503,622 4.7	466,203 4.3	416,047 3.9	395,884 3.7	385,429 3.6	1,838,683 17.1	1,540,824 14.3	1,038,116 9.7	629,670 5.9	333,899 3.1	190,702 1.8	113,178 1.1	71,292 0.7	78,831 0.7
1,269	1,075	967	762	666	2,810	2,143	1,389	871	448	347	158	123	173
1,292	1,290	1,140	1,136	1,157	5,501	4,550	2,991	1,756	856	536	295	193	204
7,990	7,087	6,093	5,619	5,318	23,404	15,763	7,968	3,541	1,313	583	248	117	147
15,772	13,836	14,411	14,157	13,798	67,370	55,994	36,975	22,255	12,137	6,708	3,779	2,380	2,682
15,914	13,453	11,512	10,404	10,031	45,021	33,648	20,087	9,507	3,730	1,633	843	392	445
47,163	41,795	36,182	33,691	32,126	158,075	138,426	98,197	59,786	30,631	18,253	12,179	8,931	13,581
7,605	6,431	5,198	4,583	4,214	16,924	11,750	6,528	3,207	1,404	605	305	126	172
429	372	355	282	299	1,532	1,309	954	596	332	215	120	69	90
26,323 4.7	25,288 4.5	22,611 4.1	21,674 3.9	20,939 3.8	99,085 17.8	78,450 14.1	49,323 8.9	28,423 5.1	14,754 2.7	8,174 1.5	4,480 0.8	2,813 0.5	3,206 0.6
71,111 4.1	62,051 3.6	53,247 3.1	48,960 2.8	46,670 2.7	221,552 12.9	185,133 10.8	125,766 7.3	73,096 4.2	36,097 2.1	20,706 1.2	13,447 0.8	9,518 0.6	14,288 0.8
97,434 4.3	87,339 3.8	75,858 3.3	70,634 3.1	67,609 3.0	320,637 14.1	263,583 11.6	175,089 7.7	101,519 4.5	50,851 2.2	28,880 1.3	17,927 0.8	12,331 0.5	17,494 0.8
31,550	32,768	30,622	30,302	30,758	151,250	125,123	79,029	45,838	23,490	12,637	7,052	4,249	4,876
4,488	4,033	3,462	3,273	3,257	15,285	12,239	8,158	4,370	1,902	959	406	228	222
12,663	13,227	13,144	13,277	13,354	61,618	52,123	36,939	23,289	11,877	5,859	3,270	1,727	2,266
587	584	485	463	404	1,981	1,522	1,061	699	383	281	143	49	42
7,360	6,248	5,202	4,710	4,219	17,839	12,934	8,539	4,534	2,128	1,183	569	328	324
10,565	9,496	7,921	7,098	6,561	29,376	21,473	12,435	6,623	3,253	1,709	913	512	748
9,994	9,531	8,142	7,221	6,391	26,317	19,230	12,382	7,963	4,554	2,604	1,588	1,029	1,218
3,047	3,870	4,111	4,218	4,176	22,514	17,438	9,176	4,155	1,852	918	525	305	403
2,357	2,443	2,313	2,294	2,437	12,687	12,297	9,029	6,162	3,736	2,651	1,689	1,273	1,652
40,061	38,613	35,837	34,509	33,974	166,221	136,893	84,756	43,732	17,845	7,726	3,422	1,659	1,455
374	376	316	293	322	1,489	1,588	1,406	1,224	1,046	872	676	473	589
2,301	2,733	2,653	2,584	2,852	15,063	14,509	10,779	6,285	2,959	1,390	693	404	438
42,522	56,891	53,782	53,027	53,064	270,717	239,119	167,851	113,845	67,975	41,429	25,663	16,796	15,726
63,111	17,391	11,525	9,259	7,880	29,934	22,970	15,949	10,722	6,564	4,153	2,872	1,786	1,641
21,716	25,988	23,642	22,862	22,419	118,804	117,177	91,541	61,761	37,756	24,672	16,170	10,022	9,859
29,471	31,079	25,848	23,535	22,385	96,029	74,174	47,253	27,740	14,410	8,347	4,730	3,069	3,582
853	849	744	747	750	4,673	5,921	5,104	3,032	1,840	1,174	600	344	298
122,560 608	122,180 564	109,957 483	105,070 508	102,124 493	473,789 2,460	388,395 2,116	260,088 1,552	155,315 862	79,143 335	43,080 178	24,203 67	14,663 45	15,948 50
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, 1991

(10,148 agencies; 1991 estimated population 189,961,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	10,743,755	8,729,684	81.3 %	2,014,071	18.7 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,654	16,733	89.7	1,921	10.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	30,350	29,964	98.7	386	1.3	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	139,182	127,280	91.4	11,902	8.6	1.3	1.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	368,483	318,180	86.3	50,303	13.7	3.4	3.6	2.5
Burglary	328,790	299,541	91.1	29,249	8.9	3.1	3.4	1.5
Larceny-theft	1,215,303	825,976	68.0	389,327	32.0	11.3	9.5	19.3
Motor vehicle theft	161,628	145,446	90.0	16,182	10.0	1.5	1.7	0.8
Arson	14,916	12,965	86.9	1,951	13.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	556,669	492,157	88.4	64,512	11.6	5.2	5.6	3.2
Property crime ^d	1,720,637	1,283,928	74.6	436,709	25.4	16.0	14.7	21.7
Total Crime Index ^e	2,277,306	1,776,085	78.0	501,221	22.0	21.2	20.3	24.9
Other assaults	789,144	659,120	83.5	130,024	16.5	7.3	7.6	6.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	77,066	50,116	65.0	26,950	35.0	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	292,597	167,066	57.1	125,531	42.9	2.7	1.9	6.2
Embezzlement	10,602	6,474	61.1	4,128	38.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	130,579	114,964	88.0	15,615	12.0	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	252,469	224,934	89.1	27,535	10.9	2.3	2.6	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	178,955	166,133	92.8	12,822	7.2	1.7	1.9	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	81,536	27,786	34.1	53,750	65.9	0.8	0.3	2.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	82,228	76,440	93.0	5,788	7.0	0.8	0.9	0.3
Drug abuse violations	781,250	652,168	83.5	129,082	16.5	7.3	7.5	6.4
Gambling	12,913	11,270	87.3	1,643	12.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	72,527	59,406	81.9	13,121	18.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Driving under the influence	1,288,876	1,117,678	86.7	171,198	13.3	12.0	12.8	8.5
Liquor laws	453,807	366,496	80.8	87,311	19.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Drunkenness	657,119	588,569	89.6	68,550	10.4	6.1	6.7	3.4
Disorderly conduct	569,314	455,189	80.0	114,125	20.0	5.3	5.2	5.7
Vagrancy	31,262	27,898	89.2	3,364	10.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,480,902	2,057,464	82.9	423,438	17.1	23.1	23.6	21.0
Suspicion	14,707	12,287	83.5	2,420	16.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	73,125	53,511	73.2	19,614	26.8	0.7	0.6	1.0
Runaways	135,471	58,630	43.3	76,841	56.7	1.3	0.7	3.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1991, males comprised 48.8 percent and females 51.2 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: 1980 to 1991*, Current Population Reports P25-1095 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 2). For definitions of offenses, 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 230. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1990 and 1991

(8,757 agencies; 1991 estimated population 173,791,000; 1990 population 171,641,000)

Offense charged	Male						Female					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	Percent change
Total	8,190,097	8,032,956	-1.9 %	1,229,246	1,269,017	+3.2 %	1,844,532	1,852,084	+0.4 %	364,056	374,798	+3.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,219	15,641	+2.8	2,263	2,367	+4.6	1,752	1,756	+0.2	121	118	-2.5
Forcible rape	27,509	27,646	+0.5	4,170	4,395	+5.4	297	354	+19.2	79	81	+2.5
Robbery	116,202	119,148	+2.5	28,186	31,122	+10.4	10,612	11,175	+5.3	2,719	3,014	+10.8
Aggravated assault	286,314	288,641	+0.8	38,463	41,322	+7.4	43,378	44,786	+3.2	6,791	7,299	+7.5
Burglary	272,658	277,004	+1.6	90,662	94,479	+4.2	27,159	27,308	+0.5	8,214	8,758	+6.6
Larceny-theft	746,072	761,722	+2.1	237,474	246,995	+4.0	351,932	360,420	+2.4	93,908	99,486	+5.9
Motor vehicle theft	141,058	137,466	-2.5	60,407	59,839	-0.9	15,553	15,238	-2.0	7,283	7,591	+4.2
Arson	11,688	12,001	+2.7	5,339	5,953	+11.5	1,779	1,776	-0.2	566	580	+2.5
Violent crime ^a	445,244	451,076	+1.3	73,082	79,206	+8.4	56,039	58,071	+3.6	9,710	10,512	+8.3
Property crime ^b	1,171,476	1,188,193	+1.4	393,882	407,266	+3.4	396,423	404,742	+2.1	109,971	116,415	+5.9
Total Crime Index ^c	1,616,720	1,639,269	+1.4	466,964	486,472	+4.2	452,462	462,813	+2.3	119,681	126,927	+6.1
Other assaults	593,083	612,228	+3.2	81,308	88,775	+9.2	113,849	120,993	+6.3	24,705	27,458	+11.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	42,538	44,637	+4.9	3,969	4,184	+5.4	22,596	24,219	+7.2	1,962	2,185	+11.4
Fraud	133,433	150,529	+12.8	6,089	7,578	+24.5	103,065	111,212	+7.9	2,517	2,855	+13.4
Embezzlement	5,902	5,816	-1.5	498	487	-2.2	4,199	3,791	-9.7	293	259	-11.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	104,344	103,867	-0.5	27,815	29,259	+5.2	14,204	14,090	-0.8	2,941	3,305	+12.4
Vandalism	208,590	211,738	+1.5	86,819	94,257	+8.6	25,092	25,696	+2.4	7,994	8,546	+6.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	148,068	153,868	+3.9	27,950	33,094	+18.4	11,816	11,697	-1.0	1,847	2,172	+17.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	27,468	26,240	-4.5	522	469	-10.2	51,874	50,309	-3.0	616	526	-14.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	70,159	70,233	+0.1	11,621	12,711	+9.4	5,585	5,217	-6.6	846	959	+13.4
Drug abuse violations	650,804	602,364	-7.4	52,445	50,076	-4.5	131,954	119,713	-9.3	6,711	6,106	-9.0
Gambling	11,793	10,346	-12.3	704	799	+13.5	1,940	1,530	-21.1	37	22	-40.5
Offenses against family and children	48,932	53,654	+9.7	1,569	1,765	+12.5	10,742	11,928	+11.0	850	918	+8.0
Driving under the influence	1,111,645	1,017,656	-8.5	12,427	10,480	-15.7	161,409	156,048	-3.3	2,018	1,677	-16.9
Liquor laws	385,675	339,626	-11.9	79,794	70,411	-11.8	90,848	81,916	-9.8	31,365	27,527	-12.2
Drunkenness	599,503	548,333	-8.5	15,183	12,996	-14.4	66,945	63,573	-5.0	2,678	2,388	-10.8
Disorderly conduct	431,515	408,024	-5.4	71,835	73,508	+2.3	105,610	101,348	-4.0	18,419	19,162	+4.0
Vagrancy	25,365	27,190	+7.2	2,026	1,863	-8.0	3,305	3,275	-0.9	387	276	-28.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,869,702	1,900,397	+1.6	174,850	182,892	+4.6	375,840	390,442	+3.9	46,992	49,256	+4.8
Suspicion (not included in totals)	14,371	12,021	-16.4	2,386	2,412	+1.1	2,525	2,371	-6.1	567	648	+14.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	48,356	50,861	+5.2	48,356	50,861	+5.2	18,090	18,553	+2.6	18,090	18,553	+2.6
Runaways	56,502	56,080	-0.7	56,502	56,080	-0.7	73,107	73,721	+0.8	73,107	73,721	+0.8

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1990 and 1991 (Source p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census decennial census counts for 1990 and July 1, 1991 estimates. Data for 1990 may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK due to revisions made by the Source. 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 222.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1991

(10,075 agencies; 1991 estimated population 186,621,000)

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	10,516,399	7,251,862	3,049,299	115,345	99,893	100.0 %	69.0 %	29.0 %	1.1 %	0.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,096	7,861	9,924	143	168	100.0	43.4	54.8	0.8	0.9
Forcible rape	29,767	16,306	12,960	259	242	100.0	54.8	43.5	0.9	0.8
Robbery	136,176	51,217	83,146	600	1,213	100.0	37.6	61.1	0.4	0.9
Aggravated assault	364,250	218,628	139,407	3,184	3,031	100.0	60.0	38.3	0.9	0.8
Burglary	323,670	222,817	94,688	2,844	3,321	100.0	68.8	29.3	0.9	1.0
Larceny-theft	1,190,037	792,895	368,053	12,987	16,102	100.0	66.6	30.9	1.1	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	160,103	93,728	62,918	1,266	2,191	100.0	58.5	39.3	0.8	1.4
Arson	14,738	11,309	3,164	132	133	100.0	76.7	21.5	0.9	0.9
Violent crime ^b	548,289	294,012	245,437	4,186	4,654	100.0	53.6	44.8	0.8	0.8
Property crime ^c	1,688,548	1,120,749	528,823	17,229	21,747	100.0	66.4	31.3	1.0	1.3
Total Crime Index ^d	2,236,837	1,414,761	774,260	21,415	26,401	100.0	63.2	34.6	1.0	1.2
Other assaults	772,016	498,497	257,121	9,685	6,713	100.0	64.6	33.3	1.3	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	74,869	48,535	25,264	418	652	100.0	64.8	33.7	0.6	0.9
Fraud	291,528	197,643	91,230	1,283	1,372	100.0	67.8	31.3	0.4	0.5
Embezzlement	10,565	7,202	3,195	74	94	100.0	68.2	30.2	0.7	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	129,609	73,908	54,011	696	994	100.0	57.0	41.7	0.5	0.8
Vandalism	249,252	189,474	55,014	2,461	2,303	100.0	76.0	22.1	1.0	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	173,490	98,609	72,137	893	1,851	100.0	56.8	41.6	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	78,779	47,517	29,943	455	864	100.0	60.3	38.0	0.6	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	80,838	63,185	15,985	828	840	100.0	78.2	19.8	1.0	1.0
Drug abuse violations	763,340	443,596	312,997	2,639	4,108	100.0	58.1	41.0	0.3	0.5
Gambling	12,464	5,581	5,843	16	1,024	100.0	44.8	46.9	0.1	8.2
Offenses against family and children	70,945	47,304	20,942	763	1,936	100.0	66.7	29.5	1.1	2.7
Driving under the influence	1,270,713	1,129,876	115,724	14,846	10,267	100.0	88.9	9.1	1.2	0.8
Liquor laws	448,880	391,991	43,576	10,610	2,703	100.0	87.3	9.7	2.4	0.6
Drunkenness	625,127	507,571	102,307	13,544	1,705	100.0	81.2	16.4	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	558,504	365,765	182,414	7,185	3,140	100.0	65.5	32.7	1.3	0.6
Vagrancy	30,755	15,735	14,341	605	74	100.0	51.2	46.6	2.0	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,428,040	1,542,890	831,857	24,968	28,325	100.0	63.5	34.3	1.0	1.2
Suspicion	10,184	4,150	5,964	53	17	100.0	40.8	58.6	0.5	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,037	55,389	14,819	542	1,287	100.0	76.9	20.6	0.8	1.8
Runaways	127,627	102,683	20,355	1,366	3,223	100.0	80.5	15.9	1.1	2.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1991--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	1,709,319	1,220,838	444,341	16,790	27,350	100.0 %	71.4 %	26.0 %	1.0 %	1.6 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,536	1,037	1,453	14	32	100.0	40.9	57.3	0.6	1.3
Forcible rape	4,701	2,599	2,040	21	41	100.0	55.3	43.4	0.4	0.9
Robbery	34,803	13,127	21,023	153	500	100.0	37.7	60.4	0.4	1.4
Aggravated assault	51,913	29,603	21,410	348	552	100.0	57.0	41.2	0.7	1.1
Burglary	108,448	82,891	22,570	1,266	1,721	100.0	76.4	20.8	1.2	1.6
Larceny-theft	362,851	265,742	86,278	4,150	6,681	100.0	73.2	23.8	1.1	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	70,083	41,183	26,929	687	1,284	100.0	58.8	38.4	1.0	1.8
Arson	6,895	5,711	1,053	49	82	100.0	82.8	15.3	0.7	1.2
Violent crime ^b	93,953	46,366	45,926	536	1,125	100.0	49.4	48.9	0.6	1.2
Property crime ^c	548,277	395,527	136,830	6,152	9,768	100.0	72.1	25.0	1.1	1.8
Total Crime Index ^d	642,230	441,893	182,756	6,688	10,893	100.0	68.8	28.5	1.0	1.7
Other assaults	119,608	74,899	41,678	1,044	1,987	100.0	62.6	34.8	0.9	1.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,183	5,049	1,007	42	85	100.0	81.7	16.3	0.7	1.4
Fraud	10,917	6,302	4,342	75	198	100.0	57.7	39.8	0.7	1.8
Embezzlement	784	564	197	11	12	100.0	71.9	25.1	1.4	1.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	34,987	20,425	13,914	237	411	100.0	58.4	39.8	0.7	1.2
Vandalism	106,598	87,040	17,497	790	1,271	100.0	81.7	16.4	0.7	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	36,480	22,612	13,122	181	565	100.0	62.0	36.0	0.5	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,018	657	335	14	12	100.0	64.5	32.9	1.4	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	14,186	10,278	3,607	105	196	100.0	72.5	25.4	0.7	1.4
Drug abuse violations	58,257	28,428	29,172	209	448	100.0	48.8	50.1	0.4	0.8
Gambling	816	164	634	5	13	100.0	20.1	77.7	0.6	1.6
Offenses against family and children	2,866	2,102	649	14	101	100.0	73.3	22.6	0.5	3.5
Driving under the influence	13,301	12,413	595	198	95	100.0	93.3	4.5	1.5	0.7
Liquor laws	103,265	95,332	4,968	2,266	699	100.0	92.3	4.8	2.2	0.7
Drunkennes	15,522	13,865	1,349	259	49	100.0	89.3	8.7	1.7	0.3
Disorderly conduct	96,244	65,007	29,939	645	653	100.0	67.5	31.1	0.7	0.7
Vagrancy	2,240	1,730	487	8	15	100.0	77.2	21.7	0.4	0.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	242,262	172,546	62,527	2,055	5,134	100.0	71.2	25.8	0.8	2.1
Suspicion	1,891	1,460	392	36	3	100.0	77.2	20.7	1.9	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,037	55,389	14,819	542	1,287	100.0	76.9	20.6	0.8	1.8
Runaways	127,627	102,683	20,355	1,366	3,223	100.0	80.5	15.9	1.1	2.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1991--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	8,807,080	6,031,024	2,604,958	98,555	72,543	100.0 %	68.5 %	29.6 %	1.1 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,560	6,824	8,471	129	136	100.0	43.9	54.4	0.8	0.9
Forcible rape	25,066	13,707	10,920	238	201	100.0	54.7	43.6	0.9	0.8
Robbery	101,373	38,090	62,123	447	713	100.0	37.6	61.3	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	312,337	189,025	117,997	2,836	2,479	100.0	60.5	37.8	0.9	0.8
Burglary	215,222	139,926	72,118	1,578	1,600	100.0	65.0	33.5	0.7	0.7
Larceny-theft	827,186	527,153	281,775	8,837	9,421	100.0	63.7	34.1	1.1	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	90,020	52,545	35,989	579	907	100.0	58.4	40.0	0.6	1.0
Arson	7,843	5,598	2,111	83	51	100.0	71.4	26.9	1.1	0.7
Violent crime ^b	454,336	247,646	199,511	3,650	3,529	100.0	54.5	43.9	0.8	0.8
Property crime ^c	1,140,271	725,222	391,993	11,077	11,979	100.0	63.6	34.4	1.0	1.1
Total Crime Index ^d	1,594,607	972,868	591,504	14,727	15,508	100.0	61.0	37.1	0.9	1.0
Other assaults	652,408	423,598	215,443	8,641	4,726	100.0	64.9	33.0	1.3	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	68,686	43,486	24,257	376	567	100.0	63.3	35.3	0.5	0.8
Fraud	280,611	191,341	86,888	1,208	1,174	100.0	68.2	31.0	0.4	0.4
Embezzlement	9,781	6,638	2,998	63	82	100.0	67.9	30.7	0.6	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	94,622	53,483	40,097	459	583	100.0	56.5	42.4	0.5	0.6
Vandalism	142,654	102,434	37,517	1,671	1,032	100.0	71.8	26.3	1.2	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	137,010	75,997	59,015	712	1,286	100.0	55.5	43.1	0.5	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	77,761	46,860	29,608	441	852	100.0	60.3	38.1	0.6	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	66,652	52,907	12,378	723	644	100.0	79.4	18.6	1.1	1.0
Drug abuse violations	705,083	415,168	283,825	2,430	3,660	100.0	58.9	40.3	0.3	0.5
Gambling	11,648	5,417	5,209	11	1,011	100.0	46.5	44.7	0.1	8.7
Offenses against family and children	68,079	45,202	20,293	749	1,835	100.0	66.4	29.8	1.1	2.7
Driving under the influence	1,257,412	1,117,463	115,129	14,648	10,172	100.0	88.9	9.2	1.2	0.8
Liquor laws	345,615	296,659	38,608	8,344	2,004	100.0	85.8	11.2	2.4	0.6
Drunkenness	609,605	493,706	100,958	13,285	1,656	100.0	81.0	16.6	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	462,260	300,758	152,475	6,540	2,487	100.0	65.1	33.0	1.4	0.5
Vagrancy	28,515	14,005	13,854	597	59	100.0	49.1	48.6	2.1	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,185,778	1,370,344	769,330	22,913	23,191	100.0	62.7	35.2	1.0	1.1
Suspicion	8,293	2,690	5,572	17	14	100.0	32.4	67.2	0.2	0.2
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, 1991, whites comprised 83.6 percent, blacks 12.4 percent, and other racial categories 4.0 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: 1980 to 1991*, Current Population Reports P25-1095 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 2). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 231-233.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Table 4.10

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1991

(7,088 agencies; 1991 estimated population 131,595,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested						Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Total	8,366,524	6,769,163	80.9 %	1,597,361	19.1 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,879	13,397	90.0	1,482	10.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Forcible rape	23,226	22,958	98.8	268	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)	
Robbery	125,389	114,504	91.3	10,885	8.7	1.5	1.7	0.7	
Aggravated assault	292,495	251,174	85.9	41,321	14.1	3.5	3.7	2.6	
Burglary	248,952	225,832	90.7	23,120	9.3	3.0	3.3	1.4	
Larceny-theft	1,040,652	700,959	67.4	339,693	32.6	12.4	10.4	21.3	
Motor vehicle theft	131,318	118,155	90.0	13,163	10.0	1.6	1.7	0.8	
Arson	10,729	9,306	86.7	1,423	13.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Violent crime ^c	455,989	402,033	88.2	53,956	11.8	5.5	5.9	3.4	
Property crime ^d	1,431,651	1,054,252	73.6	377,399	26.4	17.1	15.6	23.6	
Total Crime Index ^e	1,887,640	1,456,285	77.1	431,355	22.9	22.6	21.5	27.0	
Other assaults	624,690	521,774	83.5	102,916	16.5	7.5	7.7	6.4	
Forgery and counterfeiting	57,693	37,624	65.2	20,069	34.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	
Fraud	181,894	110,258	60.6	71,636	39.4	2.2	1.6	4.5	
Embezzlement	7,881	4,736	60.1	3,145	39.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	105,727	92,962	87.9	12,765	12.1	1.3	1.4	0.8	
Vandalism	203,229	180,784	89.0	22,445	11.0	2.4	2.7	1.4	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	147,447	136,781	92.8	10,666	7.2	1.8	2.0	0.7	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	78,082	26,376	33.8	51,706	66.2	0.9	0.4	3.2	
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	60,955	56,054	92.0	4,901	8.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	
Drug abuse violations	626,106	523,036	83.5	103,070	16.5	7.5	7.7	6.5	
Gambling	11,183	9,871	88.3	1,312	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Offenses against family and children	39,704	29,846	75.2	9,858	24.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	
Driving under the influence	807,765	695,446	86.1	112,319	13.9	9.7	10.3	7.0	
Liquor laws	359,477	290,987	80.9	68,490	19.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	
Drunkenness	536,313	480,519	89.6	55,794	10.4	6.4	7.1	3.5	
Disorderly conduct	503,147	401,295	79.8	101,852	20.2	6.0	5.9	6.4	
Vagrancy	28,895	25,837	89.4	3,058	10.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,908,170	1,580,705	82.8	327,465	17.2	22.8	23.4	20.5	
Suspicion	13,505	11,294	83.6	2,211	16.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Curfew and loitering law violations	70,023	51,284	73.2	18,739	26.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	
Runaways	106,998	45,409	42.4	61,589	57.6	1.3	0.7	3.9	

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 estimates. For definitions of offenses and city areas, 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.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 239. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1991

(7,038 agencies; 1991 estimated population 128,639,000)

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	8,150,431	5,356,450	2,622,481	87,978	83,522	100.0 %	65.7 %	32.2 %	1.1 %	1.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,336	5,159	8,944	105	128	100.0	36.0	62.4	0.7	0.9
Forcible rape	22,697	11,164	11,198	142	193	100.0	49.2	49.3	0.6	0.9
Robbery	122,464	44,356	76,505	502	1,101	100.0	36.2	62.5	0.4	0.9
Aggravated assault	288,583	161,594	122,347	2,009	2,633	100.0	56.0	42.4	0.7	0.9
Burglary	244,358	158,289	81,534	1,822	2,713	100.0	64.8	33.4	0.7	1.1
Larceny-theft	1,016,242	665,754	324,594	11,722	14,172	100.0	65.5	31.9	1.2	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	129,871	71,685	55,396	876	1,914	100.0	55.2	42.7	0.7	1.5
Arson	10,580	7,702	2,701	76	101	100.0	72.8	25.5	0.7	1.0
Violent crime ^d	448,080	222,273	218,994	2,758	4,055	100.0	49.6	48.9	0.6	0.9
Property crime ^c	1,401,051	903,430	464,225	14,496	18,900	100.0	64.5	33.1	1.0	1.3
Total Crime Index ^d	1,849,131	1,125,703	683,219	17,254	22,955	100.0	60.9	36.9	0.9	1.2
Other assaults	608,027	373,543	221,796	7,298	5,390	100.0	61.4	36.5	1.2	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	55,645	34,358	20,449	301	537	100.0	61.7	36.7	0.5	1.0
Fraud	181,110	113,342	65,972	693	1,103	100.0	62.6	36.4	0.4	0.6
Embezzlement	7,850	5,153	2,574	52	71	100.0	65.6	32.8	0.7	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	104,969	56,104	47,522	478	865	100.0	53.4	45.3	0.5	0.8
Vandalism	200,192	146,857	49,469	1,919	1,947	100.0	73.4	24.7	1.0	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	142,123	75,703	64,140	666	1,614	100.0	53.3	45.1	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	75,339	44,854	29,248	434	803	100.0	59.5	38.8	0.6	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	59,657	44,480	13,880	579	718	100.0	74.6	23.3	1.0	1.2
Drug abuse violations	608,799	328,704	274,912	1,831	3,352	100.0	54.0	45.2	0.3	0.6
Gambling	10,747	4,414	5,435	14	884	100.0	41.1	50.6	0.1	8.2
Offenses against family and children	38,571	25,231	11,010	530	1,800	100.0	65.4	28.5	1.4	4.7
Driving under the influence	791,172	690,250	84,093	9,439	7,390	100.0	87.2	10.6	1.2	0.9
Liquor laws	354,830	305,827	37,940	8,996	2,067	100.0	86.2	10.7	2.5	0.6
Drunkenness	504,818	400,340	91,893	11,187	1,398	100.0	79.3	18.2	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	492,824	311,762	172,840	5,465	2,757	100.0	63.3	35.1	1.1	0.6
Vagrancy	28,410	13,977	13,769	597	67	100.0	49.2	48.5	2.1	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,858,958	1,121,655	694,411	18,688	24,204	100.0	60.3	37.4	1.0	1.3
Suspicion	9,011	3,232	5,745	20	14	100.0	35.9	63.8	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	68,986	53,081	14,484	505	916	100.0	76.9	21.0	0.7	1.3
Runaways	99,262	77,880	17,680	1,032	2,670	100.0	78.5	17.8	1.0	2.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1991--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	1,436,467	997,767	402,000	13,526	23,174	100.0 %	69.5 %	28.0 %	0.9 %	1.6 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,230	830	1,362	10	28	100.0	37.2	61.1	0.4	1.3
Forcible rape	3,780	1,910	1,821	12	37	100.0	50.5	48.2	0.3	1.0
Robbery	32,174	11,938	19,630	140	466	100.0	37.1	61.0	0.4	1.4
Aggravated assault	43,504	23,661	19,119	241	483	100.0	54.4	43.9	0.6	1.1
Burglary	81,947	60,199	19,544	829	1,375	100.0	73.5	23.8	1.0	1.7
Larceny-theft	317,163	229,854	77,682	3,791	5,836	100.0	72.5	24.5	1.2	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	58,315	32,618	24,085	490	1,122	100.0	55.9	41.3	0.8	1.9
Arson	5,265	4,273	899	35	58	100.0	81.2	17.1	0.7	1.1
Violent crime ^b	81,688	38,339	41,932	403	1,014	100.0	46.9	51.3	0.5	1.2
Property crime ^c	462,690	326,944	122,210	5,145	8,391	100.0	70.7	26.4	1.1	1.8
Total Crime Index ^d	544,378	365,283	164,142	5,548	9,405	100.0	67.1	30.2	1.0	1.7
Other assaults	101,089	61,249	37,416	798	1,626	100.0	60.6	37.0	0.8	1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,041	4,076	859	32	74	100.0	80.9	17.0	0.6	1.5
Fraud	9,554	5,200	4,126	54	174	100.0	54.4	43.2	0.6	1.8
Embezzlement	692	497	176	11	8	100.0	71.8	25.4	1.6	1.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29,803	16,631	12,623	190	359	100.0	55.8	42.4	0.6	1.2
Vandalism	86,489	69,093	15,736	596	1,064	100.0	79.9	18.2	0.7	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	31,797	19,146	12,008	151	492	100.0	60.2	37.8	0.5	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	933	584	324	14	11	100.0	62.6	34.7	1.5	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	10,702	7,268	3,190	72	172	100.0	67.9	29.8	0.7	1.6
Drug abuse violations	50,808	23,405	26,908	171	324	100.0	46.1	53.0	0.3	0.6
Gambling	779	150	612	5	12	100.0	19.3	78.6	0.6	1.5
Offenses against family and children	2,374	1,669	603	12	90	100.0	70.3	25.4	0.5	3.8
Driving under the influence	8,972	8,289	478	141	64	100.0	92.4	5.3	1.6	0.7
Liquor laws	80,353	73,474	4,544	1,838	497	100.0	91.4	5.7	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	13,160	11,680	1,218	221	41	100.0	88.8	9.3	1.7	0.3
Disorderly conduct	86,335	57,119	28,105	517	594	100.0	66.2	32.6	0.6	0.7
Vagrancy	1,839	1,396	424	7	12	100.0	75.9	23.1	0.4	0.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	201,530	139,388	55,973	1,603	4,566	100.0	69.2	27.8	0.8	2.3
Suspicion	1,591	1,209	371	8	3	100.0	76.0	23.3	0.5	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	68,986	53,081	14,484	505	916	100.0	76.9	21.0	0.7	1.3
Runaways	99,262	77,880	17,680	1,032	2,670	100.0	78.5	17.8	1.0	2.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1991--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	6,713,964	4,358,683	2,220,481	74,452	60,348	100.0 %	64.9 %	33.1 %	1.1 %	0.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,106	4,329	7,582	95	100	100.0	35.8	62.6	0.8	0.8
Forcible rape	18,917	9,254	9,377	130	156	100.0	48.9	49.6	0.7	0.8
Robbery	90,290	32,418	56,875	362	635	100.0	35.9	63.0	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	245,079	137,933	103,228	1,388	2,150	100.0	56.3	42.1	0.7	0.9
Burglary	162,411	98,090	61,990	1,388	1,338	100.0	60.4	38.2	0.6	0.8
Larceny-theft	699,079	435,900	246,912	7,337	8,336	100.0	62.4	35.3	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	71,556	39,067	31,311	386	792	100.0	54.6	43.8	0.5	1.1
Arson	5,315	3,429	1,802	41	43	100.0	64.5	33.9	0.8	0.8
Violent crime ^b	366,392	183,934	177,062	2,355	3,041	100.0	50.2	48.3	0.6	0.8
Property crime ^c	938,361	576,486	342,015	9,351	10,509	100.0	61.4	36.4	1.0	1.1
Total Crime Index ^d	1,304,753	760,420	519,077	11,706	13,550	100.0	58.3	39.8	0.9	1.0
Other assaults	506,938	312,294	184,380	6,500	3,764	100.0	61.6	36.4	1.3	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	50,604	30,282	19,590	269	463	100.0	59.8	38.7	0.5	0.9
Fraud	171,556	108,142	61,846	639	929	100.0	63.0	36.1	0.4	0.5
Embezzlement	7,158	4,656	2,398	41	63	100.0	65.0	33.5	0.6	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	75,166	39,473	34,899	288	506	100.0	52.5	46.4	0.4	0.7
Vandalism	113,703	77,764	33,733	1,323	883	100.0	68.4	29.7	1.2	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	110,326	56,557	52,132	515	1,122	100.0	51.3	47.3	0.5	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	74,406	44,270	28,924	420	792	100.0	59.5	38.9	0.6	1.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	48,955	37,212	10,690	507	546	100.0	76.0	21.8	1.0	1.1
Drug abuse violations	557,991	305,299	248,004	1,660	3,028	100.0	54.7	44.4	0.3	0.5
Gambling	9,968	4,264	4,823	9	872	100.0	42.8	48.4	0.1	8.7
Offenses against family and children	36,197	23,562	10,407	518	1,710	100.0	65.1	28.8	1.4	4.7
Driving under the influence	782,200	681,961	83,615	9,298	7,326	100.0	87.2	10.7	1.2	0.9
Liquor laws	274,477	232,353	33,396	7,158	1,570	100.0	84.7	12.2	2.6	0.6
Drunkenness	491,658	388,660	90,675	10,966	1,357	100.0	79.1	18.4	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	406,489	254,643	144,735	4,948	2,163	100.0	62.6	35.6	1.2	0.5
Vagrancy	26,571	12,581	13,345	590	55	100.0	47.3	50.2	2.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,657,428	982,267	638,438	17,085	19,638	100.0	59.3	38.5	1.0	1.2
Suspicion	7,420	2,023	5,374	12	11	100.0	27.3	72.4	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and city areas, 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 240-242.

Table 4.12

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged and sex, 1991

(4,786 agencies; 1991 estimated population 76,506,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	3,562,740	2,896,028	81.3 %	666,712	18.7 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,724	3,323	89.2	401	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	8,981	8,850	98.5	131	1.5	0.3	0.3	(c)
Robbery	26,261	24,244	92.3	2,017	7.7	0.7	0.8	0.3
Aggravated assault	105,347	92,201	87.5	13,146	12.5	3.0	3.2	2.0
Burglary	104,900	96,011	91.5	8,889	8.5	2.9	3.3	1.3
Larceny-theft	409,576	277,828	67.8	131,748	32.2	11.5	9.6	19.8
Motor vehicle theft	44,204	39,619	89.6	4,585	10.4	1.2	1.4	0.7
Arson	5,808	5,146	88.6	662	11.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^d	144,313	128,618	89.1	15,695	10.9	4.1	4.4	2.4
Property crime ^e	564,488	418,604	74.2	145,884	25.8	15.8	14.5	21.9
Total Crime Index ^f	708,801	547,222	77.2	161,579	22.8	19.9	18.9	24.2
Other assaults	255,512	212,475	83.2	43,037	16.8	7.2	7.3	6.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	26,302	16,857	64.1	9,445	35.9	0.7	0.6	1.4
Fraud	106,778	55,867	52.3	50,911	47.7	3.0	1.9	7.6
Embezzlement	3,416	2,099	61.4	1,317	38.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	46,330	40,494	87.4	5,836	12.6	1.3	1.4	0.9
Vandalism	92,783	83,424	89.9	9,359	10.1	2.6	2.9	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	52,482	49,016	93.4	3,466	6.6	1.5	1.7	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,327	3,249	44.3	4,078	55.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	26,648	25,338	95.1	1,310	4.9	0.7	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	209,865	174,863	83.3	35,002	16.7	5.9	6.0	5.2
Gambling	1,882	1,603	85.2	279	14.8	0.1	0.1	(c)
Offenses against family and children	34,940	30,583	87.5	4,357	12.5	1.0	1.1	0.7
Driving under the influence	579,007	499,607	86.3	79,400	13.7	16.3	17.3	11.9
Liquor laws	168,337	135,554	80.5	32,783	19.5	4.7	4.7	4.9
Drunkenness	198,261	177,052	89.3	21,209	10.7	5.6	6.1	3.2
Disorderly conduct	179,532	146,575	81.6	32,957	18.4	5.0	5.1	4.9
Vagrancy	5,085	4,471	87.9	614	12.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	784,822	648,529	82.6	136,293	17.4	22.0	22.4	20.4
Suspicion	2,485	2,051	82.5	434	17.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,541	17,896	72.9	6,645	27.1	0.7	0.6	1.0
Runaways	47,604	21,203	44.5	26,401	55.5	1.3	0.7	4.0

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 estimates. 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 266. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1991

(4,758 agencies; 1991 estimated population 76,081,000)

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	3,544,687	2,788,239	723,238	15,583	17,627	100.0 %	78.7 %	20.4 %	0.4 %	0.5 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,712	2,385	1,274	19	34	100.0	64.3	34.3	0.5	0.9
Forcible rape	8,921	6,154	2,674	44	49	100.0	69.0	30.0	0.5	0.5
Robbery	26,103	12,624	13,213	105	161	100.0	48.4	50.6	0.4	0.6
Aggravated assault	104,892	76,614	27,005	654	619	100.0	73.0	25.7	0.6	0.6
Burglary	104,411	82,011	21,350	444	606	100.0	78.5	20.4	0.4	0.6
Larceny-theft	407,455	291,845	110,031	1,772	3,807	100.0	71.6	27.0	0.4	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	44,047	30,374	13,083	236	354	100.0	69.0	29.7	0.5	0.8
Arson	5,770	4,987	719	23	41	100.0	86.4	12.5	0.4	0.7
Violent crime ^c	143,628	97,777	44,166	822	863	100.0	68.1	30.8	0.6	0.6
Property crime ^d	561,683	409,217	145,183	2,475	4,808	100.0	72.9	25.8	0.4	0.9
Total Crime Index ^e	705,311	506,994	189,349	3,297	5,671	100.0	71.9	26.8	0.5	0.8
Other assaults	254,475	190,482	61,521	1,277	1,195	100.0	74.9	24.2	0.5	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	26,038	18,716	7,090	76	156	100.0	71.9	27.2	0.3	0.6
Fraud	106,424	78,903	26,871	287	363	100.0	74.1	25.2	0.3	0.3
Embezzlement	3,406	2,465	913	15	13	100.0	72.4	26.8	0.4	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	46,090	30,857	14,737	166	330	100.0	66.9	32.0	0.4	0.7
Vandalism	92,460	78,499	13,276	280	405	100.0	84.9	14.4	0.3	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	52,270	36,486	15,241	180	363	100.0	69.8	29.2	0.3	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,299	5,205	1,946	41	107	100.0	71.3	26.7	0.6	1.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	26,499	22,811	3,444	93	151	100.0	86.1	13.0	0.4	0.6
Drug abuse violations	209,279	148,677	59,700	428	474	100.0	71.0	28.5	0.2	0.2
Gambling	1,879	1,204	609	4	62	100.0	64.1	32.4	0.2	3.3
Offenses against family and children	34,309	23,999	10,166	70	74	100.0	69.9	29.6	0.2	0.2
Driving under the influence	577,006	531,182	40,712	2,186	2,926	100.0	92.1	7.1	0.4	0.5
Liquor laws	167,300	154,229	11,645	845	581	100.0	92.2	7.0	0.5	0.3
Drunkenness	197,812	174,222	21,324	1,731	535	100.0	88.1	10.8	0.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	177,951	139,633	37,021	701	596	100.0	78.5	20.8	0.4	0.3
Vagrancy	5,061	3,775	1,246	23	17	100.0	74.6	24.6	0.5	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	779,660	576,381	196,625	3,474	3,180	100.0	73.9	25.2	0.4	0.4
Suspicion	2,462	1,852	595	8	7	100.0	75.2	24.2	0.3	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,323	20,848	3,253	96	126	100.0	85.7	13.4	0.4	0.5
Runaways	47,373	40,819	5,954	305	295	100.0	86.2	12.6	0.6	0.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1991--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	606,616	486,028	113,207	2,715	4,666	100.0 %	80.1 %	18.7 %	0.4 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	406	220	177	3	6	100.0	54.2	43.6	0.7	1.5
Forcible rape	1,485	1,008	468	1	8	100.0	67.9	31.5	0.1	0.5
Robbery	6,254	2,962	3,209	28	55	100.0	47.4	51.3	0.4	0.9
Aggravated assault	15,599	10,824	4,585	84	106	100.0	69.4	29.4	0.5	0.7
Burglary	38,965	32,473	5,578	185	329	100.0	83.3	15.3	0.5	0.8
Larceny-theft	129,849	100,514	27,185	617	1,533	100.0	77.4	20.9	0.5	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	19,530	13,411	5,781	113	225	100.0	68.7	29.6	0.6	1.2
Arson	3,129	2,773	313	10	33	100.0	88.6	10.0	0.3	1.1
Violent crime ^c	23,744	15,014	8,439	116	175	100.0	63.2	35.5	0.5	0.7
Property crime ^d	191,473	149,171	39,257	925	2,120	100.0	77.9	20.5	0.5	1.1
Total Crime Index ^e	215,217	164,185	47,696	1,041	2,295	100.0	76.3	22.2	0.5	1.1
Other assaults	41,540	30,278	10,795	194	273	100.0	72.9	26.0	0.5	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,168	1,849	282	6	31	100.0	85.3	13.0	0.3	1.4
Fraud	2,103	1,601	471	8	23	100.0	76.1	22.4	0.4	1.1
Embezzlement	196	149	46	0	1	100.0	76.0	23.5	X	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	13,304	9,020	4,077	65	142	100.0	67.8	30.6	0.5	1.1
Vandalism	44,841	39,380	5,100	120	241	100.0	87.8	11.4	0.3	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	11,642	8,660	2,774	51	157	100.0	74.4	23.8	0.4	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	207	144	58	3	2	100.0	69.6	28.0	1.4	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,086	4,161	886	17	22	100.0	81.8	17.4	0.3	0.4
Drug abuse violations	14,751	9,774	4,899	36	42	100.0	66.3	33.2	0.2	0.3
Gambling	126	44	82	0	0	100.0	34.9	65.1	X	X
Offenses against family and children	1,132	977	148	4	3	100.0	86.3	13.1	0.4	0.3
Driving under the influence	5,662	5,406	208	22	26	100.0	95.5	3.7	0.4	0.5
Liquor laws	43,956	41,961	1,604	216	175	100.0	95.5	3.6	0.5	0.4
Drunkenness	5,716	5,315	334	49	18	100.0	93.0	5.8	0.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	38,274	29,675	8,286	128	185	100.0	77.5	21.6	0.3	0.5
Vagrancy	1,030	866	157	2	5	100.0	84.1	15.2	0.2	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	87,097	70,230	15,915	349	603	100.0	80.6	18.3	0.4	0.7
Suspicion	872	686	182	3	1	100.0	78.7	20.9	0.3	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	24,323	20,848	3,253	96	126	100.0	85.7	13.4	0.4	0.5
Runaways	47,373	40,819	5,954	305	295	100.0	86.2	12.6	0.6	0.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1991--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,938,071	2,302,211	610,031	12,868	12,961	100.0 %	78.4 %	20.8 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,306	2,165	1,097	16	28	100.0	65.5	33.2	0.5	0.8
Forcible rape	7,436	5,146	2,206	43	41	100.0	69.2	29.7	0.6	0.6
Robbery	19,849	9,662	10,004	77	106	100.0	48.7	50.4	0.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	89,293	65,790	22,420	570	513	100.0	73.7	25.1	0.6	0.6
Burglary	65,446	49,538	15,372	259	277	100.0	75.7	23.5	0.4	0.4
Larceny-theft	277,606	191,331	82,846	1,155	2,274	100.0	68.9	29.8	0.4	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	24,517	16,963	7,302	123	129	100.0	69.2	29.8	0.5	0.5
Arson	2,641	2,214	406	13	8	100.0	83.8	15.4	0.5	0.3
Violent crime ^c	119,984	82,763	35,727	706	688	100.0	69.0	29.8	0.6	0.6
Property crime ^d	370,210	260,046	105,926	1,550	2,688	100.0	70.2	28.6	0.4	0.7
Total Crime Index ^e	490,094	342,809	141,653	2,256	3,376	100.0	69.9	28.9	0.5	0.7
Other assaults	212,935	160,204	50,726	1,083	922	100.0	75.2	23.8	0.5	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	23,870	16,867	6,808	70	125	100.0	70.7	28.5	0.3	0.5
Fraud	104,321	77,302	26,400	279	340	100.0	74.1	25.3	0.3	0.3
Embezzlement	3,210	2,316	867	15	12	100.0	72.1	27.0	0.5	0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	32,786	21,837	10,660	101	188	100.0	66.6	32.5	0.3	0.6
Vandalism	47,619	39,119	8,176	160	164	100.0	82.1	17.2	0.3	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	40,628	27,826	12,467	129	206	100.0	68.5	30.7	0.3	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,092	5,061	1,888	38	105	100.0	71.4	26.6	0.5	1.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	21,413	18,650	2,558	76	129	100.0	87.1	11.9	0.4	0.6
Drug abuse violations	194,528	138,903	54,801	392	432	100.0	71.4	28.2	0.2	0.2
Gambling	1,753	1,160	527	4	62	100.0	66.2	30.1	0.2	3.5
Offenses against family and children	33,177	23,022	10,018	66	71	100.0	69.4	30.2	0.2	0.2
Driving under the Influence	571,344	525,776	40,504	2,164	2,900	100.0	92.0	7.1	0.4	0.5
Liquor laws	123,344	112,268	10,041	629	406	100.0	91.0	8.1	0.5	0.3
Drunkenness	192,096	168,907	20,990	1,682	517	100.0	87.9	10.9	0.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	139,677	109,958	28,735	573	411	100.0	78.7	20.6	0.4	0.3
Vagrancy	4,031	2,909	1,089	21	12	100.0	72.2	27.0	0.5	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	692,563	506,151	180,710	3,125	2,577	100.0	73.1	26.1	0.5	0.4
Suspicion	1,590	1,166	413	5	6	100.0	73.3	26.0	0.3	0.4
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.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

^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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 267-269.

Table 4.14

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged and sex, 1991

(2,146 agencies; 1991 estimated population 22,591,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested						Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
Total	870,725	721,312	82.8 %	149,413	17.2 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,468	1,274	86.8	194	13.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Forcible rape	2,624	2,568	97.9	56	2.1	0.3	0.4	(b)	
Robbery	2,232	2,036	91.2	196	8.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	
Aggravated assault	26,916	23,805	88.4	3,111	11.6	3.1	3.3	2.1	
Burglary	32,476	30,178	92.9	2,298	7.1	3.7	4.2	1.5	
Larceny-theft	48,259	37,494	77.7	10,765	22.3	5.5	5.2	7.2	
Motor vehicle theft	8,379	7,504	89.6	875	10.4	1.0	1.0	0.6	
Arson	1,503	1,313	87.4	190	12.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Violent crime ^c	33,240	29,683	89.3	3,557	10.7	3.8	4.1	2.4	
Property crime ^d	90,617	76,489	84.4	14,128	15.6	10.4	10.6	9.5	
Total Crime Index ^e	123,857	106,172	85.7	17,685	14.3	14.2	14.7	11.8	
Other assaults	61,062	51,357	84.1	9,705	15.9	7.0	7.1	6.5	
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,652	4,917	64.3	2,735	35.7	0.9	0.7	1.8	
Fraud	54,482	28,204	51.8	26,278	48.2	6.3	3.9	17.6	
Embezzlement	943	613	65.0	330	35.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,013	6,182	88.2	831	11.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	
Vandalism	19,216	17,182	89.4	2,034	10.6	2.2	2.4	1.4	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,207	8,593	93.3	614	6.7	1.1	1.2	0.4	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	240	126	52.5	114	47.5	(b)	(b)	0.1	
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	7,922	7,634	96.4	288	3.6	0.9	1.1	0.2	
Drug abuse violations	49,083	41,466	84.5	7,617	15.5	5.6	5.7	5.1	
Gambling	626	491	78.4	135	21.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Offenses against family and children	10,148	8,834	87.1	1,314	12.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	
Driving under the influence	180,826	159,451	88.2	21,375	11.8	20.8	22.1	14.3	
Liquor laws	44,409	35,343	79.6	9,066	20.4	5.1	4.9	6.1	
Drunkenness	56,675	50,711	89.5	5,964	10.5	6.5	7.0	4.0	
Disorderly conduct	29,243	24,035	82.2	5,208	17.8	3.4	3.3	3.5	
Vagrancy	396	339	85.6	57	14.4	(b)	(b)	(b)	
All other offenses (except traffic)	196,974	164,100	83.3	32,874	16.7	22.6	22.8	22.0	
Suspicion	819	675	82.4	144	17.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,138	765	67.2	373	32.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Runaways	8,794	4,122	46.9	4,672	53.1	1.0	0.6	3.1	

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1991 (Source, p. 381). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 257. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1991

(2,127 agencies; 1991 estimated population 22,390,000)

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	866,288	726,979	109,277	20,922	9,110	100.0 %	83.9 %	12.6 %	2.4 %	1.1 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,461	1,063	357	30	11	100.0	72.8	24.4	2.1	0.8
Forcible rape	2,603	2,000	489	88	26	100.0	76.8	18.8	3.4	1.0
Robbery	2,216	1,296	839	57	24	100.0	58.5	37.9	2.6	1.1
Aggravated assault	26,799	20,319	5,497	799	184	100.0	75.8	20.5	3.0	0.7
Burglary	32,197	26,885	4,130	822	360	100.0	83.5	12.8	2.6	1.1
Larceny-theft	47,924	39,341	6,985	757	841	100.0	82.1	14.6	1.6	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	8,330	7,008	929	282	111	100.0	84.1	11.2	3.4	1.3
Arson	1,491	1,309	124	43	15	100.0	87.8	8.3	2.9	1.0
Violent crime ^b	33,079	24,678	7,182	974	245	100.0	74.6	21.7	2.9	0.7
Property crime ^c	89,942	74,543	12,168	1,904	1,327	100.0	82.9	13.5	2.1	1.5
Total Crime Index ^d	123,021	99,221	19,350	2,878	1,572	100.0	80.7	15.7	2.3	1.3
Other assaults	60,809	47,453	10,658	1,828	870	100.0	78.0	17.5	3.0	1.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,570	5,821	1,606	86	57	100.0	76.9	21.2	1.1	0.8
Fraud	54,335	43,473	10,287	452	123	100.0	80.0	18.9	0.8	0.2
Embezzlement	939	825	86	10	18	100.0	87.9	9.2	1.1	1.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,921	5,666	1,070	145	40	100.0	81.9	15.5	2.1	0.6
Vandalism	19,118	16,893	1,590	434	201	100.0	88.4	8.3	2.3	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,150	7,506	1,395	158	91	100.0	82.0	15.2	1.7	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	240	207	29	1	3	100.0	86.3	12.1	0.4	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	7,885	7,121	514	196	54	100.0	90.3	6.5	2.5	0.7
Drug abuse violations	48,682	39,528	8,064	577	513	100.0	81.2	16.6	1.2	1.1
Gambling	616	368	141	1	106	100.0	59.7	22.9	0.2	17.2
Offenses against family and children	10,002	7,797	1,893	203	109	100.0	78.0	18.9	2.0	1.1
Driving under the influence	180,086	165,102	9,549	4,434	1,001	100.0	91.7	5.3	2.5	0.6
Liquor laws	44,178	41,026	1,421	1,275	456	100.0	92.9	3.2	2.9	1.0
Drunkenness	56,336	50,550	3,865	1,861	62	100.0	89.7	6.9	3.3	0.1
Disorderly conduct	29,158	24,923	2,535	1,436	264	100.0	85.5	8.7	4.9	0.9
Vagrancy	393	304	86	3	0	100.0	77.4	21.9	0.8	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	196,170	154,165	34,535	4,696	2,774	100.0	78.6	17.6	2.4	1.4
Suspicion	790	599	159	32	0	100.0	75.8	20.1	4.1	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,106	711	25	21	349	100.0	64.3	2.3	1.9	31.6
Runaways	8,781	7,720	419	195	447	100.0	87.9	4.8	2.2	5.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1991--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	82,918	72,082	5,966	2,270	2,600	100.0 %	86.9 %	7.2 %	2.7 %	3.1 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	85	66	16	3	0	100.0	77.6	18.8	3.5	X
Forcible rape	295	246	41	8	0	100.0	83.4	13.9	2.7	X
Robbery	243	148	87	5	3	100.0	60.9	35.8	2.1	1.2
Aggravated assault	2,032	1,508	436	60	28	100.0	74.2	21.5	3.0	1.4
Burglary	10,215	8,929	721	352	213	100.0	87.4	7.1	3.4	2.1
Larceny-theft	10,777	9,450	722	203	402	100.0	87.7	6.7	1.9	3.7
Motor vehicle theft	3,095	2,646	246	139	64	100.0	85.5	7.9	4.5	2.1
Arson	392	362	15	6	9	100.0	92.3	3.8	1.5	2.3
Violent crime ^b	2,655	1,968	580	76	31	100.0	74.1	21.8	2.9	1.2
Property crime ^c	24,479	21,387	1,704	700	688	100.0	87.4	7.0	2.9	2.8
Total Crime Index ^d	27,134	23,355	2,284	776	719	100.0	86.1	8.4	2.9	2.6
Other assaults	4,754	3,605	707	172	270	100.0	75.8	14.9	3.6	5.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	402	358	31	8	5	100.0	89.1	7.7	2.0	1.2
Fraud	620	536	50	21	13	100.0	86.5	8.1	3.4	2.1
Embezzlement	15	10	2	0	3	100.0	66.7	13.3	X	20.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,109	971	97	22	19	100.0	87.6	8.7	2.0	1.7
Vandalism	6,689	6,155	272	151	111	100.0	92.0	4.1	2.3	1.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	837	700	109	9	19	100.0	83.6	13.0	1.1	2.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10	9	1	0	0	100.0	90.0	10.0	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	1,199	1,084	76	24	15	100.0	90.8	6.3	2.0	1.3
Drug abuse violations	1,877	1,435	307	27	108	100.0	76.5	16.4	1.4	5.8
Gambling	4	2	1	0	1	100.0	50.0	25.0	X	25.0
Offenses against family and children	192	163	17	2	10	100.0	84.9	8.9	1.0	5.2
Driving under the influence	1,949	1,851	30	53	15	100.0	95.0	1.5	2.7	0.8
Liquor laws	10,695	10,102	103	349	141	100.0	94.5	1.0	3.3	1.3
Drunkennness	1,074	1,015	30	25	4	100.0	94.5	2.8	2.3	0.4
Disorderly conduct	2,785	2,456	246	59	24	100.0	88.2	8.8	2.1	0.9
Vagrancy	67	60	7	0	0	100.0	89.6	10.4	X	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	11,387	9,593	1,139	328	327	100.0	84.2	10.0	2.9	2.9
Suspicion	232	191	13	28	0	100.0	82.3	5.6	12.1	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,106	711	25	21	349	100.0	64.3	2.3	1.9	31.6
Runaways	8,781	7,720	419	195	447	100.0	87.9	4.8	2.2	5.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1991--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	783,370	654,897	103,311	18,652	6,510	100.0 %	83.6 %	13.2 %	2.4 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,376	997	341	27	11	100.0	72.5	24.8	2.0	0.8
Forcible rape	2,308	1,754	448	80	26	100.0	76.0	19.4	3.5	1.1
Robbery	1,973	1,148	752	52	21	100.0	58.2	38.1	2.6	1.1
Aggravated assault	24,767	18,811	5,061	739	156	100.0	76.0	20.4	3.0	0.6
Burglary	21,982	17,956	3,409	470	147	100.0	81.7	15.5	2.1	0.7
Larceny-theft	37,147	29,891	6,263	554	439	100.0	80.5	16.9	1.5	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	5,235	4,362	683	143	47	100.0	83.3	13.0	2.7	0.9
Arson	1,099	947	109	37	6	100.0	86.2	9.9	3.4	0.5
Violent crime ^b	30,424	22,710	6,602	898	214	100.0	74.6	21.7	3.0	0.7
Property crime ^c	65,463	53,156	10,464	1,204	639	100.0	81.2	16.0	1.8	1.0
Total Crime Index ^d	95,887	75,866	17,066	2,102	853	100.0	79.1	17.8	2.2	0.9
Other assaults	56,055	43,848	9,951	1,656	600	100.0	78.2	17.8	3.0	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,168	5,463	1,575	78	52	100.0	76.2	22.0	1.1	0.7
Fraud	53,715	42,937	10,237	431	110	100.0	79.9	19.1	0.8	0.2
Embezzlement	924	815	84	10	15	100.0	88.2	9.1	1.1	1.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,812	4,695	973	123	21	100.0	80.8	16.7	2.1	0.4
Vandalism	12,429	10,738	1,318	283	90	100.0	86.4	10.6	2.3	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,313	6,806	1,286	149	72	100.0	81.9	15.5	1.8	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	230	198	28	1	3	100.0	86.1	12.2	0.4	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,686	6,037	438	172	39	100.0	90.3	6.6	2.6	0.6
Drug abuse violations	46,805	38,093	7,757	550	405	100.0	81.4	16.6	1.2	0.9
Gambling	612	366	140	1	105	100.0	59.8	22.9	0.2	17.2
Offenses against family and children	9,810	7,634	1,876	201	99	100.0	77.8	19.1	2.0	1.0
Driving under the Influence	178,137	163,251	9,519	4,381	986	100.0	91.6	5.3	2.5	0.6
Liquor laws	33,483	30,924	1,318	926	315	100.0	92.4	3.9	2.8	0.9
Drunkenness	55,264	49,535	3,835	1,836	58	100.0	89.6	6.9	3.3	0.1
Disorderly conduct	26,373	22,467	2,289	1,377	240	100.0	85.2	8.7	5.2	0.9
Vagrancy	326	244	79	3	0	100.0	74.8	24.8	0.9	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	184,783	144,572	33,396	4,368	2,447	100.0	78.2	18.1	2.4	1.3
Suspicion	558	408	146	4	0	100.0	73.1	26.2	0.7	X
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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 258-260.

Table 4.16

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-91

(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	1990	1991
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	6.8	7.7
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	8.9	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	11.1	11.3
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	9.8	9.4
Forcible rape																					
Northeast	8.5	10.0	12.0	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	13.8	14.5
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	15.7	17.2
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	17.3	16.7
West	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	17.8	17.1	16.1	18.0	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.2	15.3	15.2	16.2	15.3
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	117.8	120.7
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	41.2	45.5
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	57.8	57.2
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	77.9	77.2
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	182.7	188.3
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	94.6	115.1	131.0	131.1	128.6
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	186.9	183.4
West	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	154.7	174.4	170.5	163.5	161.3	148.5	143.5	145.8	191.3	207.2	226.7	252.6	272.6	265.0	

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, Florida in 1988 and 1989, Georgia and New Hampshire in 1990, and Florida and Iowa in 1991; 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; 1990, p. 175; 1991, p. 214 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17

Rate (per 100,000 males in each age group) of males arrested for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age of offender, United States, 1970-91

	Male arrest rate for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter					Percent change between 1985 and 1991
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1991	
12 years and younger	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100 %
13 to 14 years	4.2	3.6	4.4	4.0	8.8	140
15 years	17.2	14.9	13.5	11.8	31.0	217
16 years	26.8	24.9	24.6	22.4	56.5	158
17 years	32.9	29.2	38.2	34.5	72.4	121
18 to 20 years	44.5	43.4	46.4	41.8	73.5	113
21 to 24 years	45.6	45.4	44.3	39.0	49.4	40
25 to 29 years	36.1	36.9	34.4	30.4	31.4	3
30 to 34 years	27.7	26.5	28.0	22.3	21.2	-4
35 to 44 years	19.5	19.5	19.4	15.4	13.9	-16
45 to 54 years	11.8	9.6	9.8	8.5	7.7	-16
55 to 64 years	7.1	6.0	5.4	4.9	3.8	-33
65 years and older	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	-24

Source: Glenn L. Pierce and James Alan Fox, "Recent Trends in Violent Crime: A Closer Look," Boston: National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University, Oct. 14, 1992. (Mimeographed.) P. 9.

Table 4.18

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-91

(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	1990	1991
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	145.1	142.0
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	121.4	127.8
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	192.9	182.7
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	229.0	223.9
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	533.3	536.0
Midwest	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9	499.5	535.1	558.2	661.6	593.9	545.8	549.5	563.4	622.7	625.8	650.2	626.9	660.4
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	647.0	650.0
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	729.0	693.8
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	67.5	77.1	90.7	79.7	78.6
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	56.3	56.0
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	81.0	78.2
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	128.5	122.4
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	7.2	7.1
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	8.0	7.7
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	7.4	8.0
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	8.4	8.3

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.16. 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; 1990, p. 175; 1991, p. 214 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.*

Table 4.19

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1991

(1991 estimated population)

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
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,868 agencies; population 225,163,000:										
Offenses known	13,334,099	1,682,487	11,651,612	21,924	92,398	611,531	956,634	2,819,548	7,311,302	1,520,762
Percent cleared by arrest	21.2 %	44.7	17.8	67.2	51.8	24.3	56.5	13.5	20.3	13.9
TOTAL CITIES										
9,009 cities; population 152,573,000:										
Offenses known	10,832,323	1,417,568	9,414,755	17,743	70,452	551,591	777,782	2,149,795	5,970,319	1,294,641
Percent cleared by arrest	21.3 %	42.9	18.1	66.2	51.3	23.9	55.1	13.1	20.9	13.1
Group I										
62 cities, 250,000 and over; population 42,713,000:										
Offenses known	4,213,699	748,515	3,465,184	10,873	30,642	355,993	351,007	834,038	1,925,214	705,932
Percent cleared by arrest	18.3 %	37.8	14.1	63.0	52.6	21.8	52.1	11.6	16.5	10.6
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,369,000:										
Offenses known	1,693,286	377,870	1,315,416	5,511	10,082	196,248	166,029	305,321	661,940	348,155
Percent cleared by arrest	17.8 %	36.2	12.5	62.3	53.4	21.1	52.1	10.6	15.4	8.5
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,046,000:										
Offenses known	1,136,289	161,606	974,683	2,789	9,012	76,193	73,612	234,596	574,563	165,524
Percent cleared by arrest	18.7 %	39.4	15.2	62.6	57.1	22.3	53.9	12.8	16.6	14.2
37 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,298,000:										
Offenses known	1,384,124	209,039	1,175,085	2,573	11,548	83,552	111,366	294,121	688,711	192,253
Percent cleared by arrest	18.7 %	39.5	14.9	64.8	48.1	22.7	50.7	11.6	17.4	11.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.19

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1991--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
Group II										
124 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,301,000:										
Offenses known	1,546,452	194,928	1,351,524	2,226	10,949	69,753	112,000	330,810	851,207	169,507
Percent cleared by arrest	21.6 %	45.6	18.1	70.9	48.9	27.4	56.1	12.9	21.1	13.5
Group III										
336 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,003,000:										
Offenses known	1,531,754	170,502	1,361,252	1,763	9,715	55,948	103,076	310,303	885,658	165,291
Percent cleared by arrest	21.8 %	44.1	19.0	66.5	48.2	25.1	53.7	12.8	22.4	12.1
Group IV										
650 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,591,000:										
Offenses known	1,329,740	126,935	1,202,805	1,192	7,764	35,939	82,040	263,220	824,928	114,657
Percent cleared by arrest	23.9 %	48.3	21.3	71.0	50.4	28.7	56.3	14.2	24.3	16.0
Group V										
1,540 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,377,000:										
Offenses known	1,211,824	100,478	1,111,346	970	6,665	22,552	70,291	228,951	796,832	85,563
Percent cleared by arrest	25.5 %	53.0	23.1	76.8	51.6	31.0	59.8	15.5	25.4	21.2
Group VI										
6,297 cities under 10,000; population 21,587,000:										
Offenses known	998,854	76,210	922,644	719	4,717	11,406	59,368	182,473	686,480	53,691
Percent cleared by arrest	24.4 %	61.1	21.4	76.8	56.4	35.0	66.3	16.6	22.1	28.5
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,210 agencies; population 46,070,000:										
Offenses known	1,936,740	209,814	1,726,926	2,716	15,806	55,784	135,508	476,943	1,055,733	194,250
Percent cleared by arrest	20.0 %	51.8	16.2	66.8	52.8	26.7	61.7	13.8	17.3	16.1
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,649 agencies; population 26,520,000:										
Offenses known	565,036	55,105	509,931	1,465	6,140	4,156	43,344	192,810	285,250	31,871
Percent cleared by arrest	22.9 %	63.0	18.6	79.9	54.5	40.3	65.8	16.5	18.4	32.8
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
6,094 agencies; population 93,038,000:										
Offenses known	4,274,723	403,636	3,871,087	4,464	27,540	107,208	264,424	914,518	2,564,071	392,498
Percent cleared by arrest	21.7 %	51.2	18.6	67.2	52.3	27.7	60.4	14.1	20.5	16.6

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 1991 (Source, p. 380). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 204, 205. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest

By type of offense, United States, 1980-91

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 %	11,240,572	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
1990	13,468,228	21.6	1,700,303	45.6	11,767,925	18.1
1991	13,334,099	21.2	1,682,487	44.7	11,651,612	17.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.16, and 4.19. 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 1981-91. 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; *1990*, p. 165; *1991*, p. 204 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.21

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest

By extent of urbanization and type of offense, 1972-91

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
1990	21.7	43.9	18.3	21.8	51.7	18.7	22.3	61.3	18.1
1991	21.3	42.9	18.1	21.7	51.2	18.6	22.9	63.0	18.6

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.16, and 4.19. 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; *1990*, pp. 165, 166; *1991*, pp. 204, 205 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22

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, 1991

(1991 estimated population)

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
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,024 agencies; population 215,036,000:										
Total clearances	2,710,431	711,819	1,998,612	13,725	45,409	142,728	509,957	361,572	1,433,263	203,777
Percent under 18	19.3 %	11.4	22.1	7.7	13.3	13.4	10.7	19.1	22.7	22.9
TOTAL CITIES										
8,582 cities; population 147,307,000:										
Total clearances	2,215,204	576,934	1,638,270	10,969	34,577	126,627	404,761	268,170	1,206,225	163,875
Percent under 18	19.1 %	11.0	22.0	8.0	11.8	12.9	10.5	18.1	22.7	23.2
Group I										
58 cities, 250,000 and over; population 40,954,000:										
Total clearances	734,836	270,057	464,779	6,275	15,226	73,960	174,596	89,802	303,105	71,872
Percent under 18	14.0 %	9.0	16.9	7.7	9.7	10.3	8.4	12.3	16.8	23.2
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 17,369,000:										
Total clearances	300,954	136,825	164,129	3,435	5,379	41,464	86,547	32,480	102,175	29,474
Percent under 18	9.1 %	5.8	11.9	6.4	6.3	7.0	5.2	7.6	12.1	15.7
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,828,000:										
Total clearances	185,686	53,558	132,128	1,307	4,496	14,266	33,489	25,151	85,732	21,245
Percent under 18	18.9 %	13.0	18.4	9.1	13.3	15.2	12.2	13.0	17.7	28.0
35 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,757,000:										
Total clearances	248,196	79,674	168,522	1,533	5,351	18,230	54,560	32,171	115,198	21,153
Percent under 18	17.8 %	11.7	20.7	9.5	10.1	14.1	11.1	16.5	20.3	29.0
Group II										
121 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,686,000:										
Total clearances	321,264	84,359	236,905	1,508	5,189	18,546	59,116	40,953	173,668	22,284
Percent under 18	18.1 %	11.6	20.4	8.9	10.8	14.6	10.8	16.0	20.8	24.7
Group III										
330 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,611,000:										
Total clearances	327,613	73,631	253,982	1,158	4,566	13,818	54,089	38,907	195,377	19,698
Percent under 18	22.5 %	13.3	25.2	8.6	13.9	17.2	12.4	20.9	26.1	25.4
Group IV										
633 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,008,000:										
Total clearances	303,088	56,545	246,543	803	3,752	9,887	42,103	35,758	193,132	17,653
Percent under 18	22.9 %	14.1	25.0	7.6	15.8	18.8	12.9	22.2	25.7	23.4
Group V										
1,484 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,500,000:										
Total clearances	295,247	49,515	245,732	707	3,280	6,623	38,905	33,700	194,504	17,528
Percent under 18	22.7 %	13.2	24.6	8.9	14.2	17.8	12.4	22.9	25.3	19.7
Group VI										
5,956 cities under 10,000; population 20,548,000:										
Total clearances	233,156	42,827	190,329	518	2,564	3,793	35,952	29,050	146,439	14,840
Percent under 18	22.4 %	12.6	24.6	5.8	14.1	14.8	12.4	24.8	24.9	21.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.22

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, 1991--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										
1,112 agencies; population 43,617,000:										
Total clearances	375,586	104,926	270,660	1,752	7,808	14,551	30,815	63,346	177,310	30,004
Percent under 18	21.0 %	14.0	23.8	7.9	19.9	17.9	12.9	22.6	24.4	22.1
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,330 agencies; population 24,113,000:										
Total clearances	119,641	29,959	89,682	1,004	3,024	1,550	24,381	30,056	49,728	9,898
Percent under 18	16.1 %	8.2	18.7	4.9	13.5	11.4	7.5	20.1	17.6	20.0
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
5,826 agencies; population 89,351,000:										
Total clearances	894,872	197,153	697,719	2,884	13,671	28,678	151,920	123,997	510,849	62,873
Percent under 18	21.9 %	14.3	24.0	7.6	18.3	18.7	13.3	22.8	24.6	21.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. 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, 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 210, 211. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.23

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of offense, United States, 1972-91

	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
1990	19.2	11.2	22.0
1991	19.3	11.4	22.1

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. 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*, pp. 169; *1990*, pp. 171, 172; *1991*, pp. 210, 211 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

Arsons cleared by arrest and clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of target, United States, 1991

(11,706 agencies; 1991 estimated population 195,914,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	86,147	18.0 %	40.0 %
Total structure	46,478	22.0	38.2
Single occupancy residential	20,233	22.1	31.4
Other residential	8,062	22.7	30.6
Storage	4,384	18.3	43.9
Industrial/manufacturing	750	14.0	35.2
Other commercial	5,226	14.9	32.4
Community/public	4,701	36.2	60.9
Other structure	3,122	17.0	49.3
Total mobile	23,595	9.2	22.5
Motor vehicles	21,917	8.8	20.4
Other mobile	1,678	14.6	39.2
Other	16,074	19.7	57.5

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. In 1991, 11,706 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The above data are from these 11,706 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 55, Tables 2.34 and 2.35. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25

Juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition and size of place, 1991^a

(1991 estimated population)

Population group	Total ^b	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						
8,144 agencies; total population 153,187,000:						
Number	1,182,309	332,492	759,411	20,077	11,766	58,563
Percent	100.0 %	28.1	64.2	1.7	1.0	5.0
TOTAL CITIES						
5,559 cities; total population 103,342,000:						
Number	1,003,419	290,918	636,802	16,718	9,691	49,290
Percent	100.0 %	29.0	63.5	1.7	1.0	4.9
Group I						
42 cities, 250,000 and over; population 26,905,000:						
Number	249,803	70,575	173,757	1,573	1,764	2,316
Percent	100.0 %	28.3	69.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Group II						
91 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 13,115,000:						
Number	123,947	36,819	80,579	2,133	693	3,723
Percent	100.0 %	29.7	65.0	1.7	0.6	3.0
Group III						
246 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 16,862,000:						
Number	169,843	50,406	100,735	5,654	1,932	11,116
Percent	100.0 %	29.7	59.3	3.3	1.1	6.5
Group IV						
452 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 15,740,000:						
Number	152,082	47,895	93,600	2,042	2,237	6,308
Percent	100.0 %	31.5	61.5	1.3	1.5	4.1
Group V						
1,083 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 17,287,000:						
Number	174,794	50,335	107,355	3,043	1,658	12,403
Percent	100.0 %	28.8	61.4	1.7	0.9	7.1
Group VI						
3,645 cities under 10,000; population 13,433,000:						
Number	132,950	34,888	80,958	2,273	1,407	13,424
Percent	100.0 %	26.2	60.9	1.7	1.1	10.1
SUBURBAN COUNTIES						
799 agencies; population 31,335,000:						
Number	127,028	32,226	86,385	1,895	1,390	5,132
Percent	100.0 %	25.4	68.0	1.5	1.1	4.0
RURAL COUNTIES						
1,786 agencies; population 18,510,000:						
Number	51,862	9,348	36,224	1,464	685	4,141
Percent	100.0 %	18.0	69.8	2.8	1.3	8.0
SUBURBAN AREAS^c						
3,956 agencies; population 75,059,000:						
Number	521,442	162,933	313,878	7,395	5,580	31,656
Percent	100.0 %	31.2	60.2	1.4	1.1	6.1

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.

^a Because of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b Includes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

^c Includes suburban city and county law enforcement agen-

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 278.

Table 4.26

Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition, United States, 1972-91

	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
1990	64.5	28.3	4.5	1.1	1.6
1991	64.2	28.1	5.0	1.0	1.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.16.

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; 1990, p. 235; 1991, p. 278 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.27

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-91

(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
1990	3,270	1,391
1991	3,000	1,289

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.16. 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; 1990, pp. 184, 185; 1991, pp. 223, 224 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28

Percent of licensed drivers and arrests for driving under the influence (DUI)

By age, United States, 1980 and 1989^a

Age	1980			1989			Percent change in rate, 1980 to 1989
	Percent of Drivers	Arrests per 100,000 drivers	Arrests per 100,000 drivers	Percent of Drivers	Arrests per 100,000 drivers	Arrests per 100,000 drivers	
Total	100 %	100 %	981	100 %	100 %	1,048	6.8 %
16 to 17 years	3.2	2.2	668	2.3	1.1	503	-24.7
18 to 20 years	7.2	12.9	1,757	5.4	8.3	1,607	-8.5
21 to 24 years	10.6	19.3	1,784	8.3	17.3	2,183	22.4
25 to 29 years	13.0	17.9	1,347	12.4	22.2	1,869	38.8
30 to 34 years	12.0	13.1	1,076	12.4	17.6	1,486	38.1
35 to 39 years	9.4	9.6	996	11.2	12.0	1,123	12.8
40 to 44 years	7.7	7.4	944	9.7	8.1	872	-7.6
45 to 49 years	6.9	5.9	837	7.6	5.3	725	-13.4
50 to 54 years	6.9	4.9	686	6.2	3.3	558	-18.7
55 to 59 years	6.7	3.5	509	5.7	2.2	400	-21.4
60 to 64 years	5.7	1.9	335	5.6	1.4	262	-21.8
65 years and older	10.7	1.5	140	13.0	1.2	100	-28.6

Note: These data were compiled by the Source from the Federal Highway Administration's *Selected Highway Statistics and Charts, 1989* and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's *Crime in the United States, 1980 and 1989*. The table excludes drivers and arrests of those less than 16 years of age. For those 16 years and older, there were 145,207,000 licensed drivers in 1980 and 165,517,596 in 1989. Additionally, there were an estimated 1,424,736 driving under the influence (DUI) arrests in 1980 and an estimated 1,734,909 in 1989. The number of arrests for each age group was obtained by applying the age distribution of known arrests for DUI to the total number of estimated DUI arrests.

^aPercent may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drunk Driving*, Special Report NCJ-134728 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 3.

Table 4.29

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses

By offense and State, 1991

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Liquor law violations	Drunk- enness	Dis- orderly conduct	Vagrancy
Total	3,176,004	1,372,266	504,412	677,377	590,692	31,257
Alabama	47,560	17,285	6,873	17,198	6,016	188
Alaska	8,042	4,912	2,168	13	949	NA
Arizona	78,110	29,715	28,841	NA	18,701	853
Arkansas	55,473	20,594	4,832	22,684	6,908	455
California	522,232	307,873	24,847	160,634	14,776	14,102
Colorado	70,381	35,201	15,938	68	17,613	1,561
Connecticut	38,938	12,032	2,038	1	24,721	146
Delaware	6,475	306	3,488	747	1,737	197
District of Columbia	12,362	2,729	125	NA	9,508	NA
Florida	88,744	55,525	33,219	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	88,042	41,437	9,663	10,590	26,240	112
Hawaii	11,249	7,937	1,654	3	1,655	NA
Idaho	12,543	8,029	2,983	180	1,344	7
Illinois	81,633	32,142	28,234	1,427	19,715	115
Indiana	55,878	19,412	10,020	19,907	6,487	52
Iowa ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	30,883	19,727	7,082	32	3,998	44
Kentucky	99,835	38,370	4,179	42,451	14,834	1
Louisiana	25,357	10,849	697	5,636	7,948	227
Maine	13,078	8,893	2,028	32	2,124	1
Maryland	43,090	30,955	5,733	8	6,192	202
Massachusetts	28,440	15,872	3,596	23	8,744	205
Michigan	111,097	56,997	28,185	235	25,328	352
Minnesota	50,452	24,829	17,607	NA	8,016	NA
Mississippi	24,030	8,066	1,683	9,796	4,452	33
Missouri	43,815	23,730	7,790	1,200	10,757	338
Montana	9,285	4,230	3,303	NA	1,752	NA
Nebraska	28,445	14,183	9,480	NA	4,772	10
Nevada	12,769	5,526	2,031	424	2,142	2,646
New Hampshire	13,104	6,261	3,550	1,643	1,518	132
New Jersey	73,508	25,810	10,546	NA	36,967	185
New Mexico	23,054	13,958	5,366	492	3,162	76
New York	117,805	40,739	12,535	4	58,043	6,484
North Carolina	53,817	27,253	10,921	NA	15,439	204
North Dakota	3,151	1,025	1,617	NA	509	NA
Ohio	86,802	28,903	16,704	19,851	20,859	485
Oklahoma	66,296	23,903	6,283	32,864	3,246	NA
Oregon	47,784	26,388	17,098	NA	4,298	NA
Pennsylvania	122,858	29,186	25,412	18,214	49,710	336
Rhode Island	5,985	2,090	1,087	56	2,690	62
South Carolina	77,379	23,064	14,552	19,492	20,271	NA
South Dakota	10,038	3,375	4,640	456	1,549	18
Tennessee	42,774	12,386	3,291	21,127	5,824	146
Texas	358,636	111,306	22,870	192,109	31,519	832
Utah	30,397	8,782	11,504	6,649	3,451	11
Vermont	2,280	1,875	205	NA	200	NA
Virginia	125,973	45,334	11,589	58,839	10,207	4
Washington	53,300	35,030	14,478	28	3,661	103
West Virginia	22,208	8,371	1,145	10,493	2,137	62
Wisconsin	129,352	34,961	37,268	167	56,692	264
Wyoming	11,265	4,910	3,434	1,604	1,311	6

Note: These data are 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). 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" (Source).

^aData are not available for 1991 because Iowa is converting over to a unit-based reporting system.

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 4.30

Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations^a

By type of drug and region, United States, 1981-91

	Total			Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	Total	Sale/manu- facture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- facture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- facture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- facture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- facture	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
1990	100	32	68	100	41	59	100	32	68	100	28	72	100	28	72
1991	100	33	67	100	45	55	100	30	70	100	31	69	100	28	72
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
1990	54	21	33	69	34	34	31	12	20	50	19	31	57	17	40
1991	55	22	33	70	37	33	34	12	22	51	20	30	55	17	38
Marijuana															
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
1990	30	6	24	26	5	21	44	7	36	38	6	32	21	6	15
1991	28	6	22	24	5	18	41	7	34	35	6	28	22	6	16
Synthetic drugs															
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	2	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)
1990	2	1	2	2	(b)	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
1991	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
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	8	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
1990	14	4	10	4	1	2	23	12	11	8	2	6	22	4	17
1991	14	4	10	4	1	2	23	11	12	11	3	8	21	4	17

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.16.

^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; 1990, p. 173; 1991, p. 212 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.31

Drug use by arrestees in 24 U.S. cities

By type of arrest charge and sex, 1991

Arrest charge	Males		Females	
	Arrestees tested	Percent testing positive for any drug ^a	Arrestees tested	Percent testing positive for any drug ^a
Total	22,267	59 %	8,240	64 %
Assault	2,667	48	669	50
Burglary	2,204	68	261	63
Damage/destroy property	260	45	77	57
Drug sale/possession	3,520	79	1,389	79
Family offense	870	40	199	38
Flight/escape/warrant	863	52	417	66
Fraud/forgery	522	56	452	51
Homicide	381	48	60	65
Larceny/theft	2,778	64	1,421	58
Probation/parole violation	989	61	259	60
Prostitution	153	47	995	85
Public peace/disturbance	1,529	48	665	61
Robbery	1,519	65	161	76
Sex offenses	599	37	54	68
Stolen vehicle	1,208	59	117	68
Stolen property	475	58	86	74
Traffic offense	257	42	676	48
Weapons	964	49	91	62
Other	609	51	191	46

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. Chicago, Miami, and Omaha did not test or interview female arrestees (Source, pp. 2, 3). For methodology, survey sampling information, and a list of participating cities, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1991 Annual Report*, NCJ-137776 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.32

Drug use by arrestees in 24 U.S. cities

By type of drug and sex, 1991

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin
Male				
Atlanta, GA	63 %	12 %	57 %	3 %
Birmingham, AL	63	16	52	5
Chicago, IL	74	23	61	21
Cleveland, OH	56	12	48	3
Dallas, TX	56	19	43	4
Denver, CO	50	25	30	2
Detroit, MI	55	18	41	8
Fort Lauderdale, FL	61	28	44	1
Houston, TX	65	17	56	3
Indianapolis, IN	45	23	22	3
Kansas City, MO	53	18	37	1
Los Angeles, CA	62	19	44	10
Manhattan, NY	73	18	62	14
Miami, FL	68	23	61	2
New Orleans, LA	59	16	50	4
Omaha, NE	36	26	14	2
Philadelphia, PA	74	18	62	11
Phoenix, AZ	42	22	20	5
Portland, OR	61	33	30	9
St. Louis, MO	59	16	48	6
San Antonio, TX	49	20	31	16
San Diego, CA	75	33	45	17
San Jose, CA	58	25	33	8
Washington, DC	59	11	49	10
Female				
Atlanta, GA	70	8	66	4
Birmingham, AL	62	10	44	11
Cleveland, OH	79	7	76	6
Dallas, TX	56	11	45	9
Denver, CO	54	16	41	2
Detroit, MI	68	4	62	11
Fort Lauderdale, FL	64	14	55	4
Houston, TX	59	8	52	4
Indianapolis, IN	54	22	26	11
Kansas City, MO	64	13	56	4
Los Angeles, CA	75	9	62	18
Manhattan, NY	77	11	66	21
New Orleans, LA	50	7	42	7
Philadelphia, PA	75	14	64	9
Phoenix, AZ	61	14	45	17
Portland, OR	68	28	40	17
St. Louis, MO	54	8	47	7
San Antonio, TX	45	9	25	21
San Diego, CA	73	20	40	21
San Jose, CA	52	13	30	7
Washington, DC	75	6	68	16

Note: See Note, table 4.31. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1991 Annual Report*, NCJ-137776 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 5, 7-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.33

Drug use by arrestees in 24 U.S. cities

By type of drug, age, and sex, 1991

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a					Marijuana					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															
Atlanta, GA	31 %	63 %	74 %	77 %	60 %	18 %	20 %	17 %	7 %	8 %	23 %	54 %	68 %	74 %	56 %
Birmingham, AL	42	64	67	75	60	20	26	12	14	8	26	48	59	66	53
Chicago, IL	62	73	78	84	84	28	30	22	16	10	46	58	65	75	76
Cleveland, OH	43	52	66	62	59	14	16	12	9	6	35	41	59	55	52
Dallas, TX	34	53	71	66	61	22	22	22	16	14	18	40	57	55	51
Denver, CO	40	52	56	59	44	27	31	24	29	18	22	29	37	38	23
Detroit, MI	38	51	64	64	61	31	29	17	11	5	14	34	58	53	50
Fort Lauderdale, FL	48	61	67	71	54	37	41	29	22	16	26	40	50	54	45
Houston, TX	47	66	72	75	61	24	19	17	15	11	34	54	65	71	56
Indianapolis, IN	36	44	52	51	42	27	30	30	22	9	12	19	24	28	25
Kansas City, MO	36	54	60	62	49	23	25	22	14	10	14	32	44	53	38
Los Angeles, CA	43	55	70	68	66	25	26	21	13	11	25	33	49	55	52
Manhattan, NY	50	75	78	83	73	34	25	17	12	8	25	63	70	78	64
Miami, FL	50	66	69	80	71	39	35	20	15	8	38	57	63	77	66
New Orleans, LA	43	53	65	73	66	18	16	15	16	12	36	44	59	63	56
Omaha, NE	42	36	36	37	30	36	26	22	21	20	13	13	16	18	10
Philadelphia, PA	60	73	82	85	66	26	25	22	10	6	45	61	69	77	56
Phoenix, AZ	39	42	41	49	40	28	26	20	20	16	12	19	20	29	20
Portland, OR	49	60	62	72	58	34	43	35	31	21	18	26	28	41	33
St. Louis, MO	49	56	73	70	51	21	20	15	12	8	37	42	62	62	45
San Antonio, TX	35	56	60	53	45	22	27	28	18	7	21	35	37	31	30
San Diego, CA	61	78	79	80	71	41	41	32	31	22	39	49	46	50	38
San Jose, CA	38	61	61	67	56	26	29	28	25	18	17	33	33	40	35
Washington, DC	28	50	73	78	65	16	16	12	4	6	15	36	64	72	59
Female															
Atlanta, GA	40	67	85	79	61	8	9	9	8	5	35	64	83	77	56
Birmingham, AL	40	54	62	73	63	9	12	9	8	10	26	36	50	52	41
Cleveland, OH	53	74	86	85	82	15	11	5	4	4	50	70	84	83	76
Dallas, TX	39	43	65	65	64	12	10	11	20	0	28	35	53	48	58
Denver, CO	40	36	63	69	45	22	22	14	20	7	24	33	54	55	32
Detroit, MI	29	69	70	73	72	4	3	4	5	1	25	63	67	66	65
Fort Lauderdale, FL	47	56	71	76	57	17	22	19	7	7	33	49	62	69	47
Houston, TX	30	59	68	67	60	2	6	9	12	12	28	53	61	58	44
Indianapolis, IN	44	44	61	57	60	28	28	21	23	12	11	18	31	34	30
Kansas City, MO	27	70	77	65	51	15	19	14	11	6	15	62	70	56	46
Los Angeles, CA	42	64	81	84	76	12	14	12	8	3	38	48	69	72	63
Manhattan, NY	52	74	81	91	72	20	17	12	8	4	28	62	73	83	61
New Orleans, LA	15	44	62	68	51	0	6	8	10	9	12	36	55	61	37
Philadelphia, PA	58	75	79	85	67	25	23	10	12	6	38	63	71	76	56
Phoenix, AZ	53	57	68	69	51	9	15	17	12	8	42	42	49	48	40
Portland, OR	46	61	63	85	74	18	37	26	32	18	32	33	41	42	49
St. Louis, MO	39	48	67	54	58	7	7	11	8	4	34	44	62	47	44
San Antonio, TX	17	47	64	42	59	4	16	19	3	4	9	29	33	22	33
San Diego, CA	55	63	78	84	70	21	19	29	13	17	31	32	45	49	37
San Jose, CA	36	49	58	56	50	18	14	15	13	8	18	31	39	29	26
Washington, DC	33	62	85	83	77	5	12	6	7	2	33	47	81	82	70

Note: See Note, table 4.31. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1991 Annual Report*, NCJ-137776 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 5, 7-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine, meperidine, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bLess than 1.0 percent.

Heroin				
15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older
0	2	1	3	6
3	5	3	5	7
14	18	23	25	31
0	2	(b)	3	9
(b)	2	2	5	12
0	1	1	2	3
1	2	2	15	19
(b)	1	2	2	(b)
1	3	4	2	6
1	(b)	2	4	6
(b)	(b)	1	2	2
2	7	7	12	17
2	12	10	19	21
0	2	1	3	6
2	2	2	9	8
2	(b)	1	(b)	3
8	8	7	14	18
2	1	7	10	6
5	4	6	15	16
2	4	5	7	14
8	10	19	20	23
8	12	23	20	21
(b)	2	6	14	15
2	2	9	14	24
2	3	3	5	7
6	8	10	16	11
4	4	2	9	14
7	2	6	18	12
0	1	0	8	4
7	7	11	13	13
0	3	4	6	3
2	1	5	5	8
6	8	13	7	16
0	1	5	6	5
5	10	13	30	21
2	20	22	21	31
0	4	4	18	8
2	7	11	8	12
23	11	17	24	17
9	10	19	21	22
2	2	9	6	18
6	14	24	18	45
3	23	14	28	27
6	2	8	7	10
0	7	13	15	31

Table 4.34

Drug use by arrestees in 24 U.S. cities

By type of drug, race, ethnicity, and sex, 1991

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a				Marijuana				Cocaine				Heroin			
	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Male																
Atlanta, GA	65 %	48 %	(b)	(b)	12 %	20 %	(b)	(b)	59 %	33 %	(b)	(b)	3 %	4 %	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	66	55	(b)	(b)	13	27	(b)	(b)	59	27	(b)	(b)	2	13	(b)	(b)
Chicago, IL	75	72	72 %	(b)	23	20	30 %	(b)	63	60	53 %	(b)	23	16	11 %	(b)
Cleveland, OH	61	41	44	(b)	10	21	15	(b)	56	21	38	(b)	3	2	0	(b)
Dallas, TX	59	55	45	(b)	18	24	20	(b)	50	35	30	(b)	4	6	3	(b)
Denver, CO	61	41	49	25 %	22	25	31	14 %	47	16	25	3 %	1	(c)	3	0 %
Detroit, MI	56	49	(b)	(b)	19	9	(b)	(b)	41	40	(b)	(b)	8	12	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	71	53	41	(b)	29	28	26	(b)	58	32	26	(b)	1	2	3	(b)
Houston, TX	77	59	41	(b)	16	17	18	(b)	70	49	29	(b)	3	4	4	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	45	44	(b)	(b)	18	29	(b)	(b)	30	10	(b)	(b)	4	2	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	56	41	(b)	(b)	17	20	(b)	(b)	43	16	(b)	(b)	1	2	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	77	65	51	20	17	28	17	10	63	27	38	10	10	11	9	0
Manhattan, NY	77	74	68	(b)	17	17	19	(b)	68	59	54	(b)	12	20	16	(b)
Miami, FL	76	57	56	(b)	26	17	17	(b)	70	44	50	(b)	2	7	1	(b)
New Orleans, LA	60	51	(b)	(b)	16	18	(b)	(b)	54	28	(b)	(b)	4	4	(b)	(b)
Omaha, NE	44	32	31	18	27	25	24	15	23	6	10	0	1	2	0	0
Philadelphia, PA	75	65	76	(b)	17	24	19	(b)	66	41	68	(b)	8	15	22	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	53	43	37	19	16	24	22	12	41	17	15	8	4	6	4	8
Portland, OR	66	58	73	44	27	37	19	28	46	18	64	19	9	8	19	3
St. Louis, MO	60	54	(b)	(b)	12	36	(b)	(b)	53	26	(b)	(b)	6	5	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	55	48	48	(b)	22	26	18	(b)	45	18	30	(b)	2	9	21	(b)
San Diego, CA	79	74	75	58	29	35	36	12	59	22	54	31	11	12	25	0
San Jose, CA	72	59	56	37	32	32	21	11	54	25	33	19	5	8	8	3
Washington, DC	60	49	(b)	(b)	11	18	(b)	(b)	51	26	(b)	(b)	10	22	(b)	(b)
Female																
Atlanta, GA	71	66	(b)	(b)	8	8	(b)	(b)	68	59	(b)	(b)	3	8	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	63	60	(b)	(b)	10	10	(b)	(b)	53	30	(b)	(b)	5	21	(b)	(b)
Cleveland, OH	81	73	(b)	(b)	7	7	(b)	(b)	78	67	(b)	(b)	6	11	(b)	(b)
Dallas, TX	58	55	46	(b)	12	10	9	(b)	51	37	39	(b)	8	10	3	(b)
Denver, CO	68	45	50	(b)	15	16	19	(b)	60	32	34	(b)	3	2	3	(b)
Detroit, MI	66	76	(b)	(b)	4	4	(b)	(b)	61	67	(b)	(b)	8	20	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	66	61	(b)	(b)	12	15	(b)	(b)	63	48	(b)	(b)	3	4	(b)	(b)
Houston, TX	65	60	38	(b)	8	10	8	(b)	59	51	25	(b)	4	5	2	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	57	51	(b)	(b)	18	25	(b)	(b)	40	12	(b)	(b)	9	12	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	67	53	(b)	(b)	11	17	(b)	(b)	62	42	(b)	(b)	3	6	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	80	76	63	(b)	12	11	4	(b)	73	55	49	(b)	10	22	27	(b)
Manhattan, NY	75	82	77	(b)	10	14	12	(b)	64	69	68	(b)	15	31	29	(b)
New Orleans, LA	49	62	(b)	(b)	6	16	(b)	(b)	43	38	(b)	(b)	6	11	(b)	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	76	67	78	(b)	14	11	24	(b)	68	40	60	(b)	5	26	22	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	81	59	53	(b)	12	15	15	(b)	72	39	38	(b)	9	18	23	(b)
Portland, OR	73	69	(b)	(b)	18	35	(b)	(b)	54	35	(b)	(b)	12	20	(b)	(b)
St. Louis, MO	54	54	(b)	(b)	5	18	(b)	(b)	50	38	(b)	(b)	6	9	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	51	49	42	(b)	3	21	6	(b)	43	19	23	(b)	19	18	22	(b)
San Diego, CA	84	72	69	52	20	25	9	10	72	28	39	29	14	20	36	(b)
San Jose, CA	69	50	48	(b)	19	13	8	(b)	63	20	25	(b)	6	9	6	(b)
Washington, DC	75	72	(b)	(b)	5	15	(b)	(b)	70	59	(b)	(b)	15	23	(b)	(b)

Note: See Note, table 4.31. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^cLess than 1.0 percent.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bLess than 20 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1991 Annual Report*, NCJ-137776 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 5, 7-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.35

Drug use by male juvenile arrestees/detainees in 12 U.S. cities

By type of drug, 1991

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a	Marijuana	Cocaine
Birmingham, AL	17 %	7 %	8 %
Cleveland, OH	23	8	17
Denver, CO	36	33	19
Indianapolis, IN	11	9	2
Kansas City, MO	15	12	4
Los Angeles, CA	31	19	14
Portland, OR	14	11	4
St. Louis, MO	11	2	8
San Antonio, TX	16	11	5
San Diego, CA	34	27	6
San Jose, CA	20	16	3
Washington, DC	25	11	16

Note: See Note, table 4.31. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1991 Annual Report*, NCJ-137776 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.36

Drug testing of persons arrested by local police and sheriffs' departments

By type of agency and size of population served, United States, 1990^a

Type of agency and population served	Percent of agencies in which at least some arrestees are tested		
	Total with testing	Agency-operated program	Other operated
All local agencies	38 %	6 %	32 %
Local police departments			
All sizes	38	5	32
1,000,000 or more	57	21	36
500,000 to 999,999	56	10	45
250,000 to 499,999	39	5	34
100,000 to 249,999	39	8	31
50,000 to 99,999	44	8	36
25,000 to 49,999	44	6	38
10,000 to 24,999	33	4	29
2,500 to 9,999	39	5	33
Under 2,500	36	5	31
Sheriffs' departments			
All sizes	40	10	30
1,000,000 or more	60	17	42
500,000 to 999,999	34	12	23
250,000 to 499,999	32	6	26
100,000 to 249,999	22	4	19
50,000 to 99,999	41	8	34
25,000 to 49,999	39	7	32
10,000 to 24,999	42	11	31
Under 10,000	43	14	30

Note: These data are from the second Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey conducted in 1990. The first survey was conducted in 1987. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The LEMAS survey collects data from a nationally-representative sample of nearly 17,000 publicly-funded law enforcement agencies in the United States. All 780 State and local law enforcement agencies with 100 or more sworn officers were included in the survey. For agencies with fewer than 100 sworn officers, a nationally-representative sample was drawn. A stratified random sample based on type of agency (local, sheriff, or special police), size of population served, and number of sworn officers was used. A total of 2,945 agencies responded to the survey yielding a 94.5 percent response rate. The final database includes responses from 1,830 local police departments, 840 sheriffs' departments, 226 special police departments, and 49 primary State police departments. Hawaii does not have a State police agency. Data from special police agencies are not included in this table. The data from agencies with fewer than 100 sworn personnel were derived from a sample, and therefore subject to sampling variation.

A local police department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal or county government. A State police department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated in each State.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134505 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 4.37

Seizures of illegal drugs by local police, sheriffs', and State police departments

By type of agency and size of population served, United States, 1990

Type of agency and population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for drug enforcement that seized:												
	Marijuana ^a	Cocaine		Crack	Ampheta- mines	Bar- biturates	Metha- ampheta- mines	LSD	Heroin	Synthetic/ designer	PCP	Metha- qualone	Morphine/ opium
		Total	Powder										
All local agencies	88 %	72 %	66 %	42 %	40 %	29 %	28 %	26 %	17 %	12 %	11 %	5 %	4 %
Local police departments													
All sizes	86	70	63	42	38	27	24	25	17	10	10	5	4
1,000,000 or more	100	100	100	100	100	86	86	93	100	64	71	57	57
500,000 to 999,999	95	100	100	96	92	77	81	88	100	51	58	29	63
250,000 to 499,999	100	100	100	100	80	67	90	95	91	58	56	22	48
100,000 to 249,999	99	100	97	92	80	62	75	76	84	44	43	27	23
50,000 to 99,999	97	97	96	77	73	64	49	64	55	30	32	16	17
25,000 to 49,999	95	95	94	76	62	44	49	49	50	19	24	6	7
10,000 to 24,999	94	91	84	58	51	36	33	36	28	12	15	5	6
2,500 to 9,999	94	79	72	42	41	29	24	22	10	7	7	4	1
Under 2,500	70	39	30	20	17	10	8	8	4	4	2	1	1
Sheriffs' departments													
All sizes	94	78	71	44	49	35	42	33	16	15	13	6	5
1,000,000 or more	95	95	95	95	90	71	81	81	90	63	68	44	34
500,000 to 999,999	100	100	97	87	75	66	72	94	88	37	53	37	35
250,000 to 499,999	100	98	92	87	83	61	68	67	67	27	31	15	25
100,000 to 249,999	95	97	97	79	68	54	54	66	41	28	32	20	11
50,000 to 99,999	98	100	94	58	72	58	59	59	26	30	25	11	11
25,000 to 49,999	94	86	81	50	54	47	43	38	15	16	17	3	2
10,000 to 24,999	95	77	68	37	43	26	38	22	6	12	5	3	3
Under 10,000	88	50	45	23	27	12	27	9	5	1	4	1	1
State police departments	100	100	100	91	94	85	88	88	91	53	74	47	56

Note: See Note, table 4.36. The data include any seizure or eradication of illegal drugs or facilities for manufacturing them during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134505 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992), p. 3, Table 2; p. 5, Table 6.

^aIncludes hashish.

Table 4.38

Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-92

(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^e									
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	\$424,383	\$1,528,826	\$1,126,645	\$3,462,205
Hashish									
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979	2,689	2,610
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8	58,276.6
Value	\$17,185	\$67,896	\$2,373	\$75,332	\$95,664	\$198,056	\$26,717	\$29,003	\$126,111
Marijuana									
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

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, marijuana, 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 marijuana were estimated from the DEA national retail price data for the period July to September 1988. The value of hashish was estimated from

Table 4.39

Drug seizures by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1991 and 1992

Type of drug	Pounds seized	
	1991	1992
Total	921,680	1,091,546
Heroin	3,030	2,538
Cocaine	241,391	303,726
Marijuana	499,049	781,234
Hashish	178,210	4,048

Source: Table constructed from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal-wide Drug Seizure System.

1983 ^c	1984 ^c	1985 ^c	1986 ^c	1987 ^c	1988 ^d	1989	1990	1991	1992
285	396	426	406	527	322	454	569	754	938
593.6	664.3	784.6	692.4	639.0	1,350.5	1,056.7	1,504.5	2,757.1	2,223.6
\$347,334	\$428,477	\$491,124	\$399,492	\$391,289	\$905,230	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,731	1,625	2,164	2,557	2,158	2,333	2,059	2,169	2,138	2,141
19,601.5	27,525.5	50,506.4	52,520.9	87,898.3	137,408.4	129,493.2	164,727.0	169,586.1	244,597.2
\$2,431,590	\$3,338,728	\$3,544,053	\$3,381,668	\$5,659,517	\$9,713,055	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,829	1,530	1,948	2,158	1,930	1,675	1,656	1,961	2,000	1,819
2,209.8	42,389.5	22,970.0	17,555.4	1,073.2	94,475.1	51,476.0	17,052.7	177,037.7	4,046.3
\$4,033	\$77,361	\$41,920	\$22,822	\$1,717	\$263,575	NA	NA	NA	NA
12,101	12,304	12,002	10,377	14,569	11,226	10,183	7,522	8,688	12,088
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	222,313.8	287,519.5	462,831.0
\$2,186,380	\$3,143,930	\$2,867,645	\$2,918,610	\$2,653,793	\$1,764,391	NA	NA	NA	NA
103	429	1118	807	538	952	3,384	6,942	3,594	2,995
78.9	258.0	505.0	321.2	1,014.6	1,482.7	901.3	2,047.2	1,131.6	1,061.8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
199	156	10	8	8	12	26	12	6	3
60.0	12.6	3.3	0.6	4.2	20.1	10.3	8.4	0.3	0.4
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,862	2,627	2,179	2,680	3,345	2,726	2,549	2,733	2,059	2,265
5,592,669	6,819,717	22,540,573	1,424,682	3,881,793	282,317	2,622,721	2,813,241	2,913,236	8,260,520
\$23,657	\$28,847	\$95,347	\$6,026	\$16,420	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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.

^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 bases 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 1992*, p. 22 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.40

Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1978-92

	Opium (lbs.)	Heroin (lbs.)	Cocaine (lbs.)	Marijuana (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	65	804	81,823	1,429,339	2,368	6,057,338	643,178	26,929,899	920
1988	73	1,841	127,967	1,241,630	83,542	17,530,667	182,215	95,972,547	375,009
1989	13	1,372	181,519	745,255	1,270	13,100,524	564,440	94,333,273	22,164
1990	30	1,405	162,386	310,610	16,878	3,212,636	335,974	143,824,926	23,022
1991	2	2,479	129,481	237,175	1,334	1,825,217	378,352	29,161,608	6,200
1992	52	1,534	172,391	444,373	4,328	3,676,517	917,030	43,533,813	3,580

Note: The notation "d.u." refers to dosage unit. Data for 1987-91 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, 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993).

Table 4.41

Number of marijuana plants eradicated and seized, arrests, and weapons and assets seized

Under the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, by State, 1992

States	Outdoor operations		Indoor operations		Total plants eradicated	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized	Value of assets seized ^b
	Plots eradicated	Cultivated plants eradicated ^a	Grows seized	Plants eradicated				
United States, total	48,603	7,490,379	3,849	349,271	272,046,333	12,369	5,541	\$69,268,640
Alabama	3,876	251,429	42	6,072	257,501	217	31	44,088
Alaska	2	0	87	9,359	9,359	79	65	1,780,770
Arizona	60	5,553	18	4,981	10,534	134	31	696,883
Arkansas	1,973	110,084	33	1,539	111,623	217	43	503,251
California	1,990	215,977	426	53,626	269,794	1,551	1,091	8,572,678
Colorado	114	10,369	274	9,608	51,321	324	32	2,109,788
Connecticut	46	1,374	15	1,547	2,921	55	31	1,159,585
Delaware	4	353	3	37	390	3	0	800
Florida	1,893	228,834	248	14,618	243,452	784	279	6,003,395
Georgia	1,297	68,632	61	10,209	78,841	208	68	521,376
Hawaii	3,433	431,216	8	9,167	440,383	517	67	1,720,009
Idaho	25	1,265	44	12,384	13,649	50	17	446,860
Illinois	2,088	445,490	87	16,972	100,405,182	186	160	1,240,138
Indiana	2,207	585,919	177	11,211	57,044,709	1,813	332	6,069,572
Iowa	98	96,023	13	2,336	1,276,431	45	86	317,188
Kansas	479	8,308	27	1,603	4,757,642	91	46	1,362,919
Kentucky	8,180	907,350	70	3,980	911,330	420	107	577,450
Louisiana	483	18,545	53	2,749	21,294	186	59	188,221
Maine	384	13,856	30	1,615	15,471	48	81	90,050
Maryland	338	5,505	34	1,563	7,068	108	44	1,449,753
Massachusetts	228	7,253	125	2,816	10,084	213	56	1,273,716
Michigan	1,745	76,192	125	12,171	94,965	182	258	921,307
Minnesota	889	138,973	58	18,610	2,189,408	113	117	1,793,000
Mississippi	1,096	111,149	18	755	111,904	106	65	180,238
Missouri	1,073	48,836	34	4,195	24,413,800	434	173	1,079,303
Montana	9	622	53	9,116	9,769	334	14	4,263,539
Nebraska	17	2,000,660	30	510	6,151,930	153	30	76,830
Nevada	11	707	12	1,807	2,514	30	32	370,937
New Hampshire	69	1,554	41	1,530	8,344	51	36	121,954
New Jersey	30	2,472	19	820	3,292	64	15	549,000
New Mexico	101	7,133	24	1,088	8,231	61	15	1,295,237
New York	77	23,496	47	7,410	30,906	179	89	1,556,566
North Carolina	4,410	142,440	47	7,288	149,728	420	50	419,527
North Dakota	64	97,381	7	78	5,002,689	13	0	2,700
Ohio	867	175,807	79	11,931	187,738	155	198	1,290,600
Oklahoma	1,951	65,494	15	1,689	4,366,504	112	51	303,713
Oregon	581	10,200	204	15,960	26,160	389	388	2,409,030
Pennsylvania	247	5,982	1	0	5,982	22	3	250
Rhode Island	88	2,318	13	1,950	4,268	15	4	326,000
South Carolina	1,162	44,360	50	1,682	46,042	128	33	129,860
South Dakota	154	559	9	188	23,489,031	14	0	0
Tennessee	2,084	943,119	122	5,723	948,842	437	92	1,281,867
Texas	537	22,925	47	4,528	1,231,628	101	205	1,752,980
Utah	28	4,240	48	629	4,869	78	34	530,000
Vermont	102	6,726	29	1,534	9,620	73	52	533,037
Virginia	1,112	58,586	71	3,263	61,849	167	59	445,526
Washington	183	13,879	561	50,927	64,806	785	486	9,351,936
West Virginia	389	50,687	4	350	1,602,525	100	95	237,475
Wisconsin	327	20,486	184	4,628	35,878,521	378	205	1,317,568
Wyoming	2	34	22	909	1,489	26	16	203,770

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 marijuana.

^aTotal may include tended ditchweed, a type of marijuana that grows wild.

^bA 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *1992 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.42

Seizures of illegal drug laboratories

By type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-91

	Total illegal drug laboratories seized	Type of drug manufactured									
		PCP	Metham- phetamine	Amphet- amine	Metha- qualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallu- cinogens	Other controlled sub- stances ^a	
Total	5,963	518	4,200	604	104	30	20	147	110	230	
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	
1991	387	5	327	25	0	0	1	3	11	15	

^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 4.43

Asset seizures by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type and value of asset seized, fiscal year 1992

Type of asset	Number of seizures	Value
Total	19,868	\$874,889,400
Currency	8,344	267,820,145
Other financial instruments	741	154,834,673
Real property	1,712	320,631,938
Vehicles	5,948	57,065,862
Vessels	228	12,399,302
Aircraft	53	15,828,500
Other conveyance	278	2,146,124
Other	2,564	44,162,856

Source: Table constructed from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Computerized Asset Program.

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 1979-92

(Domestic value in thousands)

	Type of property seized															
	Vehicles		Aircraft		Vessels		Monetary instruments		General merchandise		Arms		Ammunition		Real estate	
	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value
1979	2,829	\$9,060	135	\$19,979	272	\$74,529	1,328	\$22,472	24,318	\$41,639	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1980	3,039	12,269	195	11,584	1,319	91,269	1,257	31,382	19,789	39,606	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1981	4,011	14,882	272	32,487	556	46,535	1,554	39,846	23,250	63,491	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1982	5,951	35,936	206	34,742	500	44,462	1,802	32,757	27,132	92,015	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1983	9,481	63,912	203	19,104	405	33,209	2,066	50,174	36,972	142,824	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	9,347	62,954	157	50,327	558	49,256	2,088	67,734	33,334	348,796	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985	9,323	80,666	145	150,448	524	41,227	1,114	95,838	32,679	277,339	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986	8,911	74,597	123	17,414	292	14,424	1,370	121,536	30,489	237,850	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987	11,400	84,807	176	112,479	535	23,783	2,138	102,383	40,257	417,750	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988	12,073	97,570	129	204,643	374	122,585	3,064	165,296	23,966	477,938	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1989	12,444	100,729	182	204,000	333	58,139	4,102	225,028	22,416	509,601	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990	8,412	84,277	151	102,623	285	17,984	8,960	440,487	34,602	449,019	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1991	7,945	62,652	103	43,801	257	30,261	8,555	271,315	26,908	377,105	1,353	\$5,456	549	\$307	154	\$52,736
1992	8,924	60,976	91	41,933	192	15,340	3,507	220,636	15,518	194,335	1,332	9,257	666	1,052	215	165,270

Note: "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; *1982*, 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 1992*, p. 22 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.45

Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-92

	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
Marijuana 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
Marijuana 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 marijuana 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 1993), p. 2; 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 1972-92

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes				Value of counterfeit coins			
		Total value	Passed on the public		Seized before circulation		Total value	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation
			Number	Value	Number	Value			
1972	\$27,752	\$27,726	287	\$4,816	1,097	\$22,911	\$26.0	\$15.3	\$10.7
1973	25,306	25,282	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	23.3	12.4	10.9
1974	21,402	21,382	121	2,431	660	18,951	19.7	7.9	11.7
1975	48,625	48,602	156	3,616	1,286	44,986	22.5	7.7	14.8
1976	35,089	35,080	135	3,375	673	31,706	8.8	5.4	3.3
Transition quarter	5,475	5,473	49	1,108	145	4,365	1.5	0.8	0.7
1977	44,039	44,030	255	4,872	1,178	39,158	8.5	7.1	1.3
1978	22,341	22,338	197	4,000	561	18,338	3.1	2.2	0.9
1979	50,770	50,764	188	4,515	1,240	46,249	5.4	1.8	3.6
1980	60,846	60,833	189	5,541	1,324	55,292	13.2	1.8	11.5
1981	58,554	58,547	228	6,906	1,390	51,642	6.5	4.8	1.7
1982	82,273	82,267	273	8,586	1,484	73,681	5.2	1.0	4.1
1983	71,790	71,763	215	7,803	1,518	63,960	27.2	2.3	24.8
1984	89,293	89,290	207	7,559	2,087	81,731	2.7	0.9	1.7
1985	68,659	68,658	183	6,926	1,335	61,732	1.8	1.1	0.7
1986	45,720	45,719	201	6,870	749	38,849	0.9	0.5	0.5
1987	71,584	71,583	294	9,322	1,382	62,261	1.0	0.5	0.6
1988	121,640	121,639	284	11,563	2,311	110,076	1.1	0.6	0.6
1989	89,101	89,100	389	13,842	2,191	75,258	1.7	1.6	0.1
1990	80,359	80,359	370	14,021	1,643	66,338	0.2	(a)	0.1
1991	86,765	86,765	413	17,143	1,870	69,622	0.2	0.1	0.1
1992	79,877	79,876	467	19,145	1,842	60,731	0.1	(a)	(a)

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," Washington, DC: 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	1991	1992
159	139	150	151	74	44	31
17	29	70	60	28	30	7
1,523,070	1,212,963	448,894	224,606	62,279	22,145	44,585
171,549	108,121	90,692	8,853	12,200	6,531	63,908
10,333.66	14,723.42	12,825.56	32,896.00	15,152.68	29,033.02	14,449.96
1,391.46	11,207.21	25,760.84	19,492.13	54,382.13	56,937.68	22,676.60
2	0	0	0	12,700	141,547	0
1	0	86,000	40,000	0	0	0
47	37	80	4	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
694	614	485	363	299	222	175
\$2,774.84	\$3,381.52	\$2,659.33	\$2,447.45	\$3,532.23	\$4,691.47	\$2,179.42

Table 4.47

Counterfeit plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of operation, fiscal years 1980-92

Fiscal year	Total	Notes	Office machine copies	Food coupons	False identification	Coin	Foreign country	All other ^a
1980	78	73	0	0	0	0	5	0
1981	84	76	1	0	0	1	6	0
1982	90	79	0	0	0	3	7	1
1983	119	104	0	0	0	1	11	3
1984	92	83	0	0	0	2	7	0
1985	109	92	7	0	1	1	5	3
1986	136	76	30	0	6	1	23	0
1987	182	103	41	3	6	10	18	1
1988	158	93	24	0	9	10	19	3
1989	123	71	21	1	6	0	20	4
1990	157	73	33	0	29	2	18	2
1991	148	66	52	1	12	0	16	1
1992	137	59	49	0	10	0	14	5

^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 1983-92 (preliminary)

	Reason for deportation						
	Total	Convictions for criminal or narcotic offenses	Related to criminal or narcotic laws	Entered without inspection	Violation of nonimmigrant status	Other	Unknown
1983-92	247,041	59,247	3,727	159,555	14,076	9,860	576
1983	18,240	864	93	14,325	1,958	994	6
1984	17,627	993	80	14,092	1,700	760	2
1985	21,320	1,544	150	16,932	1,914	774	6
1986	22,190	1,693	165	17,718	1,855	655	64
1987	22,190	4,082	265	15,730	1,265	846	2
1988	22,919	5,424	302	15,199	980	969	45
1989	30,214	6,990	340	20,495	1,219	1,093	77
1990	25,998	8,118	432	15,019	1,213	1,109	107
1991	28,549	12,451	711	13,067	1,027	1,156	137
1992	37,794	17,088	1,189	16,978	945	1,464	130

Note: "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Other" includes persons who, at the time of their entry, were excludable as: polygamists, draft evaders, alien smugglers, illiterates over 16 years of age, children under 16 unaccompanied by a parent, and those unable to maintain employment, suffering from mental illness, or who have been previously excluded. The data presented in this table are preliminary and subject to revision.

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 pretrial release and detention of defendants in U.S. District Courts, criminal 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 information on defendants detained, disposed, and sentenced in U.S. District Courts.

Information pertaining to criminal sentencing under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines is provided. These tables include number of offenders sentenced, offense type, demographic characteristics of defendants, type and length of sentences imposed, and departures from the guidelines.

Information on case processing in State courts comprises the next section. These data are from a series of projects sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics: the National Judicial Reporting Program, the National Pretrial Reporting Program, and the Prosecution of Felony Arrests project. Information is provided on felony convictions and sentences in State courts, including offense type, demographic characteristics of defendants, and type and length of sentences imposed. In addition, data on pretrial release status and case outcomes for a sample of felony cases from the 75 largest U.S. counties are presented. These tables include the number and characteristics of felony defendants, pretrial release status and bail amounts, adjudication outcomes, and sentences imposed. Several tables also present information on the characteristics of juvenile delinquency offenders and outcomes of juvenile court cases.

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, commutation of sentences, and pardons are also presented.

Information on criminal tax fraud cases, and arrests and convictions by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service is provided. Data pertaining to violations of immigration and nationality laws are included. Information on the activities of the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency also is provided.

The final segment of the section presents information on abuses of public office, and complaints and dispositions handled by judicial misconduct organizations. Military court-martial activities of the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard are also 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 1973-92

Fiscal year	Requests			Witnesses		
	Total number	Criminal Division		Total number	Criminal Division	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1973	1,160	769	66 %	2,715	1,598	59 %
1974	1,410	1,121	80	3,655	2,055	56
1975	1,632	1,259	77	3,733	2,183	58
1976	1,789	1,361	76	3,923	2,366	60
1977	1,798	1,250	70	4,413	1,969	45
1978	1,445	959	66	2,997	1,403	47
1979	1,596	1,163	73	3,204	1,816	57
1980	1,653	1,207	73	3,530	1,892	54
1981	1,686	1,252	74	3,271	2,032	62
1982	1,836	1,394	76	3,810	2,233	59
1983	1,986	1,425	72	4,226	2,243	53
1984	2,378	1,838	77	4,784	2,858	60
1985	2,451	1,898	77	5,146	3,329	65
1986	2,550	1,948	76	5,013	3,267	65
1987	3,161	1,869	59	5,918	3,249	55
1988	3,125	1,821	58	5,961	3,205	54
1989	3,072	1,807	59	5,760	3,249	56
1990	2,845	1,694	60	5,062	2,905	57
1991	2,587	1,560	60	4,364	2,448	56
1992	2,333	1,416	61	4,130	2,308	56

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 requests, not pertaining to the Criminal Division, come from 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. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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, 1968-91

	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
1990	548	324
1991	500	356

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, 1992, p. 1). A total of 41 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications during 1991. Eighteen of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1991 (Source, 1992, p. 2).

^aFor 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, 1991 to December 31, 1991* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1992), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.3

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

By major offense under investigation, 1991

(This table shows the most serious offense for each court authorized interception.)

Offense	Total	Federal	State
All offenses	856	356	500
Bribery	16	5	11
Gambling	98	19	79
Homicide and assault	21	6	15
Kidnaping	5	3	2
Larceny and theft	17	0	17
Loansharking, usury, and extortion	2	0	2
Narcotics	536	228	308
Racketeering	114	61	53
Other	47	34	13

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, 1991 to December 31, 1991* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1992), pp. 12-15.

Table 5.4

Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1974-91

Year arrests and convictions reported	Year Installed																		
	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=720) ^a	1990 (N=812)	1991 (N=802)	
1974																			
Arrests	2,162	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975 ^b																			
Arrests	707	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	676	336	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976 ^b																			
Arrests	91	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	413	615	358	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977 ^b																			
Arrests	19	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	161	412	772	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978 ^b																			
Arrests	13	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	30	155	246	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979 ^b																			
Arrests	0	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	9	22	75	198	303	368	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1980 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	2	2	19	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1981 ^b																			
Arrests	5	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	6	9	36	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1982 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	1	1	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1983 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	8	159	122	325	473	776	521	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1984 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1985 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	1	0	2	2	18	22	93	98	320	958	660	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1986 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	1	2	0	62	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761	X	X	X	X	X	X
1987 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	77	42	225	419	759	2,226	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	54	45	80	265	552	830	506	X	X	X	X	X
1988 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	67	169	305	716	2,486	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	31	7	55	195	523	936	543	X	X	X	X
1989 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	59	9	138	186	969	2,804	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	11	72	39	163	341	1,192	706	X	X	X
1990 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	67	125	54	251	986	2,057	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	17	53	85	141	400	823	420	X	X
1991 ^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	5	106	289	897	1,388	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	82	23	203	490	550	1,358	X

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.

^aRevised by the Source.

^bIncludes 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, 1991 to December 31, 1991* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1992), p. 34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.5

Referrals to and Indictments by U.S. attorneys

By referring agency and type of offense, United States, fiscal year 1989

	Referrals	Indictments
Agency, total	95,975	60,999
Federal Bureau of Investigation	27,111	15,439
Drug Enforcement Administration	14,107	13,369
Postal Service	5,743	3,771
Internal Revenue Service	3,114	1,825
Secret Service	4,336	2,791
Fish and Wildlife	1,597	472
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Forces ^a	2,776	2,569
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	4,998	3,354
Customs Service	5,400	3,609
Immigration and Naturalization Service	9,614	4,058
Other ^b	17,179	9,742
Offense type, total	95,976	60,999
Corruption	1,570	733
Drugs	28,608	24,212
Immigration	8,933	3,844
Organized crime	410	277
Violent	2,443	2,198
White collar	21,820	12,077
Other	32,192	17,658

Note: These data were collected for fiscal year 1989 from databases maintained by the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, as well as data provided by the agencies listed in this table.

^aThe OCDETF constitutes a nationwide coalition of regional task forces that use the combined resources and expertise of member Federal agencies and State and local agencies to investigate major narcotic-trafficking and money-laundering organizations.

^bIncludes 138 Federal organizations with criminal law enforcement authority.

Source: U.S. General Accounting Office, General Government Division, *Federal Criminal Justice System: A Model to Estimate System Workload* (Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1991), pp. 53, 54, 56. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.6

Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys

By offense type, United States, 1992

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^c	Terminated ^d	Guilty	Not guilty ^e	Dismissed ^f	Rule 209	Other
Total	35,263	33,161	59,198	50,619	42,893	1,183	5,540	918	85
Assimilated crimes ^h	586	445	607	472	330	11	115	13	3
Civil rights prosecution	29	55	81	92	77	12	2	1	0
<u>Government regulatory offense</u>									
Copyright violations	54	46	88	64	54	0	6	4	0
Counterfeiting	386	400	614	577	515	10	37	15	0
Customs violations									
Duty	59	50	130	75	60	0	15	0	0
Currency	165	162	237	202	168	4	28	2	0
Energy pricing	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Health and safety violations	106	106	262	185	92	0	21	71	1
Illegal discharge of waste	51	46	122	81	66	2	12	1	0
Trafficking in contraband cigarettes	2	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
Other regulatory offense	180	203	304	287	219	5	60	3	0
Immigration	2,145	2,116	2,781	2,609	2,328	14	253	13	1
Internal security offenses	16	16	21	20	15	0	3	2	0
Interstate theft	315	336	616	546	467	9	51	18	1
<u>Labor management offense</u>									
Corruption									
Bribery	4	6	4	6	5	0	1	0	0
Pension benefit	46	40	61	45	41	1	3	0	0
Labor racketeering	12	10	22	16	16	0	0	0	0
Other offenses	45	51	60	61	56	1	3	1	0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.6

Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys

By offense type, United States, 1992--Continued

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^c	Terminated ^d	Guilty	Not guilty ^e	Dismissed ^f	Rule 20 ^g	Other
Narcotics and dangerous drugs/non-CCDET^h									
Dealing	7,671	6,920	15,596	13,239	11,296	328	1,477	115	23
Possession	500	556	808	904	751	11	130	12	0
Official corruption									
Federal procurement	48	58	80	84	62	1	14	7	0
Federal program	99	86	147	105	96	2	7	0	0
Federal law enforcement	21	23	24	29	29	0	0	0	0
Federal other	106	118	146	151	132	2	15	2	0
Local	65	62	99	125	105	7	12	1	0
State	22	22	34	31	30	0	1	0	0
Other official	64	40	74	62	51	4	5	2	0
Organized crime	181	117	639	360	296	11	38	11	4
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	1,726	1,579	5,855	4,635	3,993	79	500	54	9
Other Indian offenses	76	69	101	92	71	1	19	1	0
Theft									
Bank robbery	46	33	70	45	40	1	1	3	0
Checks/postal	1,320	1,339	1,802	1,644	1,454	19	137	33	1
Motor vehicle theft	133	144	243	297	236	4	26	31	0
Theft of government property	577	580	707	684	545	12	114	12	1
Violent crime									
Armed career criminal act	50	101	68	115	94	6	11	2	2
Project Triggerlock ⁱ	4,254	3,317	7,049	5,129	4,422	170	501	28	8
Violent Indian offenses	383	390	423	434	348	28	57	1	0
Other violent crime ^k	3,155	3,225	3,975	3,789	3,142	137	360	147	3
White collar crime									
Advance fee schemes	59	55	136	103	87	2	13	1	0
Against business institutions	410	440	720	635	566	4	51	13	1
Antitrust violations	39	36	61	42	36	0	3	3	0
Arson for profit fraud	54	53	109	84	66	11	5	2	0
Bank fraud and embezzlement	2,335	2,261	3,119	2,730	2,406	60	183	75	6
Bankruptcy fraud	91	111	151	149	116	5	21	7	0
Commodities fraud	11	23	17	29	28	0	1	0	0
Computer fraud	16	12	28	14	12	0	2	0	0
Consumer fraud	123	120	229	184	144	2	32	6	0
Federal procurement fraud	128	143	272	208	158	16	34	0	0
Federal program fraud	851	819	1,230	1,039	861	26	109	42	1
Health care fraud	75	54	108	91	82	1	8	0	0
Other insurance fraud	171	142	394	298	272	12	8	6	0
Other investment fraud	41	41	80	60	46	2	12	0	0
Security fraud	68	67	120	149	96	15	36	2	0
Tax fraud	942	926	1,301	1,145	1,035	32	62	15	1
Other fraud	814	805	1,322	1,126	919	11	158	33	5
All other	4,335	4,184	5,846	5,238	4,260	92	765	107	14

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. U.S. attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, prejudgment claims, forfeitures, penalties, and other monies owed to the Federal Government.

^aIncludes 657 cases initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).

^bIncludes 640 cases terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g) and 3 cases dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

^cIncludes 726 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).

^dIncludes 918 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g) and 8 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

^eIncludes 36 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 54 defendants.

^fIncludes transfers, dismissals other than by court, pretrial diversions, and proceedings suspended indefinitely by court.

^gRule 20 of the Federal Criminal Rules permits the transfer of a case from one district to another for plea and sentencing. That is, if an offender is arrested in one district on an indictment or information originating in another district, the offender may plead guilty and be sentenced in the arresting district.

^hLaws of States adopted for areas within a Federal jurisdiction (18 U.S.C. sec. 13), e.g., driving while intoxicated on a military base.

ⁱOrganized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces.

^jAn initiative focusing on repeat violent criminal offenders who possess firearms during the commission of a crime. These offenders are subject to a minimum mandatory sentence of 15 years imprisonment.

^kIncludes cases with lead charge of violent crime, which would otherwise fall into another offense category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 52. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.7

Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1989

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants who at any time after appearance were:			Percent of defendants who at any time after initial appearance were: ^a				
	Total	Released	Detained ^b	Released			Detained ^b	
				Personal recognizance	Un-secured bond	Financial conditions ^c	Without bail ^d	Financial conditions ^e
All offenses	41,764	24,996	23,011	13.2 %	29.7 %	15.4 %	36.2 %	18.9 %
Violent offenses	2,396	1,028	1,727	14.3	18.4	7.6	59.3	12.8
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	202	107	145	16.3	19.3	15.3	56.9	14.9
Negligent manslaughter	30	27	7	46.7	30.0	6.7	20.0	3.3
Assault	543	400	248	27.4	32.0	9.4	35.2	10.5
Robbery	1,157	230	1,060	3.7	8.6	6.1	75.8	15.8
Rape	176	120	91	40.3	19.3	4.5	44.9	6.8
Other sex offenses ^e	131	103	40	18.3	50.4	9.2	22.9	7.6
Kidnaping	94	31	78	3.2	18.1	6.4	72.3	10.6
Threats against the President	63	10	58	7.9	3.2	0.0	85.7	6.3
Property offenses	11,258	9,106	3,264	22.2	47.7	9.8	17.9	11.1
Fraudulent offenses	8,497	6,971	2,298	23.0	48.3	9.7	16.5	10.5
Embezzlement	1,583	1,515	95	36.7	55.0	3.5	3.3	2.7
Fraud ^f	5,335	4,149	1,701	20.9	44.8	10.9	19.9	12.0
Forgery	1,099	919	325	18.2	54.3	10.0	17.2	12.4
Counterfeiting	480	388	177	12.7	51.9	16.0	21.3	15.6
Other offenses	2,761	2,135	966	19.7	45.8	10.3	22.1	12.9
Burglary	180	79	127	15.6	23.3	3.3	60.0	10.6
Larceny ^g	1,961	1,597	610	20.2	49.8	9.2	18.5	12.6
Motor vehicle theft	288	205	121	14.6	38.2	17.0	26.7	15.3
Arson	16	11	7	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
Transportation of stolen property	243	198	76	19.3	43.2	18.5	16.5	14.8
Other property offenses ^h	73	55	25	34.2	32.9	5.5	21.9	12.3
Drug offenses	18,168	9,582	12,797	7.2	21.6	22.3	45.0	25.5
Trafficking	17,531	9,066	12,672	6.0	21.3	22.7	46.2	26.0
Possession and other	637	516	125	39.6	27.5	11.8	9.6	10.0
Public-order offenses	9,937	5,275	5,223	13.6	26.9	11.2	35.4	17.2
Regulatory offenses	1,428	1,121	449	20.0	43.0	14.3	18.3	13.2
Agriculture	131	119	16	35.1	48.1	7.6	7.6	4.6
Antitrust	37	37	0	35.1	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labor law	11	9	1	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
Food and drug	49	45	3	28.6	57.1	6.1	2.0	4.1
Motor carrier	20	17	0	30.0	40.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Other regulatory offenses	1,180	894	429	16.9	41.6	15.9	21.1	15.3
Other offenses	8,509	4,154	4,774	12.5	24.2	10.7	38.2	17.9
Weapons	1,952	1,203	1,083	12.3	32.2	15.6	38.1	17.4
Immigration offenses	3,791	830	2,898	4.3	8.4	7.5	51.5	24.9
Tax law violations								
including tax fraud	690	644	47	30.6	55.2	7.0	3.9	2.9
Bribery	196	176	35	14.3	55.6	19.4	5.6	12.2
Perjury	96	87	15	14.6	62.5	10.4	10.4	5.2
National defense	166	117	69	19.3	30.7	17.5	24.7	16.9
Escape	457	137	358	8.3	12.0	7.4	66.7	11.6
Racketeering and extortion	412	288	195	12.1	35.4	21.6	31.6	15.8
Gambling offenses	167	158	4	36.5	39.5	18.6	0.6	1.8
Liquor offenses	9	9	0	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	(h)
Mail or transport of obscene material	37	35	3	16.2	56.8	21.6	5.4	2.7
Traffic offenses	420	377	42	37.6	44.8	6.0	2.9	7.1
Migratory birds	34	31	6	50.0	35.3	2.9	17.6	0.0
Other	82	62	19	43.9	23.2	7.3	14.6	8.5

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, and the Pretrial Services Agency.

The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100 percent because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aData describe defendants scheduled to be interviewed.

^bInitially held 2 or more days.

^cIncludes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^dIncludes temporary detention and detention ordered after a pretrial detention hearing.

^eMay include some non-violent offenses.

^fExcludes tax fraud.

^gExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^hToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

ⁱExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property, trespass.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 22.

Table 5.8

Federal pretrial detention hearings and defendants ordered detained in U.S. District Courts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Pretrial detention hearings held		Defendants ordered detained		Average days detained
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All defendants ^a	41,764	14,601	35.0 %	10,928	26.2 %	80.0
Sex						
Male	35,046	13,157	37.5	9,987	28.5	80.2
Female	6,711	1,442	21.5	940	14.0	77.7
Race						
White	28,971	9,510	32.8	6,984	24.1	77.0
Black	10,806	4,278	39.6	3,351	31.0	86.7
Other	1,833	756	41.2	546	29.8	80.2
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	12,260	5,316	43.4	4,058	33.1	79.3
Non-Hispanic	29,350	9,228	31.4	6,823	23.2	80.4
Age						
16 to 18 years	731	259	35.4	199	27.2	75.4
19 to 20 years	2,037	758	37.2	541	26.6	75.1
21 to 30 years	15,735	5,881	37.4	4,482	28.5	80.7
31 to 40 years	12,932	4,735	36.6	3,553	27.5	80.3
Over 40 years	10,025	2,889	28.8	2,090	20.8	80.5
Education						
Less than high school graduate	14,226	5,704	40.1	4,277	30.1	80.7
High school graduate	12,227	3,977	32.5	2,892	23.7	83.4
Some college	7,578	2,331	30.8	1,642	21.7	81.2
College graduate	3,354	816	24.3	559	16.7	87.7
Marital status						
Never married	12,827	4,772	37.2	3,588	28.0	79.7
Divorced/separated	7,820	2,658	34.0	1,957	25.0	85.1
Married	15,233	4,471	29.4	3,225	21.2	78.2
Common law	2,992	1,374	45.9	1,011	33.8	88.4
Other	491	137	27.9	110	22.4	91.8
Employment status at arrest						
Unemployed	15,515	6,376	41.1	4,942	31.9	78.8
Employed	22,530	6,791	30.1	4,745	21.1	84.1
Criminal record						
No convictions	18,488	5,305	28.7	3,742	20.2	79.6
Prior conviction						
Misdemeanor only	5,964	1,820	30.5	1,259	21.1	78.9
Felony	10,626	4,985	46.9	4,128	38.8	78.3
Drug abuse						
No known abuse	28,346	8,784	31.0	6,322	22.3	81.9
Drug history	8,320	3,467	41.7	2,668	32.1	79.8

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes defendants for whom these characteristics were unknown.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 24.

Table 5.9

Pretrial release and detention status of Federal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Defendant characteristics	Percent of defendants released at any time after initial bail hearing				Defendants detained 2 or more days		Number of defendants
	Total released	Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions	Percent of all defendants	Average days detained	
All defendants ^a	59.9 %	13.2 %	29.7 %	15.4 %	55.1 %	56.1	41,764
Sex							
Male	56.3	11.8	27.1	15.9	58.9	57.4	35,046
Female	78.4	20.4	43.1	13.1	35.3	44.7	6,711
Race							
White	60.3	13.2	29.1	16.5	54.1	53.1	28,971
Black	57.6	11.1	32.6	12.6	58.1	64.2	10,806
Other	66.0	24.9	22.7	15.4	54.0	51.0	1,833
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	36.3	4.8	13.9	15.8	78.3	53.7	12,260
Non-Hispanic	69.7	16.6	36.3	15.3	45.4	57.7	29,350
Age							
16 to 18 years	54.2	16.7	24.2	9.7	60.2	52.7	731
19 to 20 years	52.1	11.1	25.3	13.7	64.0	49.8	2,037
21 to 30 years	53.9	10.9	26.6	14.8	61.5	55.2	15,735
31 to 40 years	60.3	13.1	29.3	16.4	55.6	58.1	12,932
Over 40 years	71.3	16.9	36.8	16.3	42.1	58.3	10,025
Education							
Less than high school graduate	52.4	10.2	24.4	16.0	65.9	57.5	14,226
High school graduate	68.4	15.5	34.8	16.6	48.5	57.1	12,227
Some college	72.3	15.8	37.8	17.2	44.0	56.6	7,578
College graduate	78.1	19.4	40.8	17.1	33.5	56.5	3,354
Marital status							
Never married	56.1	12.5	28.1	13.7	59.6	56.5	12,827
Divorced/separated	65.5	14.7	33.5	15.8	51.7	59.6	7,820
Married	67.0	14.3	33.6	17.9	47.4	52.9	15,233
Common law	51.1	10.3	22.1	16.8	71.0	59.6	2,992
Other	69.5	18.1	36.5	13.6	40.5	67.4	491
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	53.8	12.1	26.7	13.2	63.0	58.8	15,515
Employed	70.0	15.1	35.1	18.5	46.5	55.3	22,530
Criminal record							
No convictions ^b	65.5	16.2	33.2	14.5	46.1	50.9	18,488
Prior conviction							
Misdemeanor only	69.5	15.8	33.5	18.7	51.1	52.5	5,964
Felony	45.0	7.9	22.0	13.8	70.6	63.4	10,626
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	64.7	14.0	32.5	16.7	50.8	54.0	28,346
Drug history	56.9	11.9	28.7	14.8	62.6	60.0	8,320

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Data describe defendants scheduled to be interviewed during 1989 by the Pretrial Services Agencies (PSA). The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100 percent because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

^bIncludes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 26.

Table 5.10

Behavior of Federal defendants released prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of release, United States, 1989

Most serious offense charged and type of release	Number of released defendants ^a	Percent of released defendants who had:						
		No violation	Total	Failed to appear	Violations while on release		Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked
					New offense charged			
					Felony	Mis-demeanor		
All defendants	19,996	88.5 %	11.5 %	2.5 %	1.8 %	1.0 %	7.1 %	4.2 %
Offense charged								
Violent offenses	816	84.1	15.9	2.5	2.8	1.8	9.9	8.3
Property offenses	7,141	91.2	8.8	2.1	1.7	0.9	5.2	3.4
Fraudulent offenses ^b	5,458	92.6	7.4	1.8	1.4	0.7	4.3	2.8
Other offenses	1,683	86.6	13.4	3.1	2.6	1.5	8.0	5.3
Drug offenses	7,574	84.3	15.7	3.2	2.1	1.1	10.3	5.6
Public-order offenses	4,463	92.3	7.7	0.2	1.2	0.9	4.1	2.3
Regulatory offenses	1,114	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.7	0.9	3.3	1.4
Other offenses ^c	3,349	91.6	8.4	2.4	1.3	0.9	4.4	2.6
Type of release								
Personal recognizance	19,996	88.5	11.5	2.5	1.8	1.0	7.1	4.2
Unsecured bond	4,255	89.7	10.3	2.1	1.2	1.1	6.6	4.0
Financial release	10,353	89.9	10.1	1.9	1.7	0.9	6.5	3.8
Financial release	5,388	85.1	14.9	4.0	2.4	1.0	8.6	5.1

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Data were derived from the Pretrial Services Agency data files. Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1989. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, the sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aExcludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 25, Tables 2.4 and 2.5.

Table 5.11

Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-90

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in criminal matters concluded						
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
All offenses ^a	69,344	78,407	86,995	91,310	94,548	104,248	109,949
Violent offenses	3,861	3,828	4,040	4,460	4,480	5,074	5,070
Murder	180	187	211	258	336	462	254
Assault	864	781	982	1,071	1,008	1,090	1,022
Robbery	2,426	2,150	2,120	2,257	2,257	2,636	2,719
Rape	30	75	83	161	247	222	366
Other sex offenses	63	246	338	456	355	374	391
Kidnaping	183	234	185	137	169	172	216
Threats against the President	115	155	121	120	108	118	102
Property offenses	21,429	23,508	26,081	28,900	27,468	31,844	32,445
Fraudulent offenses	16,594	19,554	22,076	24,765	23,675	28,384	28,768
Embezzlement	3,976	4,517	5,020	5,472	5,339	5,575	5,522
Fraud ^b	9,796	11,723	13,643	15,859	15,633	19,930	20,849
Forgery	2,797	3,257	3,372	3,392	2,631	2,742	2,252
Counterfeiting	25	57	41	42	72	137	145
Other offenses	4,835	3,954	4,005	4,135	3,793	3,460	3,677
Burglary	93	89	98	115	99	89	80
Larceny	2,680	2,187	2,349	2,575	2,442	2,240	2,410
Motor vehicle theft	817	714	783	938	810	684	680
Arson	19	23	14	25	16	18	30
Transportation of stolen property	114	188	98	118	71	147	153
Other	1,112	753	663	364	355	282	324
Drug offenses	9,546	15,669	18,633	22,729	25,801	31,954	33,265
Public-order offenses	32,622	33,845	36,099	33,606	35,783	34,068	36,787
Regulatory offenses	6,218	6,505	7,039	7,488	7,824	8,073	8,554
Agriculture	302	418	411	497	615	588	611
Antitrust	182	71	73	144	122	97	104
Fair labor standards	41	57	41	41	40	34	39
Food and drug	472	372	554	630	624	531	303
Motor carrier	114	142	133	144	190	137	98
Other regulatory offenses	5,107	5,445	5,827	6,032	6,233	6,686	7,399
Other offenses	26,404	27,340	29,060	26,118	27,959	25,995	28,233
Weapons offenses	1,796	2,702	3,086	3,190	3,627	4,455	5,443
Immigration offenses	8,186	6,933	8,416	6,888	7,058	7,779	8,601
Tax law violations ^c	1,312	1,858	2,052	2,256	2,098	1,882	1,902
Bribery	433	431	508	543	567	674	712
Perjury	219	283	295	266	255	303	283
National defense	465	746	640	576	620	700	720
Escape	3,156	2,693	2,814	2,873	3,466	3,858	3,773
Racketeering and extortion	1,705	1,805	1,745	1,971	1,896	2,041	2,160
Gambling offenses	254	108	338	299	330	282	460
Liquor offenses	68	24	13	5	34	15	25
Mail or transport of obscene materials	113	86	69	83	134	159	138
Migratory birds	1,134	1,083	670	775	950	909	753
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	7,435	8,293	7,971	5,875	6,108	2,143	2,456
Other	128	295	443	518	816	795	807

Note: See Note, table 5.7. 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, 1980-90, With Preliminary Data for 1991*, NCJ-136945 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 1.

Table 5.12

Suspects declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-90

Most serious offense investigated	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	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 %	32,855	31.5 %	35,237	32.0 %
Violent offenses	1,126	29.2	1,036	27.1	1,018	25.2	1,088	24.4	1,206	26.9	1,436	28.3	1,406	27.7
Murder	37	20.6	43	23.0	65	30.8	51	19.8	118	35.1	204	44.2	78	30.7
Assault	254	29.4	251	32.1	313	31.9	290	27.1	291	28.9	352	32.3	343	33.6
Robbery	636	26.2	437	20.3	391	18.4	455	20.2	433	19.2	484	18.4	501	18.4
Rape	14	46.7	30	40.0	26	31.3	38	23.6	94	38.1	64	28.8	141	38.5
Other sex offenses	36	57.1	123	50.0	127	37.6	142	31.1	151	42.5	191	51.1	194	49.6
Kidnaping	86	47.0	87	37.2	52	28.1	58	42.3	72	42.6	83	48.3	98	45.4
Threats against the President	63	54.8	65	41.9	44	36.4	54	45.0	47	43.5	58	49.2	51	50.0
Property offenses	10,428	46.7	9,007	38.3	10,333	39.6	10,963	37.9	11,277	41.1	13,875	43.6	14,240	43.9
Fraudulent offenses	8,855	53.4	7,880	40.3	9,194	41.6	9,760	39.4	10,090	42.6	12,674	44.7	12,894	44.8
Embezzlement	1,817	45.7	1,557	34.5	1,831	36.5	1,842	33.7	1,805	33.8	2,333	41.8	2,301	41.7
Fraud ^b	5,937	60.6	5,338	45.5	6,290	46.1	6,784	42.8	7,379	47.2	9,328	46.8	9,714	46.6
Forgery	1,091	39.0	964	29.6	1,054	31.3	1,117	32.9	896	34.1	971	35.4	822	36.5
Counterfeiting	10	40.0	21	36.8	19	46.3	17	40.5	10	13.9	42	30.7	57	39.3
Other offenses	1,573	32.5	1,127	28.5	1,139	28.4	1,203	29.1	1,187	31.3	1,201	34.7	1,346	36.6
Burglary	15	16.1	10	11.2	24	24.5	25	21.7	25	25.3	23	25.8	25	31.3
Larceny	1,007	37.6	632	28.9	684	29.1	685	26.6	724	29.6	747	33.3	849	35.2
Motor vehicle theft	378	46.3	289	40.5	256	32.7	360	38.4	309	38.1	285	41.7	309	45.4
Arson	7	B	10	43.5	9	B	13	52.0	8	B	10	B	15	50.0
Transportation of stolen property	31	27.2	83	44.1	38	38.8	50	42.4	45	63.4	67	45.6	57	37.3
Other	135	12.1	103	13.7	128	19.3	70	19.2	76	21.4	69	24.5	91	28.1
Drug offenses	1,827	19.1	2,557	16.3	3,050	16.4	3,752	16.5	4,705	18.2	5,974	18.7	6,409	19.3
Public-order offenses	8,539	26.2	8,304	24.5	9,351	25.9	9,768	29.1	11,146	31.1	10,870	31.9	12,101	33.1
Regulatory offenses	2,879	46.3	3,391	52.1	3,935	55.9	4,207	56.2	4,301	55.0	4,419	54.7	5,181	60.6
Agriculture	101	33.4	70	16.7	92	22.4	144	29.0	167	27.2	200	34.0	219	35.8
Antitrust	28	15.4	14	19.7	8	11.0	29	20.1	22	18.0	14	14.4	47	45.2
Fair labor standards	20	48.8	28	49.1	14	34.1	22	53.7	21	52.5	22	64.7	17	43.6
Food and drug	181	38.3	88	23.7	103	18.6	115	18.3	59	9.5	110	20.7	95	31.4
Motor carrier	43	37.7	55	38.7	57	42.9	67	46.5	102	53.7	85	62.0	39	39.8
Other regulatory offenses	2,506	49.1	3,136	57.6	3,661	62.8	3,830	63.5	3,930	63.1	3,988	59.6	4,764	64.4
Other offenses	5,660	21.4	4,913	18.0	5,416	18.6	5,561	21.3	6,845	24.5	6,451	24.8	6,920	24.9
Weapons offenses	601	33.5	612	22.6	805	26.1	894	28.0	1,059	29.5	1,427	32.0	1,632	30.0
Immigration offenses	202	2.5	189	2.7	179	2.1	211	3.1	240	3.4	286	3.7	282	3.3
Tax law violations ^c	484	36.9	312	16.8	447	21.8	581	25.8	649	30.9	543	28.9	610	32.1
Bribery	257	59.4	253	58.7	312	61.4	269	49.5	325	57.3	387	57.4	404	56.7
Perjury	100	45.7	92	32.5	116	39.3	90	33.8	110	43.1	140	46.2	122	43.1
National defense	122	26.2	371	49.7	332	51.9	198	34.4	307	49.5	214	30.6	226	31.4
Escape	1,039	32.9	852	31.6	796	28.3	898	31.3	1,160	33.5	1,254	32.5	1,210	32.1
Racketeering and extortion	1,117	65.5	818	45.3	742	42.5	817	41.5	941	49.6	1,123	55.0	1,216	53.8
Gambling offenses	153	60.2	51	47.2	75	22.2	92	30.8	82	24.8	79	28.0	167	36.3
Liquor offenses	22	32.4	4	16.7	0	X	1	B	13	38.2	2	B	8	32.0
Mail or transport of obscene materials	41	36.3	30	34.9	33	47.8	29	34.9	54	40.3	80	50.3	67	48.6
Migratory birds	68	6.0	69	6.4	49	7.3	60	7.7	67	7.1	85	9.4	120	15.9
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	587	27.4	649	26.4
Other	74	57.8	137	46.4	181	40.9	196	37.8	241	29.5	244	30.7	207	25.7

Note: See Notes, tables 5.7 and 5.11. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aTotals 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, 1980-90, With Preliminary Data for 1991*, NCJ-136945 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.13

Suspects referred to U.S. magistrates

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-90

Most serious offense investigated	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	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 %	13,233	12.7 %	14,193	12.9 %
Violent offenses	353	9.1	180	4.7	201	5.0	265	5.9	210	4.7	280	5.5	241	4.8
Murder	3	1.7	5	2.7	8	3.8	11	4.3	5	1.5	8	1.7	10	3.9
Assault	178	20.6	93	11.9	88	9.0	147	13.7	117	11.6	143	13.1	106	10.4
Robbery	138	5.7	38	1.8	68	3.2	70	3.1	59	2.6	91	3.5	86	3.2
Rape	0	X	0	X	3	3.6	5	3.1	1	0.4	7	3.2	9	2.5
Other sex offenses	3	4.8	0	X	4	1.2	6	1.3	7	2.0	9	2.4	5	1.3
Kidnaping	13	7.1	21	9.0	13	7.0	12	8.8	6	3.6	13	7.6	13	6.0
Threats against the President	18	15.7	23	14.8	17	14.0	14	11.7	15	13.9	9	7.6	12	11.8
Property offenses	2,680	12.5	1,546	6.6	1,613	6.2	1,948	6.7	1,579	5.7	1,755	5.5	1,913	5.9
Fraudulent offenses	1,489	9.0	925	4.7	1,083	4.9	1,590	6.4	1,312	5.5	1,459	5.1	1,607	5.6
Embezzlement	447	11.2	267	5.9	270	5.4	273	5.0	343	6.4	429	7.7	501	9.1
Fraud ^b	653	6.7	425	3.6	595	4.4	1,099	6.9	773	4.9	857	4.9	909	4.4
Forgery	382	13.7	229	7.0	213	6.3	218	6.4	187	7.1	163	5.3	188	8.3
Counterfeiting	7	28.0	4	7.0	5	12.2	0	X	9	12.5	10	7.3	9	6.2
Other offenses	1,191	24.6	621	15.7	530	13.2	358	8.7	267	7.0	296	8.6	306	8.3
Burglary	4	4.3	0	X	3	3.1	0	X	3	3.0	4	4.5	3	3.8
Larceny	341	12.7	135	6.2	140	6.0	187	7.3	173	7.1	177	7.9	160	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	35	4.3	11	1.5	17	2.2	27	2.9	8	1.0	23	3.4	27	4.0
Arson	3	B	1	4.3	0	B	1	4.0	0	B	1	B	3	10.0
Transportation of stolen property	11	9.6	9	4.8	7	7.1	5	4.2	1	1.4	3	2.0	13	8.5
Other	797	71.7	465	61.8	363	54.8	138	37.9	82	23.1	88	31.2	100	30.9
Drug offenses	716	7.5	536	3.4	631	3.4	1,248	5.5	1,371	5.3	1,702	5.3	1,759	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	9,365	27.5	10,088	27.0
Regulatory offenses	1,403	22.6	566	8.7	584	8.3	414	5.5	459	5.9	689	8.5	605	7.1
Agriculture	126	41.7	107	25.6	136	33.1	13	2.6	30	4.9	110	18.7	160	26.2
Antitrust	0	X	2	2.8	0	X	1	0.7	0	X	0	X	6	5.8
Fair labor standards	5	12.2	2	3.5	1	2.4	0	X	0	X	0	X	1	2.6
Food and drug	58	12.3	47	12.6	49	8.8	40	6.3	71	11.4	26	4.9	36	11.9
Motor carrier	10	8.8	2	1.4	0	X	2	1.4	2	1.1	7	5.1	5	5.1
Other regulatory offenses	1,204	23.6	406	7.5	398	6.8	358	5.9	356	5.7	546	8.2	397	5.4
Other offenses	11,387	37.8	8,704	29.8	9,984	32.3	7,165	25.8	7,257	26.0	8,676	33.4	9,483	32.9
Weapons offenses	117	6.5	74	2.7	63	2.0	85	2.7	79	2.2	136	3.1	189	3.5
Immigration offenses	5,134	62.7	4,389	63.3	6,058	72.0	4,373	63.5	4,529	64.2	5,054	65.1	5,641	65.6
Tax law violations ^c	90	6.9	25	1.3	40	1.9	27	1.2	13	0.6	35	1.9	42	2.2
Bribery	14	3.2	12	2.8	11	2.2	9	1.7	33	5.8	22	3.3	18	2.5
Perjury	5	2.3	0	X	5	1.7	6	2.3	1	0.4	4	1.3	3	1.1
National defense	156	33.5	118	15.8	100	15.6	97	16.8	115	18.5	186	26.6	212	29.4
Escape	1,361	43.1	1,056	39.2	1,120	39.8	1,046	36.4	1,304	37.6	1,596	41.4	1,668	44.2
Racketeering and extortion	52	3.0	54	3.0	34	1.9	25	1.3	29	1.5	26	1.3	47	1.7
Gambling offenses	0	X	1	0.9	1	0.3	2	0.7	2	0.6	0	X	6	1.3
Liquor offenses	4	5.9	2	8.3	1	B	2	B	0	X	1	B	1	4.0
Mail or transport of obscene materials	1	0.9	2	2.3	1	1.4	1	1.2	2	1.5	0	X	6	4.3
Migratory birds	685	60.4	784	72.4	421	62.8	152	19.6	216	22.7	714	78.5	578	76.8
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	779	36.4	946	38.5
Other	46	35.9	64	21.7	71	16.0	73	14.1	159	19.5	113	14.2	126	15.6

Note: See Notes, tables 5.7 and 5.11. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90, With Preliminary Data for 1991*, NCJ-136945 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

Table 5.14

Defendants prosecuted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-90

Most serious offense investigated	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	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 %	58,160	55.8 %	60,519	55.0 %
Violent offenses	2,382	61.7	2,612	68.2	2,821	69.8	3,107	69.7	3,064	68.4	3,358	66.2	3,423	67.5
Murder	140	77.8	139	74.3	138	65.4	196	76.0	213	63.4	250	54.1	166	65.4
Assault	432	50.0	437	56.0	581	59.2	634	59.2	600	59.5	595	54.6	573	56.1
Robbery	1,652	68.1	1,675	77.9	1,661	78.3	1,732	76.7	1,765	78.2	2,061	78.2	2,132	78.4
Rape	16	53.3	45	60.0	54	65.1	118	73.3	152	61.5	151	68.0	216	59.0
Other sex offenses	24	38.1	123	50.0	207	61.2	308	67.5	197	55.5	174	46.5	192	49.1
Kidnaping	84	45.9	126	53.8	120	64.9	67	48.9	91	53.8	76	44.2	105	48.6
Threats against the President	34	29.6	67	43.2	60	49.6	52	43.3	46	42.6	51	43.2	39	38.2
Property offenses	8,321	38.8	12,955	55.1	14,135	54.2	15,989	55.3	14,612	53.2	16,214	50.9	16,292	50.2
Fraudulent offenses	6,250	37.7	10,749	55.0	11,799	53.4	13,415	54.2	12,273	51.8	14,251	50.2	14,267	49.6
Embezzlement	1,712	43.1	2,693	59.6	2,919	58.1	3,357	61.3	3,191	59.8	2,813	50.5	2,720	49.3
Fraud ^b	3,206	32.7	5,960	50.8	6,758	49.5	7,976	50.3	7,481	47.9	9,745	48.9	10,226	49.0
Forgery	1,324	47.3	2,064	63.4	2,105	62.4	2,057	60.6	1,548	58.8	1,608	58.6	1,242	55.2
Counterfeiting	8	32.0	32	56.1	17	41.5	25	59.5	53	73.6	85	62.0	79	54.5
Other offenses	2,071	42.8	2,206	55.8	2,336	58.3	2,574	62.2	2,339	61.7	1,963	56.7	2,025	55.1
Burglary	74	79.6	79	88.8	71	72.4	90	78.3	71	71.7	62	69.7	52	65.0
Larceny	1,332	49.7	1,420	64.9	1,525	64.9	1,703	66.1	1,545	63.3	1,316	58.8	1,401	58.1
Motor vehicle theft	404	49.4	414	58.0	510	65.1	551	58.7	493	60.9	376	55.0	344	50.6
Arson	9	B	12	52.2	5	B	11	44.0	8	B	7	B	12	40.0
Transportation of stolen property	72	63.2	96	51.1	53	54.1	63	53.4	25	35.2	77	52.4	83	54.2
Other	180	16.2	185	24.6	172	25.9	156	42.9	197	55.5	125	44.3	133	41.0
Drug offenses	7,003	73.4	12,576	80.3	14,952	80.2	17,729	78.0	19,725	76.5	24,278	76.0	25,097	75.4
Public-order offenses	12,696	38.9	16,837	49.7	16,764	46.4	16,673	49.6	16,921	47.3	13,833	40.6	14,933	39.9
Regulatory offenses	1,936	31.1	2,548	39.2	2,520	35.8	2,867	38.3	3,064	39.2	2,965	36.7	2,768	32.4
Agriculture	75	24.8	241	57.7	183	44.5	340	68.4	418	68.0	278	47.3	232	38.0
Antitrust	154	84.6	55	77.5	65	89.0	114	79.2	100	82.0	83	85.6	51	49.0
Fair labor standards	16	39.0	27	47.4	26	63.4	19	46.3	19	47.5	12	35.3	21	53.8
Food and drug	233	49.4	237	63.7	402	72.6	475	75.4	494	79.2	395	74.4	172	56.8
Motor carrier	61	53.5	85	59.9	76	57.1	75	52.1	86	45.3	45	32.8	54	55.1
Other regulatory offenses	1,397	27.4	1,903	34.9	1,768	30.3	1,844	30.6	1,947	31.2	2,152	32.2	2,238	30.2
Other offenses	10,760	40.8	14,289	52.3	14,244	49.0	13,806	52.9	13,857	49.6	10,868	41.8	12,165	42.2
Weapons offenses	1,078	60.0	2,016	74.6	2,218	71.9	2,211	69.3	2,479	68.3	2,892	64.9	3,622	66.5
Immigration offenses	2,850	34.8	2,355	34.0	2,179	25.9	2,304	33.4	2,289	32.4	2,429	31.2	2,678	31.1
Tax law violations ^c	738	56.3	1,521	81.9	1,565	76.3	1,648	73.0	1,436	68.4	1,304	69.3	1,250	65.7
Bribery	162	37.4	166	38.5	185	36.4	265	48.8	209	36.9	265	39.3	290	40.7
Perjury	114	52.1	191	67.5	174	59.0	170	63.9	144	56.5	159	52.5	158	55.8
National defense	187	40.2	257	34.5	208	32.5	281	48.8	198	31.9	300	42.9	282	39.2
Escape	756	24.0	785	29.1	898	31.9	929	32.3	1,002	28.9	1,008	26.1	895	23.7
Racketeering and extortion	536	31.4	933	51.7	969	55.5	1,129	57.3	926	48.8	892	43.7	1,232	44.5
Gambling offenses	101	39.8	56	51.9	262	77.5	205	68.6	246	74.5	203	72.0	287	62.4
Liquor offenses	42	61.8	18	75.0	12	B	2	B	21	61.8	12	B	16	64.0
Mail or transport of obscene materials	71	62.8	54	62.8	35	50.7	53	63.9	78	58.2	79	49.7	65	47.1
Migratory birds	381	33.6	230	21.2	200	29.9	563	72.6	667	70.2	110	12.1	55	7.3
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	777	36.3	861	35.1
Other	8	6.3	94	31.9	191	43.1	249	48.1	416	51.0	438	55.1	474	58.7

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. 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, 1980-90, With Preliminary Data for 1991*, NCJ-136945 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.15

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-91

Most serious conviction offense	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All offenses ^a	29,943	40,924	43,920	44,518	43,550	46,805	47,494	48,059
Violent offenses	2,134	2,226	2,192	2,241	2,139	2,180	2,331	2,503
Murder	111	101	93	109	93	102	133	115
Negligent manslaughter	11	33	29	21	27	48	23	29
Assault	450	458	489	499	448	398	455	415
Robbery	1,371	1,308	1,258	1,233	1,127	1,266	1,337	1,545
Rape	49	75	80	95	116	130	149	182
Other sex offenses	43	140	167	213	252	145	159	134
Kidnaping	73	71	48	46	48	58	53	67
Threats against the President	26	40	28	25	28	33	22	16
Property offenses	10,780	13,274	14,546	14,349	13,436	13,552	13,593	12,976
Fraudulent offenses	6,733	8,958	10,520	10,443	9,583	9,918	10,127	9,376
Embezzlement	1,605	1,711	1,986	1,918	1,775	1,796	1,833	1,738
Fraud ^b	3,307	4,989	6,139	6,588	6,193	6,533	6,881	6,365
Forgery	1,180	1,774	1,906	1,348	1,007	1,019	907	741
Counterfeiting	641	484	489	589	608	570	506	532
Other offenses	4,047	4,316	4,026	3,906	3,853	3,634	3,466	3,600
Burglary	129	136	93	103	100	113	99	142
Larceny	3,026	3,260	3,023	3,057	2,964	2,810	2,709	2,836
Motor vehicle theft	458	361	425	323	409	335	275	252
Arson	10	12	10	21	7	14	1	4
Transportation of stolen property	260	347	324	246	213	232	234	217
Other	164	200	151	156	160	130	148	149
Drug offenses ^c	5,135	10,289	11,984	13,423	13,376	15,799	16,311	17,158
Trafficking	4,633	8,517	10,336	11,224	11,561	14,023	15,010	16,064
Possession and other	502	1,772	1,648	2,199	1,815	1,776	1,301	1,094
Public-order offenses	11,893	15,132	15,193	14,500	14,593	15,246	15,259	15,415
Regulatory offenses	1,828	2,167	2,010	1,847	1,963	2,024	2,054	2,302
Agriculture	308	369	174	167	261	244	259	290
Antitrust	125	118	74	110	178	112	83	92
Fair labor standards	30	38	42	60	34	29	34	41
Food and drug	105	86	85	72	50	120	97	61
Motor carrier	73	104	82	52	66	59	51	60
Other regulatory offenses	1,187	1,452	1,553	1,386	1,376	1,460	1,530	1,758
Other offenses	10,065	12,965	13,183	12,653	12,628	13,222	13,205	13,113
Weapons offenses	980	1,552	1,802	1,730	1,803	2,151	2,440	2,933
Immigration offenses	2,200	2,417	2,464	2,138	1,851	2,446	2,569	2,261
Tax law violations ^d	1,407	1,253	1,459	1,374	1,429	1,160	1,165	1,040
Bribery	170	203	200	182	184	238	220	232
Perjury	70	145	132	116	104	108	87	107
National defense	193	340	339	243	203	204	141	117
Escape	609	609	622	670	651	648	612	535
Racketeering and extortion	418	560	591	495	561	588	518	508
Gambling offenses	129	80	204	150	164	171	211	264
Liquor offenses	60	18	14	8	10	13	22	4
Mail or transport of obscene materials	11	42	32	35	56	54	72	45
Traffic offenses	3,590	5,551	5,091	5,328	5,479	5,234	4,985	4,860
Migratory birds	101	34	40	36	33	70	57	30
Other	127	161	193	148	100	137	106	177

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Data for 1990 and 1991 reflect a change in the Administrative Office of the United State Courts file closeout procedures and are not exactly comparable to data for earlier years (Source, p. 19). For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cData have been revised by the Source.

^dIncludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90, With Preliminary Data for 1991*, NCJ-136945 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.16

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Defendant characteristics	Total number of defendants	Percent of offenders convicted of:						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Sex								
Male	28,363	83.1 %	93.8 %	71.2 %	73.9 %	87.3 %	84.1 %	89.4 %
Female	5,783	16.9	6.2	28.8	26.1	12.7	15.9	10.6
Race								
White	23,900	71.3	59.4	68.5	61.1	71.8	84.3	78.1
Black	8,660	25.8	29.6	28.7	35.3	26.7	11.6	19.4
Other	941	2.8	11.1	2.8	3.7	1.5	4.1	2.5
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	6,261	18.7	5.5	8.4	5.9	27.9	10.5	24.1
Non-Hispanic	27,237	81.3	94.5	91.6	94.1	72.1	89.5	75.9
Age								
16 to 18 years	446	1.3	2.2	0.6	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.9
19 to 20 years	1,375	4.0	5.7	2.6	5.2	4.7	3.1	3.8
21 to 30 years	11,868	34.7	41.5	29.4	36.5	40.2	27.1	30.6
31 to 40 years	10,735	31.4	31.9	32.5	28.5	33.6	28.8	28.0
Over 40 years	9,766	28.6	18.6	34.9	27.1	19.9	40.4	36.6
Education								
Less than high school graduate	12,878	50.3	50.3	33.1	52.0	59.6	39.6	53.8
High school graduate	3,471	13.6	22.6	12.4	16.7	12.4	11.6	13.8
Some college	6,383	24.9	21.4	35.3	23.6	21.9	28.4	20.0
College graduate	2,873	11.2	5.6	19.2	7.7	6.2	20.4	12.4
Marital status								
Never married	9,769	29.4	43.2	24.2	32.2	32.4	22.8	26.9
Divorced/separated	7,011	21.1	27.0	23.2	22.1	19.9	16.7	19.9
Married	13,743	41.4	22.1	46.9	39.5	37.5	54.7	45.2
Common law	2,275	6.9	6.7	4.1	4.9	9.3	4.2	7.0
Other	374	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	5,535	40.1	65.7	34.1	43.8	42.6	26.7	39.1
Employed	8,288	59.9	34.3	65.9	56.2	57.4	73.3	60.9
Criminal record								
No convictions	6,189	49.8	27.4	63.1	44.6	44.8	64.2	45.2
Prior conviction								
Misdemeanor only	2,257	18.2	19.8	15.7	19.3	21.4	18.6	14.5
Felony	3,981	32.0	52.8	21.2	36.2	33.8	17.2	40.2
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	9,947	76.4	59.3	87.2	76.3	66.3	87.9	81.4
Drug history	3,072	23.6	40.7	12.8	23.7	33.7	12.1	18.6

Note: See Note, table 5.7. This table was created by matching the Administrative Office master data files with the Pretrial Services Agency data files and probation and parole data files. Records were included in the table if the relevant information was available from any source. Some items are available only from one of the files. The number of records for these items is lower than those for items which might have come from two or three files. Moreover,

many records omit data on certain items, such as ethnicity. Table indicates the number of records on which relevant data were available. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 33.

Table 5.17

Sentences Imposed in cases terminated in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1989

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to:				Average sentence length (in months)	
		Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Split or mixed sentence ^c	Fine	Incarceration ^d	Probation ^b
All offenses	46,805	58.5 %	41.7 %	10.1 %	8.9 %	54.5	35.7
Violent offenses	2,180	86.8	20.9	9.3	0.9	90.6	40.1
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	102	90.2	8.8	1.0	0.0	180.1	(e)
Negligent manslaughter	48	89.6	14.6	4.2	0.0	23.3	(e)
Assault	398	64.6	36.4	6.3	4.3	34.4	29.7
Robbery	1,266	97.7	13.3	11.4	0.0	100.4	49.3
Rape	130	77.7	29.2	9.2	0.0	90.1	40.5
Other sex offenses ^f	145	51.7	52.4	6.2	2.1	44.7	37.3
Kidnaping	58	96.6	13.8	12.1	0.0	147.9	(e)
Threats against the President	33	93.9	12.1	9.1	0.0	35.9	(e)
Property offenses	13,552	44.1	65.3	13.5	3.1	26.0	39.2
Fraudulent offenses	9,918	44.4	67.5	1.7	1.8	26.1	41.5
Embezzlement	1,796	28.4	82.9	12.3	0.8	16.5	39.5
Fraud ^g	6,533	46.3	66.3	16.4	2.4	29.8	43.1
Forgery	1,019	50.8	60.4	12.6	0.6	18.3	36.8
Counterfeiting	570	60.4	45.6	7.2	0.5	20.1	37.7
Other offenses	3,634	43.3	59.5	10.3	6.6	25.7	32.0
Burglary ^h	113	82.3	38.1	22.1	1.8	41.7	40.6
Larceny	2,810	36.9	63.1	8.5	7.8	22.7	30.8
Motor vehicle theft	335	71.3	42.4	15.5	0.6	28.6	43.2
Arson	14	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Transportation of stolen property	232	69.4	50.4	20.7	0.9	33.3	40.8
Other property offenses ⁱ	130	26.2	63.1	3.1	13.1	12.2	22.7
Drug offenses	15,799	84.2	23.8	9.1	0.4	74.9	39.0
Trafficking	14,023	91.5	17.4	9.6	0.1	77.3	50.3
Possession and other	1,776	26.7	74.3	5.3	3.3	8.0	18.2
Public-order offenses	15,246	40.6	42.0	8.1	24.1	27.6	28.6
Regulatory offenses	2,024	36.9	58.8	9.0	11.2	24.0	31.3
Agriculture	244	15.2	68.0	8.2	25.0	7.9	26.7
Antitrust	112	19.6	25.9	4.5	57.1	13.5	36.9
Labor law	29	6.9	82.8	0.0	10.3	(e)	34.3
Food and drug	120	20.0	80.0	13.3	13.3	11.3	36.3
Motor carrier	59	35.6	88.1	25.4	1.7	13.0	35.8
Other regulatory offenses	1,460	43.8	56.4	8.6	5.6	26.2	31.1
Other offenses	13,222	41.2	39.4	8.0	26.0	28.1	28.0
Weapons	2,151	76.6	30.8	9.7	1.4	47.1	38.2
Immigration offenses	2,446	67.8	35.8	7.9	1.0	9.3	32.5
Tax law violations							
Including tax fraud	1,160	46.8	76.9	26.6	2.8	25.2	42.0
Bribery	238	43.3	65.5	11.8	2.1	21.0	35.2
Perjury	108	60.2	50.0	12.0	1.9	17.2	37.2
National defense	204	43.1	41.2	5.9	13.2	13.8	27.4
Escape	648	89.5	14.7	6.2	1.2	23.6	34.8
Racketeering and extortion	588	78.1	40.6	19.6	0.3	57.4	45.7
Gambling offenses	171	40.4	69.0	10.5	1.2	12.0	35.9
Liquor offenses	13	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Mail or transport of obscene material	54	16.7	61.1	5.6	27.8	(e)	39.8
Traffic offenses	5,234	4.0	36.1	2.1	61.4	3.2	12.3
Migratory birds	70	12.9	57.1	2.9	32.9	(e)	25.5
Other	137	5.8	51.8	2.9	42.3	(e)	14.0

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Total includes defendants whose sentence could not be determined. The sum of the defendants exceeds 100 percent because split and mixed sentences are counted in both incarceration and probation. Data are derived from records of cases terminated in 1989. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^e Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^f May include some non-violent offenses.

^g Excludes tax fraud.

^h Excludes transportation of stolen property.

ⁱ Excludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property, trespass.

^a All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

^b Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^c Sentences to probation combined with incarceration.

^d Excludes life and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. These excluded cases represent 0.5 percent of all incarcerations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 39, 40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.18

Offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Offender characteristics	Total number of offenders	Of all offenders convicted in cases terminated in 1989, the percent who were incarcerated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All offenders ^a	45,014	58.5 %	87.0 %	44.4 %	43.3 %	85.0 %	37.0 %	41.1 %
Sex								
Male	28,363	71.7	89.8	53.4	55.2	91.3	43.9	61.3
Female	5,783	42.3	74.5	29.4	22.3	76.6	24.4	31.2
Race								
White	23,900	67.8	88.6	48.1	48.5	87.9	41.9	62.2
Black	8,660	69.6	91.6	45.3	45.6	93.8	37.3	64.2
Other	941	54.3	83.2	34.8	40.6	80.4	28.1	36.4
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	6,261	81.3	88.7	51.1	49.4	93.0	59.6	73.8
Non-Hispanic	27,237	64.8	88.9	46.5	47.1	88.0	38.5	58.2
Age								
10 to 18 years	446	64.8	87.2	36.7	33.8	84.7	40.0	50.7
19 to 20 years	1,375	66.6	83.2	37.1	36.3	87.3	43.2	59.6
21 to 30 years	11,868	70.2	90.5	43.5	47.2	89.4	43.2	64.5
31 to 40 years	10,735	69.8	90.3	47.5	53.0	89.4	44.8	64.7
Over 40 years	9,766	58.1	84.2	47.8	41.4	90.2	32.2	47.0
Education								
Less than high school graduate	12,878	76.7	90.7	48.3	56.2	92.5	44.9	72.9
High school graduate	3,471	71.3	92.6	50.1	58.0	87.0	44.4	67.9
Some college	6,383	61.9	89.3	45.3	43.3	86.4	38.3	52.4
College graduate	2,873	56.4	70.4	54.9	41.2	81.1	37.6	44.8
Marital status								
Never married	9,769	71.3	89.4	47.0	49.8	89.3	40.0	65.7
Divorced/separated	7,011	69.4	89.9	50.1	50.7	89.4	46.3	64.3
Married	13,743	63.0	86.2	45.5	41.8	89.0	39.0	55.2
Common law	2,275	80.2	89.9	53.4	63.4	91.7	43.1	77.6
Other	374	53.7	94.1	28.9	23.7	92.2	42.9	52.9
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	5,535	73.4	91.5	49.0	57.7	89.1	48.5	74.4
Employed	8,268	61.0	75.5	42.7	42.7	86.9	40.6	52.5
Criminal record								
No convictions	6,189	53.8	74.2	37.4	32.8	82.1	33.6	44.9
Prior conviction								
Misdemeanor only	2,257	67.5	84.7	42.4	47.0	88.3	37.3	61.9
Felony	3,981	85.5	95.9	72.6	72.0	95.0	68.1	83.3
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	9,947	61.2	78.1	42.7	45.5	88.6	40.5	56.1
Drug history	3,072	78.9	97.1	56.2	61.7	86.3	56.2	79.4

Note: See Notes, tables 5.7 and 5.16. Data exclude corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 42.

^aIncludes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

Table 5.19

Offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts^a

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-91

Most serious conviction offense	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^b	13,766	46.0 %	20,605	50.3 %	23,058	52.5 %	23,579	53.0 %	23,450	53.8 %	27,377	58.5 %	28,659	60.3 %
Violent offenses	1,770	82.9	1,807	81.2	1,813	82.7	1,837	82.0	1,733	81.0	1,892	86.8	2,032	87.2
Murder	100	90.1	92	91.1	87	93.5	105	96.3	88	94.6	92	90.2	124	93.2
Negligent manslaughter	8	B	18	54.5	25	86.2	16	76.2	25	92.6	43	89.6	20	87.0
Assault	265	58.9	254	55.5	296	60.5	292	58.5	286	63.8	257	64.6	282	62.0
Robbery	1,252	91.3	1,210	92.5	1,186	94.3	1,164	94.4	1,059	94.0	1,237	97.7	1,313	98.2
Rape	29	59.2	60	80.0	65	81.3	83	87.4	97	83.6	101	77.7	120	80.5
Other sex offenses	31	72.1	85	60.7	88	52.7	113	53.1	112	44.4	75	51.7	106	66.7
Kidnaping	70	95.9	61	85.9	45	93.8	45	97.8	44	91.7	56	96.6	48	90.6
Threats against the President	15	57.7	27	67.5	21	75.0	19	76.0	22	78.6	31	93.9	19	86.4
Property offenses	4,630	42.9	5,612	42.3	6,291	43.2	6,234	43.4	5,723	42.6	5,974	44.1	5,885	43.3
Fraudulent offenses	2,825	42.0	3,696	41.3	4,416	42.0	4,610	44.1	4,182	43.6	4,400	44.4	4,464	44.1
Embezzlement	460	28.7	484	28.3	533	26.8	551	28.7	490	27.6	510	28.4	520	28.4
Fraud ^c	1,384	41.9	2,120	42.5	2,732	44.5	3,097	47.0	2,915	47.1	3,028	46.3	3,230	46.9
Forgery	610	51.7	803	45.3	872	45.8	606	45.0	459	45.6	518	50.8	397	43.8
Counterfeiting	371	57.9	289	59.7	279	57.1	356	60.4	318	52.3	344	60.4	317	62.6
Other offenses	1,805	44.6	1,916	44.4	1,875	46.6	1,624	41.6	1,541	40.0	1,574	43.3	1,421	41.0
Burglary	77	59.7	94	69.1	69	74.2	78	75.7	84	84.0	93	82.3	83	83.8
Larceny	1,180	39.0	1,252	38.4	1,196	39.6	1,125	36.8	978	33.0	1,036	36.9	940	34.7
Motor vehicle theft	321	70.1	263	72.9	325	76.5	220	68.1	293	71.6	239	71.3	200	72.7
Arson	6	B	5	B	8	B	19	90.5	2	B	11	B	1	B
Transportation of stolen property	178	68.5	250	72.0	229	70.7	148	60.2	132	62.0	161	69.4	171	73.1
Other	43	26.2	52	26.0	48	31.8	34	21.8	52	32.5	34	26.2	26	17.6
Drug offenses ^d	3,675	71.6	7,774	75.6	9,272	77.3	10,196	75.9	10,599	79.2	13,306	84.2	14,092	86.4
Trafficking	3,560	76.8	7,012	82.3	8,588	83.1	9,584	85.4	10,197	88.2	12,832	91.5	13,640	90.9
Possession and other	115	22.9	762	43.0	684	41.5	612	27.8	402	22.1	474	26.7	452	34.7
Public-order offenses	3,690	31.0	5,410	35.8	5,682	37.4	5,312	36.6	5,395	37.0	6,194	40.6	6,650	43.6
Regulatory offenses	484	26.5	661	30.5	688	34.2	601	32.5	640	32.6	746	36.9	799	38.9
Agriculture	54	17.5	51	13.8	24	13.8	16	9.6	52	19.9	37	15.2	49	18.9
Antitrust	32	25.6	6	5.1	7	9.5	11	10.0	43	24.2	22	19.6	22	26.5
Fair labor standards	11	36.7	4	10.5	2	4.8	3	5.0	6	17.6	2	6.9	3	8.8
Food and drug	5	4.8	10	11.6	13	15.3	19	26.4	8	16.0	24	20.0	16	16.5
Motor carrier	2	2.7	34	32.7	18	22.0	15	28.8	27	40.9	21	35.6	19	37.3
Other regulatory offenses	380	32.0	556	38.3	624	40.2	537	38.7	504	36.6	640	43.8	690	45.1
Other offenses	3,206	31.9	4,749	36.6	4,994	37.9	4,711	37.2	4,755	37.7	5,448	41.2	5,851	44.3
Weapons offenses	578	59.0	1,003	64.6	1,174	65.1	1,188	68.7	1,262	70.0	1,647	76.6	1,894	77.6
Immigration offenses	1,017	46.2	1,412	58.4	1,443	58.6	1,355	63.4	1,287	69.5	1,658	67.8	1,876	73.0
Tax law violations ^e	487	34.6	603	48.1	637	43.7	640	46.6	629	44.0	543	46.8	507	43.5
Bribery	62	36.5	90	44.3	107	53.5	83	45.6	81	44.0	103	43.3	111	50.5
Perjury	48	68.6	99	68.3	74	56.1	80	69.0	73	70.2	65	60.2	62	71.3
National defense	49	25.4	60	17.6	61	18.0	55	22.6	49	24.1	88	43.1	61	43.3
Escape	533	87.5	499	81.9	532	85.5	582	86.9	566	86.9	580	89.5	545	89.1
Racketeering and extortion	315	75.4	441	78.8	462	78.2	372	75.2	418	74.5	459	78.1	404	78.0
Gambling offenses	39	30.2	38	47.5	86	42.2	39	26.0	67	40.9	69	40.4	113	53.6
Liquor offenses	33	55.0	3	B	5	B	3	B	3	B	3	B	11	50.0
Mail or transport of obscene materials	3	B	17	40.5	6	18.8	12	34.3	14	25.0	9	16.7	19	26.4
Traffic offenses	32	0.9	464	8.4	385	7.6	282	5.3	279	5.1	207	4.0	233	4.7
Migratory birds	1	1.0	2	5.9	1	2.5	1	2.8	8	24.2	9	12.9	2	3.5
Other	9	7.1	18	11.2	21	10.9	19	12.8	19	19.0	8	5.8	13	12.3

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Data for 1990 and 1991 reflect a change in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts file closeout procedures and are not exactly comparable to data for earlier years (Source, p. 19). These data include all sentences to incarceration longer than 4 days regardless of whether the term was concurrent or consecutive with a period of probation, a fine, or other condition. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^cExcludes tax fraud.

^dData have been revised by the Source.

^eIncludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90, With Preliminary Data for 1991*, NCJ-136945 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 15, 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes sentences to prison with or without probation.

^bTotals may include cases for which offense or sentence category could not be determined. Percentages exclude cases for which sentence category could not be determined.

Table 5.21

Average sentence length imposed on offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

(In months)

Offender characteristics	Average sentence length for offenders convicted of:						
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All offenders ^a	54.5	90.6	26.1	25.7	74.9	24.0	28.1
Sex							
Male	57.8	91.2	28.7	27.2	78.1	27.6	30.7
Female	36.6	53.2	16.0	16.2	53.7	20.4	21.2
Race							
White	51.9	88.0	29.3	27.4	70.0	26.2	27.5
Black	65.4	98.4	18.7	24.1	89.4	33.1	41.2
Other	49.9	68.3	23.5	13.3	69.6	(b)	19.4
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	51.9	75.2	23.0	23.4	69.8	25.0	15.7
Non-Hispanic	56.4	89.9	26.6	26.0	77.7	27.3	36.0
Age							
16 to 18 years	48.4	53.2	(b)	12.3	64.2	(b)	17.2
19 to 20 years	44.1	51.2	8.7	14.4	61.1	(b)	17.7
21 to 30 years	51.7	77.1	17.4	20.9	68.8	26.1	26.0
31 to 40 years	58.6	101.3	27.6	27.2	77.6	28.5	33.2
Over 40 years	59.0	111.3	33.6	35.0	88.9	26.9	33.6
Education							
Less than high school graduate	57.2	87.9	27.4	24.8	75.2	29.3	27.3
High school graduate	62.5	98.0	30.6	25.4	80.7	36.5	44.3
Some college	53.3	90.5	25.5	30.3	72.7	26.2	32.7
College graduate	42.3	96.8	26.3	30.8	69.3	20.8	29.7
Marital status							
Never married	55.9	86.6	22.8	21.9	71.5	32.5	31.9
Divorced/separated	57.8	96.8	25.6	29.3	78.0	25.0	36.0
Married	53.7	84.9	28.9	27.1	77.0	25.6	28.0
Common law	59.5	81.9	28.4	27.4	77.7	26.0	25.9
Other	48.8	(b)	16.0	(b)	57.9	(b)	37.4
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	56.2	86.6	25.3	24.4	73.0	38.8	37.3
Employed	50.6	66.0	28.3	24.0	69.9	22.9	31.5
Criminal record							
No convictions	40.4	49.6	21.1	18.1	57.5	18.8	23.0
Prior conviction							
Misdemeanor only	44.3	48.3	22.4	19.6	58.6	40.3	19.5
Felony	68.6	104.5	36.2	29.8	93.3	35.1	46.6
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	51.7	69.6	28.6	24.8	73.9	26.8	33.7
Drug history	54.5	88.9	20.2	22.8	64.2	32.5	36.4

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Data exclude corporations, offenders sentenced to life sentences, and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

^bToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 43.

Table 5.22

Average time served until first release for offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1985-91

Most serious conviction offense ^a	Average time served until first release (in months)						
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
All offenses ^b	14.9	14.9	16.3	18.7	18.7	19.2	21.7
Violent offenses	49.9	49.6	48.8	54.2	52.6	54.2	56.6
Murder/manslaughter	71.7	51.4	49.0	65.5	53.3	64.9	56.1
Assault	40.4	43.8	43.9	43.8	41.9	45.0	51.4
Robbery	51.1	52.8	51.2	59.5	58.6	58.4	60.2
Rape	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other sex offenses	29.8	27.2	27.0	32.4	36.2	34.0	29.0
Kidnaping	82.7	82.0	79.8	103.5	97.2	106.3	102.9
Threats against the President	B	B	B	30.3	B	25.8	B
Property offenses	14.3	15.6	15.1	16.7	16.4	16.3	16.8
Fraudulent offenses	12.3	13.5	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.1	15.6
Embezzlement	9.6	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.3	11.6	11.0
Fraud ^c	11.4	13.3	12.9	14.5	15.6	15.2	15.6
Forgery	15.6	15.2	15.2	16.9	16.5	14.6	17.6
Counterfeiting	15.9	17.4	18.0	19.8	19.8	19.0	20.3
Other offenses	17.3	19.3	18.8	21.0	18.4	19.6	20.1
Burglary	21.9	18.4	20.4	24.9	26.0	27.2	26.0
Larceny	15.1	17.7	15.9	17.6	16.3	16.8	15.2
Motor vehicle theft	23.1	23.3	23.8	28.2	21.3	22.6	31.6
Arson	23.3	27.5	30.2	28.2	35.3	38.8	42.4
Transportation of stolen property	22.8	23.3	26.8	28.6	24.8	28.3	23.9
Other	6.4	9.9	9.1	9.6	6.5	8.5	9.5
Drug offenses	21.2	22.1	23.0	25.2	27.7	29.7	31.3
Trafficking	21.9	22.7	23.6	26.0	28.9	30.7	32.9
Possession and other	9.3	8.5	9.1	10.4	9.8	10.3	9.7
Public-order offenses	6.7	6.5	7.5	9.1	8.5	8.6	10.2
Regulatory offenses	14.9	15.9	16.3	18.3	17.7	18.2	19.1
Other offenses	6.4	6.0	7.1	8.5	8.0	8.1	9.7
Weapons offenses	19.3	19.1	19.7	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.3
Immigration offenses	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.8
Tax law violations ^d	8.0	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.6
Bribery	10.7	11.6	14.4	12.6	13.9	11.5	11.8
Perjury	11.0	10.9	13.1	11.5	16.6	13.2	14.5
National defense	B	B	B	16.6	B	20.7	B
Escape	16.5	19.2	15.3	16.0	17.0	18.4	20.0
Racketeering and extortion	23.1	23.3	23.6	28.3	30.3	31.2	33.7
Gambling offenses	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Liquor offenses	NA	B	NA	B	B	B	B
Mail or transport of obscene materials	B	B	10.0	13.2	19.6	24.8	18.7
Traffic offenses	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.6
Migratory birds	2.8	5.4	B	4.7	6.0	7.3	8.6
Other	14.1	15.7	17.8	17.2	12.5	13.9	16.9

Note: See Note, table 5.7. These data include only prisoners serving U.S. District Court sentences first released in the indicated calendar year, regardless of sentence length. The data exclude subsequent releases (e.g., parole violators), prisoners received from other sources (e.g., courts martial and probation violators), and offenders whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aPrisoners are classified according to the offense associated with the longest sentence actually imposed. Offense categories are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other tables, but may not be directly comparable.

^bTotal includes offenders whose offense 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, 1980-90, With Preliminary Data for 1991*, NCJ-136945 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 18.

Table 5.23

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By case commencement method, 1981-91

Method of commencement	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Percent change 1991 over 1990
Total	30,681	31,918	35,855	37,649	39,930	41,420	41,923	42,524	46,141	45,417	45,215	-0.5 %
Indictment	17,755	19,471	20,024	21,756	21,940	24,579	23,695	22,678	24,347	25,458	26,566	4.4
Information, indictment waived	590	2,267	3,147	2,587	2,972	2,920	4,003	4,802	5,662	5,705	5,645	-1.1
Information, other	9,183	6,676	7,930	8,234	9,137	9,086	8,954	9,335	10,216	9,340	8,967	-4.0
Remanded from appellate court	89	66	32	41	30	39	17	40	46	46	46	0.0
Removed from State court	14	26	13	24	22	7	34	23	14	4	10	150.0
Reopened/reinstated	117	108	72	117	117	132	121	115	95	79	70	-11.4
Appeal from U.S. magistrate	192	164	155	156	118	70	68	119	140	125	117	-6.4
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	81	111	57	182	96	104	77	119	139	172	131	-23.8
Consent before magistrate	2,590	2,830	4,232	4,278	5,314	4,348	4,776	5,116	5,275	4,071	3,412	-16.2
Retrial on mistrial	25	75	69	95	80	61	53	60	67	63	38	-39.7
Retrial, remand from appeals court	42	124	124	179	104	74	125	117	140	99	88	-11.1
Violation notice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	255	118	-53.7
Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	X

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; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 31, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 46; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 31, 1991* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1992), p. 50. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.24

Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1982-91

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced ^a			Terminated	Pending	
		Number	Cases per judgeships	Drug cases			
1982	515	32,682	63	4,359	31,889	16,659	
1983	515	35,872	70	5,254	33,985	18,546	
1984	515	36,845	72	5,769	35,494	19,938	
1985	575	39,500	69	6,849	37,139	22,299	
1986	575	41,490	72	8,059	39,328	24,453	
1987	575	43,292	75	9,088	42,287	25,263	
1988	575	44,585	78	10,501	42,115	27,722	
1989	575	45,995	80	12,076	42,810	30,910	
1990 ^b	575	47,411	82	12,226	42,765	35,021	
1991	649	45,735	70	11,929	42,788	37,968	
Percent change 1991 over 1990		12.9 %	-3.5 %	-14.6 %	-2.4 %	0.1 %	8.4 %

Note: Data for 1990 and 1991 are not directly comparable to earlier years due to a change in reporting methods.

^aData for criminal cases commenced include transfers with the exception of drug cases which exclude transfers.

^bData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 90.

Table 5.25

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1955-91

	Pending July 1	Total filed			Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer	Total terminated	
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	24,453	41,794 ^a	1,136	42,287	25,458
1988	25,263	43,116	1,082	42,115	27,733
1989	27,722	44,467	1,104	42,810	30,907
1990	30,910	47,565	942	44,295	35,519
1991	35,021	44,799	680	42,788	37,968

Percent change

1991 over

1990 13.3% -5.8% -27.8% -3.4% 6.9%

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.)

^a"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.

^bDoes 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; *1990*, pp. 176, 177; *1991*, pp. 230, 231 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.26

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By offense, years ending June 30, 1990 and 1991

Nature of offense	1990 offenses	1991 offenses	Percent change ^a
Total	46,530	45,055	-3.2%
Miscellaneous general offenses	12,784	12,029	-5.9
Drunk driving and traffic	8,169	7,159	-12.4
Weapons and firearms	2,657	2,923	10.0
Other miscellaneous general offenses	1,045	1,111	6.3
Escape ^b	849	769	-9.4
Kidnaping	64	67	4.7
Fraud	7,369	7,083	-3.9
Drug laws ^c	12,226	11,929	-2.4
Narcotics	7,317	7,364	0.6
Marijuana	3,877	3,517	-9.3
Controlled substances	914	935	2.3
Other drug statutes	118	113	-4.2
Larceny and theft	3,311	3,248	-1.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,469	1,137	-22.6
Embezzlement	1,980	1,979	-0.1
Immigration laws	2,317	2,186	-5.7
Federal statutes	2,244	2,400	7.0
Agricultural/conservation acts	261	379	45.2
Migratory bird laws	30	39	30.0
Civil rights ^d	62	99	59.7
Motor Carrier Act	39	57	46.2
Antitrust violations	63	62	-1.6
Food and Drug Act	84	62	-26.2
Contempt	170	84	-50.6
National defense laws	102	86	-15.7
Customs laws	143	114	-20.3
Postal laws	209	197	-5.8
Other	1,081	1,221	13.0
Robbery	1,336	1,546	15.7
Bank	1,281	1,500	17.1
Postal	21	26	23.8
Other	34	20	-41.2
Assault	545	571	4.8
Auto theft	239	218	-8.8
Burglary	102	137	34.3
Homicide	172	154	-10.5
Sex offenses	427	433	1.4
Liquor, Internal Revenue	9	5	B

Note: See Note, table 5.25. Some figures for 1990 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aPercent change computed on a difference of 10 or more.

^bIncludes escape from custody, aiding or 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 242, 243. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.27

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1991

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1990				Total commenced	Filed					
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings				Reopens ^b	Transfers
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		
Total	35,021	29,882	4,910	229	45,735	44,799	31,838	12,525	436	256	680
District of Columbia	473	452	21	0	747	704	627	77	0	39	4
First Circuit	785	742	35	8	1,100	1,085	1,034	39	12	7	8
Maine	96	88	7	1	155	152	139	12	1	0	3
Massachusetts	364	345	13	6	303	297	278	16	3	3	3
New Hampshire	65	61	4	0	75	75	71	4	0	0	0
Rhode Island	83	72	11	0	117	116	112	4	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	177	176	0	1	450	445	434	3	8	4	1
Second Circuit	3,668	3,347	287	34	3,430	3,397	2,873	492	32	5	28
Connecticut	215	207	7	1	280	270	254	16	0	2	8
New York:											
Northern	240	200	37	3	462	459	257	201	1	0	3
Eastern	1,358	1,273	81	4	1,162	1,147	1,085	61	1	3	12
Southern	1,521	1,361	136	24	1,036	1,036	886	121	29	0	0
Western	220	194	24	2	360	355	268	87	0	0	5
Vermont	114	112	2	0	130	130	123	6	1	0	0
Third Circuit	1,735	1,601	127	7	2,150	2,121	1,896	211	14	2	27
Delaware	55	54	1	0	131	129	103	22	4	0	2
New Jersey	567	460	103	4	740	726	576	146	4	0	14
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	457	444	11	2	498	494	476	14	4	0	4
Middle	170	162	7	1	268	261	247	13	1	1	6
Western	147	146	1	0	254	253	243	9	1	0	1
Virgin Islands	339	335	4	0	259	258	251	7	0	1	0
Fourth Circuit	3,173	2,218	936	19	6,112	6,032	3,284	2,684	64	19	61
Maryland	494	341	146	7	635	625	348	259	18	1	9
North Carolina:											
Eastern	209	198	10	1	1,036	1,027	305	720	2	1	8
Middle	198	194	4	0	252	241	235	6	0	2	3
Western	235	223	11	1	464	451	367	76	8	0	13
South Carolina	410	365	43	2	647	629	551	74	4	2	16
Virginia:											
Eastern	1,078	363	709	6	2,300	2,295	746	1,523	26	4	1
Western	169	161	6	2	283	281	270	8	3	1	1
West Virginia:											
Northern	180	178	2	0	140	136	133	3	0	2	2
Southern	200	195	5	0	355	347	329	15	3	6	2
Fifth Circuit	5,478	4,786	671	21	5,678	5,593	4,590	967	36	20	65
Louisiana:											
Eastern	310	306	2	2	405	393	366	24	3	3	9
Middle	34	32	1	1	67	65	64	1	0	0	2
Western	133	103	27	3	267	262	201	50	11	0	5
Mississippi:											
Northern	72	67	3	2	151	150	135	15	0	0	1
Southern	194	189	4	1	249	247	230	16	1	1	1
Texas:											
Northern	607	596	11	0	685	667	602	53	12	2	16
Eastern	165	152	13	0	273	265	232	33	0	0	8
Southern	2,938	2,454	476	8	1,869	1,850	1,664	184	2	7	12
Western	1,025	887	134	4	1,712	1,694	1,096	591	7	7	11
Sixth Circuit	2,540	2,274	257	9	3,450	3,352	2,819	507	26	17	81
Kentucky:											
Eastern	148	146	2	0	199	195	183	10	2	1	3
Western	262	135	125	2	439	426	175	246	5	1	12
Michigan:											
Eastern	641	596	41	4	687	672	615	47	10	9	6
Western	118	114	3	1	177	170	149	19	2	0	7
Ohio:											
Northern	329	323	6	0	425	409	403	5	1	1	15
Southern	348	312	36	0	441	427	378	49	0	0	14
Tennessee:											
Eastern	214	206	7	1	385	373	353	17	3	2	10
Middle	182	150	31	1	335	326	221	102	3	2	7
Western	298	292	6	0	362	354	342	12	0	1	7

See notes at end of table.

Total terminated	Terminated Original proceedings						Pending June 30, 1991			
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
42,788	41,769	28,577	12,656	536	335	684	37,968	32,556	5,154	258
645	609	511	96	2	35	1	575	549	26	0
1,038	1,026	976	35	15	5	7	847	802	38	7
129	128	120	7	1	0	1	122	110	11	1
315	309	287	17	5	3	3	352	335	12	5
85	85	78	6	1	0	0	55	53	2	0
104	101	97	4	0	0	3	96	85	11	0
405	403	394	1	8	2	0	222	219	2	1
2,645	2,616	2,187	397	32	7	22	4,453	4,035	381	37
251	246	230	15	1	1	4	244	236	8	0
376	373	200	173	0	0	3	326	256	66	4
854	844	790	50	4	5	5	1,666	1,570	92	4
767	760	665	69	26	0	7	1,790	1,577	186	27
305	301	213	88	0	1	3	275	250	23	2
92	92	89	2	1	0	0	152	146	6	0
2,062	2,024	1,788	220	16	7	31	1,823	1,695	123	5
135	132	112	18	2	0	3	51	46	4	1
627	620	460	153	7	0	7	680	581	97	2
497	488	462	21	5	0	9	458	452	5	1
280	272	254	16	2	3	5	158	150	8	0
237	229	221	8	0	4	4	164	161	2	1
286	283	279	4	0	0	3	312	305	7	0
5,924	5,795	2,951	2,770	74	35	94	3,361	2,446	890	25
654	632	319	291	22	12	10	475	354	110	11
1,002	985	262	719	4	4	13	243	226	17	0
278	269	261	8	0	2	7	172	169	3	0
418	402	314	79	9	2	14	281	264	15	2
569	546	461	82	3	2	21	488	434	53	1
2,252	2,225	653	1,543	29	4	23	1,126	434	683	9
226	221	191	27	3	1	4	226	222	2	2
178	176	173	3	0	2	0	142	140	2	0
347	339	317	18	4	6	2	208	203	5	0
5,717	5,611	4,480	1,076	55	39	67	5,439	4,745	666	28
395	388	355	31	2	3	4	320	314	3	3
59	58	58	0	0	0	1	42	39	2	1
228	219	164	46	9	4	5	172	132	35	5
164	162	146	15	1	2	0	59	54	4	1
278	267	253	12	2	1	10	165	157	8	0
685	642	549	71	22	8	35	607	589	14	4
271	261	221	40	0	8	2	167	157	10	0
2,114	2,105	1,774	321	10	6	3	2,693	2,307	380	6
1,523	1,509	960	540	9	7	7	1,214	996	210	8
3,316	3,218	2,629	570	19	29	69	2,674	2,404	250	20
195	188	176	10	2	3	4	152	146	5	1
426	416	155	256	5	3	7	275	150	122	3
562	555	498	53	4	4	3	766	716	41	9
161	154	134	18	2	0	7	134	124	8	2
450	438	429	9	0	1	11	304	296	7	1
470	456	385	71	0	5	9	319	302	17	0
409	398	357	37	4	5	6	190	183	7	0
308	291	187	102	2	6	11	209	168	37	4
335	322	308	14	0	2	11	325	319	6	0

Table 5.27

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1991--Continued

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1990				Total commenced	Filed					
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings					
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers
Seventh Circuit	1,650	1,523	124	3	1,942	1,910	1,574	324	12	7	25
Illinois:											
Northern	875	812	63	0	651	641	564	72	5	4	6
Central	164	141	21	2	271	269	236	33	0	0	2
Southern	108	102	6	0	180	176	134	41	1	1	3
Indiana:											
Northern	158	146	12	0	159	155	140	15	0	0	4
Southern	121	106	14	1	315	304	176	127	1	2	9
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	164	161	3	0	256	256	224	29	3	0	0
Western	60	55	5	0	110	109	100	7	2	0	1
Elgth Circuit	1,435	1,223	203	9	2,674	2,616	1,856	735	25	15	43
Arkansas:											
Eastern	172	168	3	1	244	233	223	8	2	1	10
Western	55	47	7	1	117	114	83	22	9	1	2
Iowa:											
Northern	92	86	6	0	106	103	96	5	2	1	2
Southern	72	72	0	0	122	119	114	5	0	1	2
Minnesota:											
Northern	163	153	9	1	333	319	298	19	2	1	13
Missouri:											
Eastern	169	163	6	0	264	255	233	21	1	6	3
Western	360	204	153	3	891	885	260	618	7	2	4
Nebraska:											
Northern	159	150	7	2	183	182	166	15	1	0	1
North Dakota	78	70	8	0	165	162	149	12	1	0	3
South Dakota	115	110	4	1	249	244	234	10	0	2	3
Ninth Circuit	8,531	6,618	1,825	88	9,861	9,608	5,839	3,592	177	96	157
Alaska:											
Northern	102	41	59	2	188	185	71	111	3	0	3
Arizona:											
Northern	933	868	60	5	1,081	1,059	830	227	2	14	8
Eastern	816	547	268	1	702	672	392	277	3	8	22
Central	430	306	112	12	690	676	438	227	11	0	14
Southern	1,875	1,770	97	8	1,088	1,036	997	34	5	15	37
Hawaii	1,878	1,666	164	48	1,338	1,295	983	251	61	25	18
Idaho	994	118	875	1	1,887	1,883	135	1,745	3	0	4
Montana	49	46	1	2	89	86	69	15	2	0	3
Nevada	137	131	6	0	235	230	221	7	2	2	3
Oregon	298	282	12	4	406	385	329	25	31	0	21
Washington:											
Eastern	326	320	6	0	575	568	502	21	45	3	4
Western	223	215	7	1	480	455	448	7	0	22	3
Guam	426	266	157	3	965	949	314	630	5	0	16
Northern Marianas	39	37	1	1	127	119	100	15	4	7	1
Northern Marianas	5	5	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,401	1,198	190	13	2,395	2,331	1,791	518	22	8	56
Colorado:											
Northern	211	179	32	0	383	368	297	67	4	0	15
Kansas	221	190	27	4	317	309	185	120	4	4	4
New Mexico	430	409	17	4	611	599	566	31	2	3	9
Oklahoma:											
Northern	95	93	2	0	160	155	148	7	0	0	5
Eastern	31	30	1	0	59	57	51	6	0	0	2
Western	158	95	63	0	421	410	215	194	1	0	11
Utah:											
Northern	192	144	45	3	334	328	233	88	7	1	5
Wyoming	63	58	3	2	110	105	96	5	4	0	5
Eleventh Circuit	4,152	3,900	234	18	6,194	6,048	3,653	2,379	16	21	125
Alabama:											
Northern	95	89	6	0	266	258	224	34	0	0	8
Middle	164	93	71	0	240	233	132	101	0	3	4
Southern	126	123	3	0	218	213	207	6	0	4	1
Florida:											
Northern	228	216	11	1	232	224	189	31	4	3	5
Middle	614	600	11	3	865	846	787	51	8	1	38
Southern	2,254	2,188	52	14	1,546	1,495	1,488	6	1	2	49
Georgia:											
Northern	363	351	12	0	392	380	334	45	1	4	8
Middle	160	146	14	0	2,026	2,020	153	1,867	0	3	3
Southern	148	94	54	0	389	379	139	238	2	1	9

^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 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 230-233.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending June 30, 1991				
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers					
1,895	1,846	1,494	339	13	7	42	1,697	1,589	103	5	
654	644	551	88	5	3	7	872	821	50	1	
236	227	196	29	2	1	8	199	184	14	1	
165	162	127	33	2	1	2	123	109	14	0	
194	190	163	27	0	0	4	123	121	2	0	
315	304	174	129	1	1	10	121	108	12	1	
218	209	183	25	1	1	8	202	194	6	2	
113	110	100	8	2	0	3	57	52	5	0	
2,769	2,685	1,800	849	36	30	54	1,340	1,218	113	9	
280	275	259	14	2	2	3	136	132	3	1	
129	120	94	23	3	5	4	43	28	8	7	
109	102	92	8	2	1	6	89	86	3	0	
132	122	117	5	0	1	9	62	62	0	0	
295	288	261	24	3	4	3	201	193	7	1	
258	239	212	26	1	10	9	175	171	4	0	
978	972	268	690	14	1	5	273	193	80	0	
190	189	165	20	4	0	1	152	148	4	0	
172	165	138	21	6	2	5	71	70	1	0	
226	213	194	18	1	4	9	138	135	3	0	
8,706	8,515	4,963	3,325	227	79	112	9,686	7,380	2,213	93	
195	182	74	103	5	1	12	95	38	56	1	
936	921	701	213	7	7	8	1,078	978	94	6	
661	647	361	284	2	6	8	857	586	267	4	
622	607	387	201	19	0	15	498	354	138	6	
840	827	773	49	5	10	3	213	2,022	90	11	
1,247	1,218	790	334	94	23	6	1,969	1,764	157	48	
1,497	1,488	114	1,369	5	1	8	1,384	134	1,250	0	
82	80	65	9	6	0	2	56	48	8	0	
227	220	210	10	0	3	4	145	136	7	2	
320	300	241	29	30	4	16	384	364	14	6	
438	433	377	15	41	1	4	463	445	13	5	
499	474	455	17	2	18	7	204	197	6	1	
1,029	1,012	324	681	7	1	16	362	252	108	2	
105	99	84	11	4	4	2	61	55	5	1	
8	7	7	0	0	0	1	7	7	0	0	
2,314	2,219	1,619	568	32	22	73	1,482	1,332	141	9	
358	340	258	78	4	0	18	236	215	20	1	
362	338	190	140	8	10	14	176	168	7	1	
490	473	430	38	5	4	13	551	534	14	3	
133	126	120	6	0	1	6	122	119	3	0	
63	55	50	5	0	5	3	27	26	1	0	
450	442	238	202	2	1	7	129	73	56	0	
347	335	234	92	9	1	11	179	139	39	1	
111	110	99	7	4	0	1	62	58	1	3	
5,757	5,605	3,179	2,411	15	40	112	4,589	4,359	210	20	
271	266	229	37	0	0	5	90	87	3	0	
275	265	126	138	1	3	7	129	97	32	0	
163	152	144	8	0	7	4	181	176	5	0	
241	227	192	32	3	4	10	219	206	11	2	
808	773	723	43	7	2	33	691	668	20	3	
1,226	1,181	1,165	15	1	15	30	2,574	2,513	47	14	
373	362	320	42	0	3	8	382	366	15	1	
1,998	1,989	146	1,843	0	5	4	188	149	39	0	
402	390	134	253	3	1	11	135	97	38	0	

Table 5.28

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1991

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	19,949	11,024	4,835	1,999	1,423	2,347	345	75	8,925	3,755	1,684	1,262	1,833	293	98
District of Columbia	716	255	150	38	18	43	6	0	461	180	103	87	75	8	8
First Circuit	869	541	213	94	56	147	26	5	328	116	56	53	79	18	6
Maine	89	48	16	12	5	10	5	0	41	20	9	10	2	0	0
Massachusetts	338	242	83	35	34	77	9	4	96	22	13	13	29	15	4
New Hampshire	90	44	20	2	5	14	3	0	46	25	5	4	10	1	1
Rhode Island	171	109	46	26	4	25	7	1	62	20	14	10	17	1	0
Puerto Rico	181	98	48	19	8	21	2	0	83	29	15	16	21	1	1
Second Circuit	1,664	975	346	163	127	294	37	8	689	237	98	92	211	36	15
Connecticut	237	172	31	27	15	44	5	0	65	38	6	2	15	4	0
New York:															
Northern	88	49	11	10	7	19	1	1	39	7	5	12	13	2	0
Eastern	456	222	101	40	27	46	6	2	234	87	37	31	71	4	4
Southern	701	450	129	74	64	158	21	4	251	66	32	30	93	20	10
Western	104	52	15	4	11	17	4	1	52	13	10	9	14	5	1
Vermont	78	30	9	8	3	10	0	0	43	26	8	8	5	1	0
Third Circuit	1,583	1,105	401	200	164	286	47	7	478	167	91	61	133	15	11
Delaware	66	38	17	5	3	8	5	0	28	10	9	1	8	0	0
New Jersey	343	242	83	40	29	72	15	3	101	37	12	4	36	5	7
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	602	470	142	98	80	130	19	1	132	22	29	27	46	6	2
Middle	205	152	73	26	18	31	3	1	53	34	6	3	9	1	0
Western	235	141	51	16	25	42	5	2	94	37	13	16	23	3	2
Virgin Islands	132	62	35	15	9	3	0	0	70	27	22	10	11	0	0
Fourth Circuit	1,790	946	517	170	108	129	19	3	844	427	186	74	132	20	5
Maryland	275	174	66	29	25	42	10	2	101	26	21	13	29	9	3
North Carolina:															
Eastern	138	63	50	2	4	5	2	0	75	31	20	7	15	2	0
Middle	122	24	16	5	3	0	0	0	98	39	38	11	9	1	0
Western	123	54	38	4	3	9	0	0	69	37	16	6	10	0	0
South Carolina	225	144	37	30	35	37	5	0	81	22	16	12	28	3	0
Virginia:															
Eastern	478	286	186	58	22	19	1	0	192	118	40	9	21	2	2
Western	261	114	73	31	4	5	1	0	147	122	11	4	8	2	0
West Virginia:															
Northern	71	35	25	5	2	3	0	0	36	14	12	5	4	1	0
Southern	97	52	26	6	10	9	0	1	45	18	12	7	8	0	0
Fifth Circuit	2,902	1,770	923	346	216	259	22	4	1,132	622	212	122	149	21	6
Louisiana:															
Eastern	359	290	106	78	49	54	2	1	69	41	16	7	1	3	1
Middle	52	44	27	9	4	4	0	0	8	2	2	2	1	1	0
Western	153	124	51	23	24	25	1	0	29	16	5	5	3	0	0
Mississippi:															
Northern	104	69	26	28	7	8	0	0	35	19	2	9	5	0	0
Southern	211	168	92	35	20	21	0	0	43	14	9	8	11	1	0
Texas:															
Northern	413	266	160	42	27	34	3	0	147	83	22	7	25	5	5
Eastern	203	142	68	29	16	25	3	1	61	25	11	7	16	2	0
Southern	789	413	238	57	38	68	10	2	376	219	70	34	47	6	0
Western	618	254	155	45	31	20	3	0	364	203	75	43	40	3	0
Sixth Circuit	1,538	880	353	177	105	206	31	8	658	240	126	115	142	27	8
Kentucky:															
Eastern	151	81	34	19	11	16	0	1	70	24	15	16	12	2	1
Western	150	85	41	16	4	20	3	1	65	43	6	9	6	0	1
Michigan:															
Eastern	348	201	50	36	33	69	10	3	147	33	27	28	46	10	3
Western	82	49	21	11	4	11	2	0	33	12	3	5	12	0	1
Ohio:															
Northern	190	137	53	20	19	41	4	0	53	9	8	10	21	3	2
Southern	164	84	25	17	11	23	6	2	80	25	8	15	26	6	0
Tennessee:															
Eastern	161	102	55	31	8	5	3	0	59	24	21	7	6	1	0
Middle	104	64	32	14	7	10	0	1	40	16	11	5	6	2	0
Western	188	77	42	13	3	11	3	0	111	54	27	20	7	3	0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.28

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1991--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	1,158	710	306	112	98	163	28	3	448	160	78	88	98	20	4
Illinois:															
Northern	460	285	107	34	34	93	15	2	175	51	28	24	60	10	2
Central	145	77	33	16	15	11	2	0	68	32	14	13	9	0	0
Southern	117	65	27	19	6	11	2	0	52	28	7	7	7	3	0
Indiana:															
Northern	139	83	45	14	10	11	2	1	56	28	8	16	2	2	0
Southern	126	92	52	15	12	12	1	0	34	12	9	10	2	0	1
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	109	57	18	5	14	14	6	0	52	7	6	15	18	5	1
Western	62	51	24	9	7	11	0	0	11	2	6	3	0	0	0
Eighth Circuit	1,433	875	401	157	124	168	18	7	558	222	97	87	126	21	5
Arkansas:															
Eastern	222	169	85	31	24	26	3	0	53	29	10	3	9	2	0
Western	115	80	40	21	11	8	0	0	35	23	5	1	6	0	0
Iowa:															
Northern	57	26	12	4	4	5	0	1	31	12	5	5	7	2	0
Southern	121	62	22	11	11	12	4	2	59	34	4	13	7	1	0
Minnesota:	196	104	49	12	6	31	4	2	92	24	9	17	29	9	4
Missouri:															
Eastern	265	195	90	47	30	26	1	1	70	19	20	16	15	0	0
Western	190	116	55	16	19	24	2	0	74	18	17	12	25	2	0
Nebraska:	110	66	24	10	14	17	0	1	44	17	4	6	12	4	1
North Dakota:	44	14	5	0	2	5	2	0	30	12	5	5	8	0	0
South Dakota:	113	43	19	5	3	14	2	0	70	34	18	9	8	1	0
Ninth Circuit	2,761	1,109	385	200	159	285	65	15	1,652	744	283	220	334	53	18
Alaska:	46	20	6	1	4	6	3	0	26	7	0	7	11	1	0
Arizona:	420	95	42	15	14	21	3	0	325	201	50	33	36	4	1
California:															
Northern	178	99	18	16	17	32	12	4	79	16	7	6	34	12	4
Eastern	95	42	14	3	10	12	3	0	53	12	9	6	20	5	1
Central	676	318	86	60	43	104	23	2	358	100	73	57	104	14	10
Southern	361	53	18	6	4	16	6	3	308	170	45	45	44	3	1
Hawaii:	95	37	8	8	5	13	2	1	58	31	6	7	11	3	0
Idaho:	43	24	9	3	5	6	1	0	19	3	6	3	5	2	0
Montana:	79	40	8	9	10	12	0	1	39	9	7	11	12	0	0
Nevada:	167	94	33	27	18	13	3	0	73	18	16	10	23	5	1
Oregon:	233	96	48	20	10	15	2	1	137	94	22	13	7	1	0
Washington:															
Eastern	148	69	44	10	2	10	1	2	79	43	22	6	8	0	0
Western	198	113	48	20	14	24	6	1	85	35	18	13	16	3	0
Guam:	18	7	3	1	2	1	0	0	11	4	2	3	2	0	0
Northern Marianas:	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,234	712	263	116	104	198	26	5	522	306	78	56	69	12	1
Colorado:	268	188	91	28	19	44	6	0	80	54	8	8	7	3	0
Kansas:	183	119	43	15	17	32	10	2	64	31	10	6	14	2	1
New Mexico:	311	92	40	14	9	27	2	0	219	163	27	12	16	1	0
Oklahoma:															
Northern	120	73	20	9	16	27	1	0	47	18	10	8	9	2	0
Eastern	55	34	9	5	7	13	0	0	21	7	3	7	3	1	0
Western	138	108	38	29	16	22	3	0	30	9	8	4	7	2	0
Utah:	93	55	13	13	10	13	3	3	38	13	12	5	7	1	0
Wyoming:	66	43	9	3	10	20	1	0	23	11	0	6	6	0	0
Eleventh Circuit	2,301	1,146	577	226	144	169	20	10	1,155	334	276	207	285	42	11
Alabama:															
Northern	292	215	112	47	29	22	3	2	77	36	11	13	15	1	1
Middle	126	78	37	23	10	8	0	0	48	19	18	9	2	0	0
Southern	137	75	41	9	12	9	3	1	62	19	12	15	15	1	0
Florida:															
Northern	136	48	30	4	5	8	1	0	88	29	16	12	24	5	2
Middle	376	155	72	29	19	31	4	0	221	50	56	40	57	16	2
Southern	637	212	114	36	20	35	4	3	425	88	105	88	125	14	5
Georgia:															
Northern	349	198	81	32	31	46	5	3	151	57	28	22	38	5	1
Middle	127	77	44	18	9	5	0	1	50	26	18	1	5	0	0
Southern	121	88	46	28	9	5	0	0	33	10	12	7	4	0	0

Note: This table includes trials conducted by district and appellate judges only. Trials conducted by magistrates are excluded. Includes 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 217, 218.

Table 5.29

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, 1991

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	56,747	4.8	8,372	3.7	41,213	4.7	1,302	0.1	5,860	7.6
District of Columbia	900	4.4	215	2.5	433	4.6	8	B	244	5.7
First Circuit	1,494	5.7	169	4.9	1,084	5.3	20	5.9	221	8.2
Maine	167	5.5	12	4.5	129	5.1	0	X	26	7.5
Massachusetts	504	7.7	56	9.7	378	7.1	4	B	66	10.0
New Hampshire	124	5.9	20	3.7	85	5.9	0	X	19	7.0
Rhode Island	152	6.4	4	B	103	5.6	1	B	44	8.2
Puerto Rico	547	4.3	77	4.4	389	3.5	15	5.9	66	7.8
Second Circuit	3,939	6.3	423	2.9	3,142	6.0	17	8.7	357	11.3
Connecticut	379	5.9	19	3.1	324	5.6	1	B	35	10.9
New York:										
Northern	576	2.1	178	0.1	365	2.8	0	X	33	14.3
Eastern	1,275	7.0	77	6.0	1,081	6.7	8	B	109	10.8
Southern	1,175	7.3	100	12.8	932	6.6	7	B	136	11.2
Western	391	6.2	33	12.8	335	4.7	1	B	22	12.4
Vermont	143	9.1	16	8.1	105	8.6	0	X	22	11.3
Third Circuit	2,763	5.6	379	4.5	2,012	5.4	21	5.7	351	7.7
Delaware	158	4.6	22	2.2	117	4.6	0	X	19	5.7
New Jersey	857	6.3	140	5.7	640	6.0	4	B	73	9.3
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	763	6.7	54	4.7	590	6.4	8	B	111	8.4
Middle	347	4.9	48	2.8	270	4.8	1	B	28	8.5
Western	337	5.4	51	3.4	214	5.1	5	B	67	7.7
Virgin Islands	301	4.5	64	6.9	181	4.3	3	B	53	4.5
Fourth Circuit	7,520	4.0	1,555	1.5	5,023	4.3	281	0.1	661	6.6
Maryland	785	5.6	138	4.5	529	5.2	8	B	110	8.7
North Carolina:										
Eastern	1,081	0.1	377	0.1	634	0.1	10	0.1	60	6.9
Middle	450	5.3	43	2.9	322	5.3	0	X	85	5.8
Western	564	5.3	61	4.0	461	5.4	3	B	39	5.6
South Carolina	741	6.9	174	3.9	488	7.3	2	B	77	8.4
Virginia:										
Eastern ^b	2,801	2.0	658	0.8	1,714	2.1	251	0.1	178	5.1
Western	423	7.3	33	3.2	332	7.3	4	B	54	8.2
West Virginia:										
Northern	229	8.0	21	7.3	179	7.5	3	B	26	10.2
Southern	446	5.0	50	4.7	364	4.9	0	X	32	7.9
Fifth Circuit	7,959	4.6	1,081	6.0	6,232	4.3	59	4.8	587	7.3
Louisiana:										
Eastern	579	5.1	44	4.1	494	4.9	1	B	40	9.2
Middle	69	3.0	3	B	62	3.0	0	X	4	B
Western	374	5.8	105	27.5	245	5.0	8	B	16	7.5
Mississippi:										
Northern	242	6.0	26	4.1	196	6.0	0	X	20	7.6
Southern	331	5.8	51	9.2	254	5.7	0	X	26	6.2
Texas:										
Northern	899	5.1	96	8.6	704	4.6	5	B	94	9.3
Eastern	361	5.7	60	7.7	257	5.2	1	B	43	7.3
Southern	3,060	4.1	512	5.0	2,368	4.0	20	4.8	160	7.2
Western	2,044	4.4	184	4.5	1,652	4.1	24	4.5	184	6.5
Sixth Circuit	4,458	6.0	469	7.2	3,481	5.7	53	4.6	455	8.5
Kentucky:										
Eastern	296	5.5	49	8.4	185	5.3	0	X	62	6.4
Western	487	4.5	86	6.5	350	4.5	19	3.1	32	9.6
Michigan:										
Eastern	908	6.2	84	7.5	676	5.7	23	4.6	125	9.2
Western	203	5.8	19	7.9	167	5.3	0	X	17	6.9
Ohio:										
Northern	634	6.7	33	7.5	546	6.4	1	B	54	8.6
Southern	590	6.4	46	6.9	493	6.2	1	B	50	7.0
Tennessee:										
Eastern	510	5.4	38	5.8	420	5.3	7	B	45	6.5
Middle	357	5.6	66	5.2	272	5.5	1	B	18	6.4
Western	473	7.2	48	10.1	372	6.9	1	B	52	9.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.29

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, 1991--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	2,626	5.5	231	3.0	2,047	5.3	33	6.6	315	9.3
Illinois:										
Northern	1,025	6.2	40	9.0	846	5.8	16	10.7	123	10.1
Central	289	6.4	40	3.9	206	6.2	0	X	43	9.1
Southern	252	5.3	20	3.4	212	5.3	1	B	19	6.7
Indiana:										
Northern	247	6.2	30	6.6	189	5.5	0	X	28	10.1
Southern	329	2.6	64	0.1	242	3.4	5	B	18	6.0
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	348	5.7	24	3.0	249	5.3	10	6.2	65	9.0
Western	136	4.3	13	1.8	103	4.3	1	B	19	5.4
Eighth Circuit	3,378	5.0	717	2.8	2,215	5.2	24	4.3	422	6.7
Arkansas:										
Eastern	362	5.3	63	4.5	254	5.3	3	B	42	5.5
Western	152	4.0	15	3.5	99	3.9	5	B	33	4.8
Iowa:										
Northern	118	7.4	8	B	93	7.0	1	B	16	11.8
Southern	187	4.9	24	3.3	126	4.7	0	X	37	6.4
Minnesota	454	5.1	46	5.2	326	4.8	2	B	80	5.9
Missouri:										
Eastern	353	6.1	46	4.6	263	5.5	1	B	43	9.2
Western	1,044	3.4	466	2.2	490	5.1	7	B	81	9.0
Nebraska	287	9.5	18	9.0	232	9.0	2	B	35	15.1
North Dakota	179	4.5	13	3.3	147	4.5	0	X	19	4.5
South Dakota	242	5.0	18	3.6	185	5.2	3	B	36	5.2
Ninth Circuit	11,098	4.6	2,125	4.7	8,021	4.3	139	5.4	813	8.0
Alaska	194	4.7	43	4.0	129	4.8	1	B	21	6.4
Arizona	1,336	5.8	214	10.2	1,021	5.4	17	6.9	84	8.1
California:										
Northern	821	6.3	140	9.1	597	5.6	16	6.3	68	9.4
Eastern	760	5.2	145	7.7	560	4.7	4	B	51	12.4
Central	1,275	5.0	63	3.3	948	4.7	22	7.6	242	7.4
Southern	1,772	4.7	214	2.6	1,467	4.7	14	7.4	77	7.9
Hawaii	1,569	2.7	628	6.6	887	1.4	18	2.2	36	8.2
Idaho	104	5.7	8	B	69	5.6	6	B	21	8.0
Montana	323	5.0	76	3.9	214	5.2	2	B	31	6.3
Nevada	421	5.8	70	8.5	294	5.0	2	B	55	9.9
Oregon	572	5.4	53	6.9	481	4.9	9	B	29	10.6
Washington:										
Eastern	473	3.6	145	2.5	287	3.8	9	B	32	5.5
Western	1,357	1.4	287	0.8	993	1.4	17	2.1	60	5.8
Guam	114	2.7	38	8.7	68	2.2	2	B	6	B
Northern Marianas	7	B	1	B	6	B	0	X	0	X
Tenth Circuit	2,824	4.4	403	4.0	2,099	4.3	43	3.4	279	6.2
Colorado	463	3.9	55	3.0	376	3.7	4	B	28	7.0
Kansas	404	4.2	78	2.7	273	4.4	20	2.0	33	6.5
New Mexico	649	5.4	118	4.6	455	5.2	3	B	73	7.9
Oklahoma:										
Northern	171	5.0	19	3.3	129	4.9	0	X	23	5.5
Eastern	101	3.5	15	2.4	53	2.7	1	B	32	5.3
Western	500	2.6	47	6.4	416	2.3	4	B	33	4.0
Utah	389	5.0	60	4.0	275	4.8	9	B	45	8.1
Wyoming	147	4.9	11	2.8	122	4.8	2	B	12	6.8
Eleventh Circuit	7,788	4.5	605	5.3	5,424	4.3	604	0.1	1,155	7.5
Alabama:										
Northern	366	2.0	46	2.1	276	1.9	3	B	41	3.3
Middle	306	4.5	38	2.0	220	4.5	5	B	43	4.6
Southern	385	5.7	35	3.4	243	5.5	0	X	107	7.5
Florida:										
Northern	400	5.1	36	5.0	255	4.7	2	B	107	5.7
Middle	1,358	6.1	107	8.1	989	5.6	15	10.5	247	8.0
Southern	1,946	7.4	148	13.0	1,336	6.8	17	4.9	445	8.9
Georgia:										
Northern	556	5.8	82	5.5	401	5.2	7	B	66	9.4
Middle	1,986	0.1	50	6.2	1,345	0.1	549	0.1	42	9.2
Southern	485	3.1	63	2.9	359	2.2	6	B	57	5.8

Note: Defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once. The median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall.

^aComputed on 10 or more defendants only.

^bThe total reflects the high number of trials for defendants charged with minor drug

possession, petty theft, driving under the influence, and other traffic offenses.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 260, 261.

Table 5.30

Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1991

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	42,948	\$103,484,415	16,706	61,561	\$2,129,750	23,021	1,683,548	\$65,006,474	9,966	945,301	\$36,348,191
First Circuit	1,169	2,913,071	279	952	27,616	720	64,050	2,094,131	233	24,520	791,324
Maine	148	324,329	76	273	8,480	69	2,742	98,605	41	7,376	217,244
Massachusetts	350	846,516	92	433	11,371	150	15,094	770,355	9	1,226	64,790
New Hampshire	112	89,554	7	16	571	37	1,524	53,458	15	1,015	35,525
Rhode Island	114	758,476	20	76	4,200	79	8,291	490,561	57	4,353	263,715
Puerto Rico	445	894,196	84	154	2,994	385	36,399	681,152	111	10,550	210,050
Second Circuit	2,294	7,128,782	953	2,022	93,363	1,125	80,332	3,779,120	596	68,807	3,256,299
Connecticut	285	635,401	39	58	3,759	97	5,748	380,050	47	3,791	251,592
New York:											
Northern	291	579,018	109	286	14,145	128	6,620	322,387	47	4,905	242,486
Eastern	421	1,832,106	236	448	15,796	265	18,871	821,368	165	22,530	994,942
Southern	818	2,781,845	381	719	32,352	418	32,714	1,472,950	257	28,372	1,276,543
Western	345	854,834	92	157	11,675	143	12,742	615,479	41	3,444	227,680
Vermont	134	445,578	96	354	15,636	74	3,637	166,886	39	5,765	263,056
Third Circuit	2,118	5,729,883	405	2,565	117,487	844	67,086	3,238,875	415	52,665	2,373,521
Delaware	127	350,055	11	824	42,200	56	4,684	232,030	12	1,504	75,825
New Jersey	475	1,341,209	111	801	33,511	167	14,037	627,742	114	15,384	679,956
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	656	2,525,155	46	85	3,712	288	30,001	1,615,989	111	17,823	905,454
Middle	311	374,012	37	88	3,166	84	4,701	172,357	53	5,416	198,489
Western	253	436,575	5	12	473	66	5,108	203,505	52	6,054	232,597
Virgin Islands	296	702,877	195	755	34,425	183	8,555	387,252	74	6,484	281,200
Fourth Circuit	3,940	6,779,189	751	2,474	111,008	1,537	113,610	4,200,883	716	64,432	2,467,298
Maryland	385	875,403	58	192	8,847	154	12,281	473,782	82	10,841	392,774
North Carolina:											
Eastern	852	662,318	52	261	3,482	162	13,073	374,106	100	9,907	284,720
Middle	386	836,647	29	95	2,334	231	19,086	471,394	150	14,399	362,919
Western	430	689,882	111	347	8,432	206	21,440	639,923	30	1,684	41,527
South Carolina	70	105,801	20	41	957	32	1,714	41,619	17	2,431	63,225
Virginia:											
Eastern	934	2,813,734	260	625	42,279	476	29,162	1,737,002	233	15,954	1,034,453
Western	365	401,654	95	532	15,685	129	6,692	193,240	47	6,008	192,729
West Virginia:											
Northern	80	32,667	1	62	20,000	2	349	12,667	0	X	X
Southern	438	361,083	125	319	8,992	145	9,813	257,150	57	3,208	94,941
Fifth Circuit	9,625	17,915,552	5,430	12,825	393,764	6,925	312,269	11,239,675	2,346	184,707	6,282,113
Louisiana:											
Eastern	524	1,024,880	136	256	12,981	258	13,569	519,059	155	13,229	492,840
Middle	62	0	9	934	0	1	37	0	0	X	X
Western	198	167,477	50	122	2,675	68	5,339	117,458	32	2,191	47,344
Mississippi:											
Northern	216	89,380	42	86	1,206	86	3,833	60,415	38	2,005	27,759
Southern	386	229,033	58	96	2,187	114	9,494	169,770	49	3,210	57,076
Texas:											
Northern	721	2,442,317	319	873	35,642	467	33,750	1,673,386	172	14,369	733,289
Eastern	263	653,082	74	190	7,095	124	10,030	421,379	63	5,684	224,608
Southern	3,729	7,305,593	2,408	5,396	134,910	2,754	141,006	4,371,007	1,172	99,379	2,799,676
Western	3,526	6,003,790	2,334	4,872	197,068	3,053	95,211	3,907,201	665	44,640	1,899,521
Sixth Circuit	3,650	6,810,944	763	3,999	142,652	1,152	109,291	4,441,545	522	50,711	2,226,747
Kentucky:											
Eastern	237	328,152	79	414	13,352	89	5,848	184,682	41	4,115	130,118
Western	228	339,128	30	390	10,737	65	9,062	275,950	22	1,868	52,441
Michigan:											
Eastern	1,228	2,069,537	108	802	31,305	284	23,210	1,208,534	168	16,410	829,698
Western	217	159,999	66	98	3,221	37	2,239	70,443	34	2,561	86,335
Ohio:											
Northern	635	1,852,106	121	258	15,203	188	22,523	1,207,600	122	11,678	629,303
Southern	348	664,697	113	895	32,248	125	8,463	293,664	84	9,359	338,785
Tennessee:											
Eastern	349	547,651	71	113	4,739	149	1,184	412,337	46	3,790	130,575
Middle	131	275,116	49	513	16,424	49	7,305	233,760	4	778	24,932
Western	277	574,558	126	516	15,423	166	18,757	554,575	1	152	4,560

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.30

Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1991--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	1,935	\$5,816,076	450	2,261	\$58,176	829	79,946	\$3,427,695	476	49,275	\$2,330,205
Illinois:											
Northern	662	2,792,820	247	1,271	16,015	324	38,226	1,667,901	204	22,735	1,108,904
Central	105	400,887	41	57	2,640	60	4,298	220,245	31	3,450	178,002
Southern	197	442,761	48	330	11,524	86	6,574	248,856	58	5,342	182,381
Indiana:											
Northern	244	584,853	31	360	16,719	75	7,654	355,989	42	4,346	212,145
Southern	247	214,917	24	41	1,131	67	9,274	213,786	0	X	X
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	335	1,099,318	20	35	1,907	167	10,499	568,833	99	10,752	528,578
Western	145	280,520	39	167	8,240	50	3,421	152,085	42	2,650	120,195
Eighth Circuit	2,650	5,504,994	414	11,300	152,852	997	81,576	3,153,914	586	59,053	2,198,228
Arkansas:											
Eastern	280	189,287	13	39	1,052	90	5,159	124,240	32	2,563	63,995
Western	80	72,934	27	90	2,453	31	2,521	67,490	4	98	2,991
Iowa:											
Northern	95	155,730	31	61	2,902	20	1,245	54,494	14	1,492	98,334
Southern	152	360,318	29	71	2,562	72	3,332	162,893	50	4,033	194,863
Minnesota:	445	1,203,114	84	194	11,608	187	12,000	687,038	117	8,507	504,468
Missouri:											
Eastern	385	1,171,587	10	170	7,745	178	17,520	799,067	86	7,772	364,775
Western	409	762,779	56	86	2,225	145	10,097	284,642	115	15,073	475,912
Nebraska:	358	1,108,777	50	10,104	105,070	95	22,998	722,094	84	13,766	281,613
North Dakota:	200	188,650	56	136	5,377	73	2,433	104,749	26	1,720	78,524
South Dakota:	246	291,818	58	349	11,858	106	4,271	147,207	58	4,029	132,753
Ninth Circuit	8,263	26,179,413	4,510	14,924	714,218	4,982	421,964	16,859,832	2,185	218,377	8,605,363
Alaska:	151	284,411	39	75	6,156	41	2,161	172,911	25	1,307	105,344
Arizona:	2,287	4,748,288	1,606	7,126	167,464	1,404	82,537	2,997,960	531	46,693	1,582,864
California:											
Northern	447	2,178,513	316	772	158,519	333	84,592	1,582,440	77	17,648	437,554
Eastern	560	1,789,666	269	536	25,121	282	23,215	1,151,047	124	10,421	613,498
Central	1,580	4,526,195	337	721	24,747	991	77,335	2,548,709	662	67,606	1,952,739
Southern	1,074	4,242,536	943	2,922	160,505	799	69,777	3,370,731	156	11,903	711,300
Hawaii:	175	950,284	123	243	14,954	116	10,025	514,028	75	8,098	421,302
Idaho:	114	419,433	36	108	7,642	45	4,069	189,803	34	3,071	221,988
Montana:	193	237,478	72	321	11,489	67	4,900	180,294	18	1,280	45,695
Nevada:	434	1,142,327	204	614	32,332	158	12,791	670,093	80	7,829	439,902
Oregon:	596	3,057,884	278	704	58,370	324	26,176	1,883,178	218	28,732	1,116,336
Washington:											
Eastern	150	203,696	61	278	11,762	107	3,984	172,007	9	427	19,927
Western	502	2,398,702	226	504	35,157	315	20,402	1,426,631	176	13,362	936,914
Guam:	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Northern Marianas:	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tenth Circuit	2,276	4,610,920	869	2,569	107,641	1,157	86,882	3,288,164	443	33,885	1,215,115
Colorado:	360	632,442	67	124	10,529	154	10,489	553,878	32	1,537	68,035
Kansas:	258	389,186	75	175	8,155	75	4,911	208,048	47	4,953	172,983
New Mexico:	716	2,232,693	471	1,094	51,005	520	32,951	1,559,790	163	13,848	621,898
Oklahoma:											
Northern	178	195,593	15	136	3,400	70	5,294	134,216	40	2,928	57,977
Eastern	85	177,041	22	40	1,640	33	1,603	66,985	32	2,638	108,416
Western	365	154,703	45	74	1,048	121	5,379	80,968	82	4,885	72,687
Utah:	211	676,840	113	399	13,973	140	24,264	610,540	24	1,417	52,327
Wyoming:	103	152,422	61	527	17,891	44	1,991	73,739	23	1,679	60,792
Eleventh Circuit	5,028	14,095,591	1,882	5,670	210,973	2,753	266,542	9,282,640	1,447	138,869	4,601,978
Alabama:											
Northern	264	73,988	23	54	1,944	46	7,486	69,971	6	60	2,073
Middle	250	114,990	24	295	6,140	49	1,921	39,791	22	2,269	69,059
Southern	331	415,425	100	235	4,232	174	12,766	222,984	146	18,408	188,209
Florida:											
Northern	351	802,849	86	845	19,658	150	17,681	591,312	46	5,649	191,879
Middle	1,305	3,929,324	338	710	27,357	728	69,612	2,771,200	340	30,421	1,130,767
Southern	1,417	6,962,283	938	2,517	121,315	1,046	118,449	4,302,525	708	66,711	2,538,443
Georgia:											
Northern	615	1,015,429	287	649	19,107	322	21,244	746,670	80	7,624	249,652
Middle	182	315,943	25	79	2,277	92	8,229	259,290	19	1,728	54,376
Southern	313	465,360	61	286	8,943	146	9,152	278,897	80	5,999	177,520

^aExcludes the District of Columbia.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 314, 315.

Table 5.31

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, 1945-92

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^b	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere ^c	Convicted by		Total
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury	
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88	861
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83	949
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96	1,128
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110	1,048
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135	1,187
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168	1,654
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178	1,659
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237	1,551
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293	1,586
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312	1,483
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322	1,457
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260	1,258
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299	1,432
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374	1,351
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261	1,151
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258	1,232
1961	1,828	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	342	1,196	4,586
1983	9,164	1,674	1,393	36	245	7,490	5,774	363	1,353	5,449
1984	9,191	1,732	1,421	28	283	7,459	5,793	218	1,448	5,756
1985	11,208	1,977	1,609	56	312	9,231	7,511	223	1,497	6,914
1986	12,934	2,170	1,811	63	296	10,764	8,888	159	1,717	8,152
1987	15,130	2,431	2,047	49	335	12,699	10,655	203	1,841	9,907
1988	15,750	2,588	2,168	45	375	13,162	11,044	170	1,948	9,983
1989	16,834	2,695	2,299	49	347	14,139	11,686	161	2,292	11,626
1990	19,271	3,083	2,610	53	420	16,188	13,067	148	2,973	13,838
1991 ^l	19,227	2,881	2,444	39	398	16,346	13,554	93	2,699	14,382 ^k
1992	19,168	2,779	2,323	35	421	17,200	13,577	60	2,752	15,032 ^m

Note: See Note, table 5.25. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marijuana 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. 1403 (conspiracy to commit an offense under the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C. 171-200); and other narcotic drug laws (26 U.S.C. 4701-4736, 7237).

The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976.

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. 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. Beginning in 1991, two of the periods reported for lengths of sentences to imprisonment changed. The period 36 through 59 months changed to 36 through 60 months, and the period 60 months and over changed to over 60 months.

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences). Beginning in 1991, includes sentences of at least 1 month that may be followed by a term of probation.

^bFrom 1968-81, and in 1990-92, 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.

^cIncludes 40 pleas of nolo contendere in 1982, 39 in 1983, 17 in 1984, 35 in 1985, 33 in 1986, 54 in 1987, 39 in 1988, 34 in 1989, 31 in 1990, 19 in 1991, and 25 in 1992.

^dA 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 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.

^eTitle 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

^fTitle 18 U.S.C. 5010(b)(c) (repealed 10/14/84). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

^gIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less, and no sentence in lieu of a sentence to prison or jail, and remitted or suspended fines.

Type of sentence												
Imprisonment												
Total regular	Regular sentences ^a				Split sentence ^d	Indeterminate ^e	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^f	Probation	Fine and other ^g	Average sentence of imprisonment (in months) ^h	Average sentence to probation (in months) ⁱ	
	1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 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	30	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	293	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	
14,286	1,687	2,828	3,063	6,708	X	X	X	1,896	68	95.7	53.4	
14,829	1,668	3,168	3,198	6,795	X	X	X	1,950	218	87.5	39.1	

Beginning in 1991, includes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence in lieu of probation.
^aFrom 1978-90, split sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences are not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, deportation, suspended sentence, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, no sentences, life sentences, and death sentences are not included in computing average sentence.
^bFrom 1986-90, split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing average sentences. Beginning in 1991, supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence are not included in computing the average sentence.
^cDefendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during this year are reported only once.

^kIncludes 34 life sentences, 1 death sentence, and 61 cases with no sentence, a suspended sentence, a sealed sentence, deportation, or imprisonment of 4 days or less.
^lExcludes no sentence, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, life sentences, and death sentences.
^mIncludes 59 life sentences, and 144 cases with no sentence, a suspended sentence, a sealed sentence, deportation, or imprisonment of 4 days or less.

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 to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.32

Length of prison term for defendants convicted of Federal drug offenses requiring a five-year mandatory minimum sentence^a

By presence of a weapon, United States, 1984-90

Year	Prison term in months	
	Weapon present	No weapon present
1984	87.3	53.3
1985	135.4	56.3
1986	99.1	63.3
1987	108.3	71.9
1988	168.9	78.7
1989	179.1	88.1
1990 ^b	190.3	93.9

Note: These data are derived from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts' Federal Probation Sentencing and Supervision Information System (FPSSIS) data file.

^aMandatory minimums refer to statutory provisions requiring the imposition of at least a specified minimum sentence when criteria specified in the relevant statute have been met.

^bData for 1990 are through August.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Mandatory Minimum Penalties in the Federal Criminal Justice System* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 45, 46. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.33

Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By type of case, years ending June 30, 1975-91

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
1990	616	164	26.6	452	73.4
1991	774	124	16.0	650	84.0

Note: U.S. Government cases include both civil and criminal filings, and include cases where the Government was a plaintiff or a 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; *1990*, pp. 137, 187; *1991*, pp. 190, 245 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.34

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1991

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending June 30, 1991			Indicted or first appearance during year ending June 30, 1991			Convicted and sentenced during year ending June 30, 1991		
	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	15,746	14,886	94.5 %	54,772	50,928	93.0 %	46,913	12,582	26.8 %
District of Columbia	583	561	96.2	922	831	90.1	627	63	10.0
First Circuit	673	652	96.9	1,489	1,218	81.8	1,268	270	21.3
Maine	60	57	95.0	168	164	97.6	151	19	12.6
Massachusetts	148	131	88.5	514	253	49.2	441	37	8.4
New Hampshire	14	14	100.0	118	118	100.0	103	13	12.6
Rhode Island	43	42	97.7	154	150	97.4	140	28	20.0
Puerto Rico	408	408	100.0	535	533	99.6	433	173	40.0
Second Circuit	1,746	1,592	91.2	3,691	3,263	88.4	3,434	429	12.5
Connecticut	77	75	97.4	373	364	97.6	346	42	12.1
New York:									
Northern	66	65	98.5	375	374	99.7	365	91	24.9
Eastern	804	690	85.8	1,283	901	70.2	1,196	172	14.4
Southern	692	660	95.4	1,134	1,120	98.8	1,041	41	3.9
Western	31	27	87.1	390	373	95.6	362	58	16.0
Vermont	76	75	98.7	136	131	96.3	124	25	20.2
Third Circuit	783	755	96.4	2,668	2,588	97.0	2,339	328	14.0
Delaware	33	32	97.0	156	151	96.8	136	16	11.8
New Jersey	348	341	98.0	815	811	99.5	700	57	8.1
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	137	130	94.9	764	759	99.3	694	76	11.0
Middle	10	10	100.0	324	324	100.0	307	34	11.1
Western	30	30	100.0	312	302	96.8	277	78	28.2
Virgin Islands	225	212	94.2	297	241	81.1	225	67	29.8
Fourth Circuit	859	811	94.4	6,795	6,692	98.5	5,637	1,886	33.5
Maryland	70	68	97.1	807	789	97.8	666	180	27.0
North Carolina:									
Eastern	33	30	90.9	982	980	99.8	699	375	53.6
Middle	83	82	98.8	455	449	98.7	421	9	2.1
Western	93	86	92.5	599	584	97.5	534	288	53.9
South Carolina	142	139	97.9	691	682	98.7	570	76	13.3
Virginia:									
Eastern	221	208	94.1	2,184	2,151	98.5	1,758	879	50.0
Western	95	81	85.3	421	408	96.9	387	30	7.8
West Virginia:									
Northern	27	27	100.0	234	232	99.1	206	9	4.4
Southern	95	90	94.7	422	417	98.8	396	40	10.1
Fifth Circuit	3,458	3,307	95.6	7,849	6,765	86.2	6,819	1,516	22.2
Louisiana:									
Eastern	170	162	95.3	555	552	99.5	519	26	5.0
Middle	5	5	100.0	70	70	100.0	68	11	16.2
Western	4	4	100.0	281	239	85.1	245	22	9.0
Mississippi:									
Northern	0	X	X	224	223	99.6	218	8	3.7
Southern	14	13	92.9	322	287	89.1	280	47	16.8
Texas:									
Northern	240	236	98.3	861	816	94.8	776	97	12.5
Eastern	40	39	97.5	372	365	98.1	308	95	30.8
Southern	1,881	1,851	98.4	3,108	2,441	78.5	2,559	408	15.9
Western	1,104	997	90.3	2,056	1,772	86.2	1,846	802	43.4
Sixth Circuit	722	647	89.6	4,374	4,204	96.1	3,934	590	15.0
Kentucky:									
Eastern	52	45	86.5	275	271	98.5	232	22	9.5
Western	45	44	97.8	433	429	99.1	386	152	39.4
Michigan:									
Eastern	161	139	86.3	895	839	93.7	794	26	3.3
Western	15	15	100.0	198	193	97.5	183	18	9.8
Ohio:									
Northern	140	122	87.1	645	604	93.6	605	138	22.8
Southern	65	57	87.7	595	589	99.0	552	23	4.2
Tennessee:									
Eastern	58	51	87.9	519	509	98.1	469	44	9.4
Middle	32	30	93.8	330	330	100.0	290	144	49.7
Western	154	144	93.5	484	440	90.9	423	23	5.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.34

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1991--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending June 30, 1991			Indicted or first appearance during year ending June 30, 1991			Convicted and sentenced during year ending June 30, 1991		
	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	508	464	91.3 %	2,583	2,324	90.0 %	2,355	474	20.1 %
Illinois:									
Northern	327	286	87.5	1,030	815	79.1	961	86	8.9
Central	28	27	96.4	283	281	99.3	244	39	16.0
Southern	9	9	100.0	247	215	87.0	229	79	34.5
Indiana:									
Northern	25	23	92.0	242	238	98.3	216	41	19.0
Southern	39	39	100.0	300	299	99.7	268	192	71.6
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	79	79	100.0	352	352	100.0	321	32	10.0
Western	1	1	100.0	129	124	96.1	116	5	4.3
Eighth Circuit	426	396	93.0	3,219	3,110	96.6	2,606	467	17.9
Arkansas:									
Eastern	22	21	95.5	322	321	99.7	295	32	10.8
Western	12	9	75.0	157	156	99.4	132	23	17.4
Iowa:									
Northern	16	15	93.8	117	104	88.9	106	24	22.6
Southern	37	37	100.0	195	193	99.0	166	23	13.9
Minnesota	128	120	93.8	431	423	98.1	395	32	8.1
Missouri:									
Eastern	82	80	97.6	348	345	99.1	311	80	25.7
Western	86	73	84.9	947	916	96.7	578	175	30.3
Nebraska	2	1	50.0	285	242	84.9	257	17	6.6
North Dakota	28	27	96.4	172	172	100.0	156	40	25.6
South Dakota	13	13	100.0	245	238	97.1	210	21	10.0
Ninth Circuit	3,849	3,676	95.5	10,632	9,687	91.1	8,776	3,247	37.0
Alaska	31	31	100.0	187	185	98.9	155	38	24.5
Arizona	728	689	94.6	1,327	1,302	98.1	1,079	464	43.0
California:									
Northern	277	217	78.3	849	500	58.9	688	185	26.9
Eastern	17	17	100.0	683	659	96.5	610	201	33.0
Central	709	692	97.6	1,280	1,059	82.7	1,193	121	10.1
Southern	1,199	1,167	97.3	1,645	1,537	93.4	1,459	382	26.2
Hawaii	99	99	100.0	1,505	1,505	100.0	941	891	94.7
Idaho	65	65	100.0	101	101	100.0	87	9	10.3
Montana	46	46	100.0	309	309	100.0	250	41	16.4
Nevada	124	119	96.0	396	392	99.0	330	34	10.3
Oregon	169	156	92.3	542	339	62.5	490	86	17.6
Washington:									
Eastern	155	155	100.0	415	413	99.5	322	124	38.5
Western	201	198	98.5	1,308	1,302	99.5	1,095	641	58.5
Guam	28	24	85.7	79	78	98.7	71	29	40.8
Northern Marianas	1	1	100.0	6	6	100.0	6	1	16.7
Tenth Circuit	647	583	90.1	2,747	2,659	96.8	2,360	628	26.6
Colorado	153	112	73.2	463	431	93.1	404	143	35.4
Kansas	63	63	100.0	394	389	98.7	307	97	31.6
New Mexico	340	325	95.6	629	596	94.8	515	57	11.1
Oklahoma:									
Northern	12	11	91.7	179	172	96.1	152	21	13.8
Eastern	23	22	95.7	103	103	100.0	84	13	15.5
Western	53	50	94.3	499	499	100.0	455	130	28.6
Utah	3	--	--	347	336	96.8	318	49	15.4
Wyoming	0	X	X	133	133	100.0	125	118	94.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.34

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1991--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending June 30, 1991			Indicted or first appearance during year ending June 30, 1991			Convicted and sentenced during year ending June 30, 1991		
	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	1,492	1,442	96.6 %	7,803	7,587	97.2 %	6,758	2,684	39.7 %
Alabama:									
Northern	36	36	100.0	350	349	99.7	321	302	94.1
Middle	28	28	100.0	292	292	100.0	248	28	11.3
Southern	34	33	97.1	383	366	95.6	343	24	7.0
Florida:									
Northern	11	11	100.0	404	404	100.0	333	48	14.4
Middle	197	171	86.8	1,339	1,318	98.4	1,223	64	5.2
Southern	976	963	98.7	1,967	1,944	98.8	1,748	254	14.5
Georgia:									
Northern	78	71	91.0	572	458	80.1	474	284	59.9
Middle	90	87	96.7	2,028	1,988	98.0	1,647	1,464	88.9
Southern	42	42	100.0	468	468	100.0	421	216	51.3

Note: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1991. 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 5.23 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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 270-273.

Table 5.35

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-91

Year ending June 30	Not convicted					Convicted and sentenced				
	Total defendants	Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^d	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	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114
1948	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015
1949	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998
1950	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,308	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	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	30,009	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	3,962
1979	41,175	8,262	NA	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612
1980	36,560	7,962	NA	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636
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
1990	56,519	9,794	NA	8,193	630	971	46,725	40,452	1,063	5,210
1991 ^h	56,747	9,979	NA	8,372	603	1,004	46,768	41,213	699	4,856

Note: See Notes, tables 5.25 and 5.31. 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.

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences). Beginning in 1991, includes sentences of at least 1 month that may be followed by a term of probation.

^bIncludes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

^cFrom 1979-85, total includes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.

^dA 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 1959-62, split sentences are included in prison terms of 1 year and 1 day and under.

^e18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).

^f18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c) (repealed 10/14/84). Included in total Imprisonment prior to 1977.

^gFrom 1945-60, "other" was included with sentences of probation. Beginning in 1986-90 "other" included deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less, time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences. Beginning in 1991, "other" includes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

Total	Type of sentence											Average sentence to imprisonment (in months) ^h	Average sentence to probation (in months) ⁱ
	Imprisonment						Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^f						
	Regular sentences ^a					Split sentence ^d	Indeterminate ^e	Probation	Fine	Other ^g			
	Total regular ^c	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	(g)	16.5	NA
15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(g)	18.6	NA
15,146	X	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(g)	17.3	NA
13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(g)	17.6	NA
14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(g)	15.8	NA
14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(g)	17.5	NA
15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(g)	18.1	NA
15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(g)	19.1	NA
16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(g)	19.4	NA
19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(g)	18.9	NA
17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,584	2,945	(g)	21.9	NA
13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(g)	24.9	NA
13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(g)	28.0	NA
14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(g)	28.2	NA
14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(d)	X	X	11,379	2,660	(g)	29.2	NA
14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	(d)	X	X	11,081	2,905	(g)	29.6	NA
14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(d)	X	X	10,714	2,772	677	31.0	NA
14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(d)	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	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	32.4
14,580	9,818	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	13,459	4,368	506	49.0	32.3
13,191	8,484	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	438	51.9	33.1
13,700	8,906	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	488	55.3	31.7
15,857	10,673	2,202	2,313	2,422	3,736	3,538	1,163	483	12,723	3,395	277	58.6	32.2
17,886	11,979	2,503	2,671	2,543	4,262	3,973	1,496	438	14,097	3,220	388	57.2	33.5
17,710	11,828	2,282	2,666	2,628	4,252	4,063	1,482	337	13,880	3,977	537	58.0	35.0
18,679	12,910	2,285	2,886	2,995	4,744	4,084	1,494	191	14,404	4,830	617	60.2	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	35.5
23,344	17,556	2,661	3,850	3,942	7,103	4,524	1,257	7	16,023	4,368	207	65.4	35.2
22,473	17,605	3,070	3,721	3,291	7,523	4,014	848	6	16,057	4,087	285	66.1	34.0
24,867	21,485	5,057	5,301	3,463	7,664	2,676	706	0	14,997	4,193	467	58.6	32.9
27,796	25,768	6,701	6,466	3,305	9,296	1,716	312	0	14,196	4,176	557	59.2	32.7
29,189 ^k	28,809	7,896	6,667	5,123	9,123	NA	NA	NA	13,754	3,772	53	69.6	42.7

^hFrom 1977-90, split sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences were not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, deportation, suspended sentence, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, no sentences, life sentences, and death sentences were not included in computing average sentence.

ⁱFrom 1986-90, split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences were not included in computing average sentences. Beginning in 1991, supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence were not included in computing the average sentence.

^jDefendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once.

^kIncludes 43 life sentences, 1 death sentence, and 336 cases with either no sentence, a suspended sentence, a sealed sentence, deportation or imprisonment of 4 days or less.

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; *1990*, pp. 204-207; *1991*, pp. 262, 263, 256, 257 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.36

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1991

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	56,747	9,979	8,372	603	1,004	46,768	40,723	490	699	4,856
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	189	40	25	1	14	149	115	2	0	32
Murder-first degree	104	28	16	1	11	76	51	2	0	23
Murder-second degree	18	4	4	0	0	14	13	0	0	1
Manslaughter	67	8	5	0	3	59	51	0	0	8
Robbery	1,427	97	76	3	18	1,330	1,180	4	7	139
Bank	1,368	82	65	3	14	1,286	1,140	4	7	135
Postal	25	2	1	0	1	23	20	0	0	3
Other	34	13	10	0	3	21	20	0	0	1
Assault	607	206	183	7	16	401	328	1	6	66
Burglary	118	16	10	0	6	102	94	0	0	8
Bank	34	3	1	0	2	31	27	0	0	4
Postal	26	1	0	0	1	25	25	0	0	0
Interstate shipments	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Other	55	12	9	0	3	43	39	0	0	4
Larceny and theft	3,807	871	789	41	41	2,936	2,756	17	45	118
Bank	170	14	13	0	1	156	149	0	0	7
Postal	552	50	43	1	6	502	487	0	3	12
Interstate shipments	375	35	28	2	5	340	308	0	2	30
Other U.S. property	1,773	514	470	27	17	1,259	1,194	7	31	27
Transport etc., stolen property	332	70	62	0	8	262	226	0	0	36
Other	605	188	173	11	4	417	392	10	9	6
Embezzlement	2,062	245	228	0	17	1,817	1,741	4	6	66
Bank	950	118	117	0	1	832	810	0	3	19
Postal	426	50	46	0	4	376	359	0	2	15
Other	686	77	65	0	12	609	572	4	1	32
Fraud	8,562	997	795	22	180	7,565	6,917	23	36	589
Income tax	1,060	81	61	3	17	979	854	2	6	117
Lending institution	1,379	136	116	2	18	1,243	1,138	4	7	94
Postal	1,433	213	163	5	45	1,220	1,092	6	6	116
Veterans and allotments	48	0	0	0	0	48	48	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange	51	6	1	3	2	45	37	0	0	8
Social Security	252	29	29	0	0	223	213	0	1	9
False personation	68	11	10	0	1	57	51	0	0	6
Nationality laws	121	9	8	0	1	112	108	1	1	2
Passport fraud	280	23	22	1	0	257	244	0	2	11
False claims and statements	1,775	198	170	1	27	1,577	1,478	7	7	85
Other	2,095	291	215	7	69	1,804	1,654	3	6	141
Auto theft	293	45	39	0	6	248	229	1	0	18
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,503	204	194	0	10	1,299	1,221	2	4	72
Transport forged securities	69	12	11	0	1	57	48	0	0	9
Postal forgery	91	8	8	0	0	83	81	0	0	2
Other forgery	729	109	109	0	0	620	597	0	4	19
Counterfeiting	614	75	66	0	9	539	495	2	0	42
Sex offenses	412	95	68	7	20	317	273	2	5	37
Sexual abuse	211	51	37	1	13	160	131	1	3	25
Other	201	44	31	6	7	157	142	1	2	12
Drug laws, total	19,227	2,881	2,444	39	398	16,346	13,535	19	93	2,699
Marijuana	5,272	895	809	18	68	4,377	3,942	6	31	398
Drugs	12,288	1,712	1,399	19	294	10,576	8,471	8	52	2,045
Controlled substances	1,515	255	218	1	36	1,260	1,024	3	9	224
Other drug related statutes	152	19	18	1	0	133	98	2	1	32
Miscellaneous general offenses	12,793	3,429	2,821	441	167	9,364	7,802	394	425	743
Bribery	265	52	40	0	12	213	184	1	0	28
Drunk driving and traffic	7,103	2,400	1,979	402	19	4,703	3,923	383	367	30
Escape	641	132	122	2	8	509	455	2	9	43
Extortion, racketeering, threats	672	119	89	12	18	553	409	3	5	136
Gambling and lottery	299	61	54	0	7	238	219	0	3	16
Kidnaping	68	15	12	0	3	53	35	0	0	18
Perjury	132	38	27	2	9	94	67	0	2	25
Weapons and firearms	3,338	493	392	12	89	2,845	2,372	4	24	445
Other	275	119	106	11	2	156	138	1	15	2

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.36

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1991--Continued

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	2,657	252	242	1	9	2,405	2,334	3	8	60
Liquor, Internal Revenue	8	2	2	0	0	6	5	0	0	1
Federal statutes	3,082	599	456	41	102	2,483	2,193	18	64	208
Agricultural/conservation acts	475	118	92	24	2	357	323	8	16	10
Antitrust violations	106	24	2	3	19	82	69	3	0	10
Food and Drug Act	99	12	11	0	1	87	86	0	1	0
Migratory bird laws	76	21	17	4	0	55	38	1	16	0
Motor Carrier Act	63	5	5	0	0	58	58	0	0	0
National defense laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil rights	96	33	22	0	11	63	49	0	1	13
Contempt	38	11	8	2	1	27	20	0	6	1
Customs laws	164	22	22	0	0	142	131	0	0	11
Postal laws	212	14	12	0	2	198	195	0	0	3
Other	1,753	339	285	8	66	1,414	1,224	6	24	160

Note: Defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 254, 255.

^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.

Table 5.37

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1991

Offense	Sentences to imprisonment									Type of sentence		
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Regular sentences ^a				Over 60 months	Average sentence in months ^b	Life	Death	Other ^c	
			6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months						
Total	46,768	29,189	4,598	3,298	6,667	5,123	9,123	69.6	43	1	336	
GENERAL OFFENSES												
Homicide	149	139	5	10	31	26	64	123.5	3	0	0	
Murder-first degree	76	73	1	1	9	16	43	176.8	3	0	0	
Murder-second degree	14	12	0	1	1	3	7	139.9	0	0	0	
Manslaughter	59	54	4	8	21	7	14	50.6	0	0	0	
Robbery	1,330	1,313	10	14	120	365	804	117.6	0	0	0	
Bank	1,286	1,273	9	13	111	351	789	117.2	0	0	0	
Postal	23	21	0	1	4	7	9	187.7	0	0	0	
Other	21	19	1	0	5	7	6	70.2	0	0	0	
Assault	401	266	68	25	53	69	45	51.2	0	0	6	
Burglary	102	84	10	9	26	17	22	76.8	0	0	0	
Bank	31	29	0	1	3	5	20	169.8	0	0	0	
Postal	25	24	3	2	14	4	1	32.3	0	0	0	
Interstate shipments	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	14.3	0	0	0	
Other	43	28	6	5	8	8	1	25.3	0	0	0	
Larceny and theft	2,936	1,136	357	258	305	106	85	24.8	0	0	25	
Bank	156	87	13	19	30	11	14	34.1	0	0	0	
Postal	502	242	73	67	68	16	10	19.0	0	0	8	
Interstate shipments	340	216	48	46	78	26	16	27.5	0	0	2	
Other U.S. property	1,259	276	125	72	46	13	14	17.2	0	0	6	
Transport etc., stolen property	262	203	38	34	69	31	25	39.8	0	0	6	
Other	417	112	60	20	14	9	6	16.1	0	0	3	
Embezzlement	1,817	571	213	130	137	59	28	20.0	0	0	4	
Bank	832	278	82	65	83	32	15	22.3	0	0	1	
Postal	376	74	43	17	5	6	2	12.8	0	0	1	
Other	609	219	88	48	49	21	11	19.4	0	0	2	
Fraud	7,565	3,578	1,129	670	954	501	240	28.3	0	0	84	
Income tax	979	417	156	75	79	73	30	24.6	0	0	4	
Lending institution	1,243	698	185	138	239	93	39	28.6	0	0	4	
Postal	1,220	689	138	143	216	125	59	36.5	0	0	8	
Veterans and allotments	48	6	1	2	0	3	0	34.2	0	0	0	
Securities and Exchange	45	30	3	4	8	8	7	56.6	0	0	0	
Social Security	223	102	41	25	20	9	5	21.9	0	0	2	
False personation	57	37	14	7	10	2	4	36.3	0	0	0	
Nationality laws	112	51	24	9	6	6	1	34.1	0	0	5	
Passport fraud	257	104	55	12	12	9	2	15.5	0	0	14	
False claims and statements	1,577	602	300	93	97	55	21	18.0	0	0	36	
Other	1,804	842	212	162	267	118	72	30.6	0	0	11	
Auto theft	248	169	35	31	63	26	12	34.0	0	0	2	
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,299	692	194	159	215	67	46	23.2	0	0	11	
Transport forged securities	57	39	4	8	16	6	5	33.2	0	0	0	
Postal forgery	83	47	12	10	19	4	2	19.7	0	0	0	
Other forgery	620	273	100	57	67	20	20	22.8	0	0	9	
Counterfeiting	539	333	78	84	113	37	19	22.8	0	0	2	
Sex offenses	317	243	25	45	64	29	78	68.8	0	0	2	
Sexual abuse	160	137	9	16	35	17	60	92.4	0	0	0	
Other	157	106	16	29	29	12	18	37.7	0	0	2	
Drug laws, total	16,346	14,382	839	848	2,828	3,063	6,708	95.7	34	1	61	
Marijuana	4,377	3,566	420	336	1,047	772	977	68.0	0	1	13	
Drugs	10,576	9,669	342	450	1,574	2,095	5,131	104.0	32	0	45	
Controlled substances	1,260	1,054	75	59	203	189	524	102.2	1	0	3	
Other drug related statutes	133	93	2	3	4	7	76	224.0	1	0	0	
Miscellaneous general offenses	9,364	3,816	649	584	1,123	581	820	54.7	6	0	53	
Bribery	213	105	46	21	21	11	6	23.2	0	0	0	
Drunk driving and traffic	4,703	268	200	27	9	3	3	5.5	0	0	26	
Escape	509	454	72	111	192	47	25	28.3	0	0	7	
Extortion, racketeering, threats	553	460	35	42	108	158	109	62.4	3	0	5	
Gambling and lottery	238	94	37	30	20	6	1	13.6	0	0	0	
Kidnaping	53	50	1	1	4	10	33	209.6	1	0	0	
Perjury	94	64	10	24	17	7	5	25.3	0	0	1	
Weapons and firearms	2,845	2,238	236	327	749	337	637	64.5	2	0	10	
Other	156	23	12	1	3	2	1	17.5	0	0	4	

See notes at end of table.

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months ^d	Other ^e	Fine only
	6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 months and over			
13,807	774	2,574	2,430	7,976	42.7	53	3,772
10	0	1	0	9	109.2	0	0
3	0	0	0	3	76.0	0	0
2	0	1	0	1	24.0	0	0
5	0	0	0	5	163.2	0	0
17	1	0	2	14	58.4	0	0
13	1	0	2	10	65.3	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	36.0	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	36.0	0	0
119	11	44	23	41	24.2	0	16
18	0	4	2	12	34.1	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	36.0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	36.0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
15	0	4	2	9	33.7	0	0
1,578	199	404	242	726	34.3	7	222
69	0	6	16	47	40.2	0	0
258	3	10	50	193	48.2	2	2
122	2	3	19	98	48.1	0	2
816	164	247	117	284	27.9	4	167
59	0	2	6	50	78.5	1	0
254	30	136	34	54	22.5	0	51
1,227	19	109	262	833	49.8	4	19
550	6	43	114	385	50.4	2	4
298	3	26	84	185	47.3	0	4
379	10	40	64	263	50.9	2	11
3,759	55	289	656	2,742	49.8	17	228
550	6	34	93	416	52.5	1	12
535	3	21	78	428	53.1	5	10
484	8	16	65	395	56.6	0	47
42	0	11	1	30	39.0	0	0
15	1	0	2	12	50.8	0	0
116	1	9	31	75	43.4	0	5
19	1	3	5	10	27.2	0	1
61	4	9	17	31	30.5	0	0
151	8	18	43	81	33.2	1	2
894	10	76	135	669	47.6	4	81
892	13	92	186	595	50.7	6	70
78	0	2	4	71	58.8	1	1
591	12	43	132	401	45.0	3	16
18	0	0	3	14	40.0	1	0
36	0	0	8	28	37.7	0	0
336	8	29	77	221	49.4	1	11
201	4	14	44	138	39.3	1	5
69	2	6	17	44	46.8	0	5
23	0	1	5	17	65.8	0	0
46	2	5	12	27	37.3	0	5
1,904	34	227	285	1,350	53.4	8	60
781	21	134	129	495	54.5	2	30
893	11	68	107	702	55.7	5	14
198	2	21	41	134	42.3	0	8
32	0	4	8	19	32.3	1	8
2,667	334	1,176	421	729	26.4	7	2,881
98	1	6	12	78	56.3	1	10
1,662	301	1,047	200	114	16.4	0	2,773
53	2	8	19	24	47.0	0	2
85	2	8	16	57	44.3	2	8
141	1	4	37	99	36.0	0	3
3	0	0	0	3	52.0	0	0
29	0	4	1	24	49.2	0	1
510	11	46	126	324	45.9	3	37
86	16	53	10	6	15.2	1	47

Table 5.37

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1991--Continued

Offense	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Regular sentences ^a					Sentences to imprisonment		Type of sentence		
			6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 60 months	Over 60 months	Average sentence in months ^b	Life	Death	Other ^c	
SPECIAL OFFENSES												
Immigration laws	2,405	1,875	783	348	519	81	82	20.3	0	0	62	
Liquor, Internal Revenue	6	4	3	1	0	0	0	4.8	0	0	0	
Federal statutes	2,483	1,811	278	166	229	133	89	33.6	0	0	26	
Agricultural/conservation acts	357	60	43	9	4	1	1	7.3	0	0	2	
Antitrust violations	82	29	19	3	4	1	1	12.7	0	0	1	
Food and Drug Act	87	12	6	4	2	0	0	10.3	0	0	0	
Migratory bird laws	55	2	2	0	0	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	
Motor Carrier Act	58	20	13	5	2	0	0	7.7	0	0	0	
National defense laws	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	
Civil rights	63	48	8	12	12	12	4	35.5	0	0	0	
Contempt	27	17	9	0	7	1	0	11.8	0	0	0	
Customs laws	142	44	14	14	12	4	0	14.7	0	0	0	
Postal laws	198	19	14	1	1	0	1	16.1	0	0	2	
Other	1,414	670	150	118	185	114	82	40.3	0	0	21	

^aIncludes sentences of at least 1 month which may be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bExcludes life sentences, death sentences, deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.

^cIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.

^dExcludes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

^eIncludes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 256-259.

Table 5.38

Offenders sentenced to Federal prison

By type of case and offense, 1986-89, preliminary 1990

Most serious offense at conviction	Percent of convicted offenders who were sentenced to prison ^a				
	Pre-guideline		Guideline		
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 ^b
All offenses	52.5 %	53.0 %	76.5 %	76.9 %	73.6 %
Violent offenses	82.7	82.0	91.0	92.3	91.8
Property offenses	43.2	43.4	53.8	53.3	46.7
Fraudulent offenses	42.0	44.1	60.4	54.0	46.2
Other property	46.6	41.6	43.6	51.8	48.0
Drug offenses	77.3	75.9	85.8	89.5	89.0
Public-order offenses	37.4	36.6	74.7	71.2	71.4
Regulatory offenses	34.2	32.5	42.0	48.6	49.5

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program. Sources of information include the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 established the U.S. Sentencing Commission in order to develop sentencing guidelines that scale punishments to the gravity of the offense and the offender's criminal record. These guidelines apply to Federal prisoners who committed their crime on or after Nov. 1, 1987. Under the guidelines Federal prisoners are no longer released from prison to parole by the U.S. Parole Commission. Instead, judges impose prison sentences that are served in full, except for time off that prisoners earn for good behavior. Offenders are supervised following their release from prison only if a judge requires it as a part of the sentence (Source, p. 1).

Figures for "other" public-order offenses are not presented when the data are broken down by guideline status because certain offenses included in that category are not covered by the guidelines. Public-order offenses, however, reflect all cases. Overall, among guideline cases, 7,197 defendants were convicted in 1988; 22,898 in 1989; and 14,075 in the first half of 1990. The guideline status could not be determined for 1,591 cases in 1988; 584 in 1989; and 113 in 1990. For a list of crimes included in the offense categories, see table 5.7.

^aIncludes sentences to prison with or without probation.

^bIncludes only cases terminated between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Sentencing in Transition, 1986-90*, Special Report NCJ-134727 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1992), p. 3, Table 3.

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months ^d	Other ^e	Fine only
	6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 months and over			
511	35	56	93	324	48.8	3	19
2	0	1	1	0	18.0	0	0
1,257	72	212	290	680	40.1	3	305
218	27	56	49	84	32.8	2	79
19	0	4	2	13	70.7	0	34
56	0	11	9	36	33.9	0	19
25	13	3	8	1	12.0	0	28
36	0	7	10	19	39.8	0	2
0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
10	0	2	4	4	28.9	0	5
7	2	0	2	3	30.9	0	3
90	5	16	14	55	32.4	0	8
166	10	29	56	71	38.6	0	13
630	15	84	136	394	45.2	1	114

Table 5.39

Average sentences to Federal prison

By type of case and offense, 1986-89, preliminary 1990

Most serious offense at conviction	Average length of imposed prison sentences (in months)				
	Pre-guideline		Guideline ^a		
	1986	1987 ^b	1988	1989	1990 ^c
All offenses	52.7	55.2	42.1	53.1	56.9
Violent offenses	132.0	126.2	63.0	83.2	86.7
Property offenses	34.3	32.5	14.5	15.5	16.4
Fraudulent offenses	32.8	31.1	13.1	13.3	13.4
Other property	37.9	36.5	17.7	20.5	23.5
Drug offenses	62.2	67.8	56.8	70.7	77.4
Public-order offenses	36.9	35.5	19.0	24.7	26.1
Regulatory offenses	47.2	42.1	23.4	22.3	21.1

Note: See Note, table 5.38. The number of guideline cases in 1988 was 5,500; in 1989, 17,608; and in the first half of 1990, 10,361. The number of cases missing guideline designation in 1988 was 1,256; in 1989, 452; and in 1990, 95.

^aExcludes nonguideline cases in 1988-90.

^bIncludes a small number of cases sentenced under guidelines.

^cIncludes only cases terminated between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Sentencing in Transition, 1986-90*, Special Report NCJ-134727 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1992), p. 4.

Table 5.40

Offenders sentenced to Federal probation

By type of case and offense, 1986-89, preliminary 1990

Most serious offense at conviction	Percent of offenders sentenced to probation ^a				
	Pre-guideline		Guideline ^b		
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 ^c
Number of offenders sentenced to probation	26,236	26,007	1,884	5,410	3,821
Violent offenses	35 %	33 %	16 %	9 %	9 %
Property offenses	76	73	49	47	56
Fraudulent offenses	79	76	46	48	57
Other property	68	65	54	46	53
Drug offenses	40	35	16	11	11
Public-order offenses	72	68	29	29	28
Regulatory offenses	78	76	61	52	52

Note: See Note, table 5.38.

^aIncludes straight, mixed, and split probation sentences.

^bExcludes nonguideline cases in 1988-90.

^cIncludes only cases terminated between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Sentencing in Transition, 1986-90*, Special Report NCJ-134727 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1992), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 5.41

Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense, sex, race, and ethnicity, fiscal year 1992

Primary offense	Sex					Race, ethnicity ^a								
	Total cases	Male		Female		Total cases	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	38,078	31,853	83.6 %	6,225	16.4 %	37,506	17,022	45.4 %	10,621	28.3 %	8,598	22.9 %	1,265	3.4 %
Murder	60	53	88.3	7	11.7	59	21	35.6	7	11.9	5	8.5	26	44.1
Manslaughter	51	40	78.4	11	21.6	50	3	6.0	4	8.0	2	4.0	41	82.0
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	53	51	96.2	2	3.8	53	25	47.2	13	24.5	8	15.1	7	13.2
Sexual abuse	169	166	98.2	3	1.8	168	29	17.3	14	8.3	5	3.0	120	71.4
Assault	358	325	90.8	33	9.2	351	136	38.8	94	26.8	36	10.3	85	24.2
Robbery	1,629	1,539	94.5	90	5.5	1,615	894	55.4	578	35.8	120	7.4	23	1.4
Arson	79	73	92.4	6	7.6	79	70	88.6	6	7.6	1	1.3	2	2.5
Drug offenses														
Trafficking	15,642	13,779	88.1	1,863	11.9	15,559	5,612	36.1	4,800	30.8	4,900	31.5	247	1.6
Communication facility	290	216	74.5	74	25.5	287	138	48.1	46	16.0	94	32.8	9	3.1
Simple possession	901	711	78.9	190	21.1	878	369	42.0	194	22.1	301	34.3	14	1.6
Firearms	3,128	3,001	95.9	127	4.1	3,102	1,489	48.0	1,202	38.8	337	10.9	74	2.4
Burglary, breaking and entering	72	69	95.9	3	4.1	71	33	46.5	18	25.4	4	5.6	16	22.5
Auto theft	226	219	96.9	7	3.1	223	171	76.7	37	16.6	14	6.3	1	0.4
Larceny	2,748	1,846	67.2	902	32.8	2,574	1,360	53.6	928	36.0	166	6.4	100	3.9
Fraud	4,490	3,314	73.8	1,176	26.2	4,443	2,674	60.2	1,252	28.2	365	8.2	152	3.4
Embezzlement	1,186	491	41.4	695	58.6	1,176	786	66.8	283	24.1	56	4.8	51	4.3
Forgery, counterfeiting	943	722	76.6	221	23.4	935	492	52.6	298	31.9	125	13.4	20	2.1
Bribery	273	232	85.0	41	15.0	272	132	48.5	58	21.3	34	12.5	48	17.6
Tax	654	561	85.8	93	14.2	649	509	78.4	72	11.1	46	7.1	22	3.4
Money laundering	674	531	78.8	143	21.2	664	326	49.1	148	22.3	164	24.7	26	3.9
Racketeering, extortion	320	288	90.0	32	10.0	318	204	64.2	75	23.6	27	8.5	12	3.8
Gambling, lottery	197	177	89.8	20	10.2	197	161	81.7	24	12.2	1	0.5	11	5.6
Civil rights	126	107	84.9	19	15.1	126	104	82.5	17	13.5	4	3.2	1	0.8
Immigration	1,928	1,766	91.6	162	8.4	1,873	158	8.4	130	6.9	1,521	81.2	64	3.4
Pornography, prostitution	139	130	93.5	9	6.5	138	112	81.2	21	15.2	3	2.2	2	1.4
Prison offenses	222	206	92.8	16	7.2	216	111	51.4	63	29.2	40	18.5	2	0.9
Administration of justice offenses	561	418	74.5	143	25.5	547	284	51.9	114	20.8	130	23.8	19	3.5
Environmental, wildlife	125	124	99.2	1	0.8	110	79	71.8	1	0.9	16	14.6	14	12.7
National defense	46	45	97.8	1	2.2	46	16	34.8	2	4.4	26	56.5	2	4.4
Anti-trust	20	20	100.0	0	X	20	20	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Food and drug	48	43	89.6	5	10.4	45	34	75.6	5	11.1	3	6.7	3	6.7
Other	720	590	81.9	130	18.1	662	450	68.0	117	17.7	44	6.6	51	7.7

Note: 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. These data are derived from the United States Sentencing Commission's fiscal year 1992 data file. The Commission collected information on 38,258 cases sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 during fiscal year 1992 (Oct. 1, 1991 through Sept. 30, 1992), for which data were received by the Commission as of Jan. 26, 1993. Given the nature of the data file and reporting requirements, the following types of cases are not included in the data presented here: cases initiated but for which no convictions were obtained; defendants convicted for whom no sentences were yet issued; defendants sentenced but for whom no data were submitted to the Commission; and cases that solely involved petty offenses.

A case or defendant is defined as a single sentencing event for a single defendant. Multiple defendants in a single sentencing event are treated as separate cases. If an individual

defendant is sentenced more than once during the time period of interest, each sentencing event is identified as a separate case. (Source, p. 41.)

Of the 38,258 guideline cases some were excluded due to missing information. For sex, 180 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 177; and missing gender information, 9 cases. For race and ethnicity, 752 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 177; and missing race or ethnicity information, 636 cases.

^aThe Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics. As such, the numbers reported underrepresent black defendants.

^bIncludes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1993), pp. 46, 48.

Table 5.42

Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense and age, fiscal year 1992

Primary offense	Total cases	Age													
		Under 21 years		21 to 25 years		26 to 30 years		31 to 35 years		36 to 40 years		41 to 50 years		Over 50 years	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,809	1,885	5.0 %	6,349	16.8 %	7,389	19.5 %	7,005	18.5 %	5,450	14.4 %	6,533	17.3 %	3,198	8.5 %
Murder	60	8	13.3	20	33.3	10	16.7	8	13.3	5	8.3	9	15.0	0	X
Manslaughter	51	4	7.8	14	27.4	16	31.4	7	13.7	3	5.9	5	9.8	2	3.9
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	53	3	5.7	15	28.3	9	17.0	11	20.8	7	13.2	8	15.1	0	X
Sexual abuse	167	9	5.4	34	20.4	35	21.0	31	18.6	26	15.6	23	13.8	9	5.4
Assault	355	30	8.4	75	21.1	69	19.4	61	17.2	47	13.2	48	13.5	25	7.0
Robbery	1,621	90	5.6	330	20.4	357	22.0	332	20.5	229	14.1	214	13.2	69	4.3
Arson	79	5	6.3	14	17.7	9	11.4	14	17.7	10	12.7	16	20.2	11	13.9
Drug offenses															
Trafficking	15,616	820	5.2	2,934	18.8	3,238	20.7	3,034	19.4	2,281	14.6	2,433	15.6	876	5.6
Communication facility	290	7	2.4	53	18.3	60	20.7	59	20.3	38	13.1	52	17.9	21	7.2
Simple possession	880	88	10.0	237	26.9	186	21.1	165	18.8	111	12.6	72	8.2	21	2.4
Firearms	3,125	181	5.8	580	18.6	701	22.4	609	19.5	456	14.6	438	14.0	160	5.1
Burglary, breaking and entering	70	12	17.1	22	31.4	13	18.6	18	25.7	4	5.7	1	1.4	0	X
Auto theft	225	13	5.8	41	18.2	46	20.4	42	18.7	28	12.4	34	15.1	21	9.3
Larceny	2,731	238	8.7	428	15.7	485	17.8	445	16.3	348	12.7	454	16.6	333	12.2
Fraud	4,460	98	2.2	471	10.6	735	16.5	790	17.7	676	15.2	1,098	24.6	592	13.3
Embezzlement	1,184	38	3.2	195	16.5	237	20.0	215	18.2	178	15.0	235	19.8	86	7.3
Forgery, counter- feiting	942	50	5.3	180	19.1	193	20.5	169	17.9	117	12.4	148	15.7	85	9.0
Bribery	273	2	0.7	11	4.0	26	9.5	44	16.1	43	15.8	89	32.6	58	21.2
Tax	652	5	0.8	14	2.2	39	6.0	80	12.3	97	14.9	205	31.4	212	32.5
Money laundering	672	18	2.7	61	9.1	100	14.9	121	18.0	97	14.4	167	24.8	108	16.1
Racketeering, extortion	320	14	4.4	20	6.2	37	11.6	31	9.7	64	20.0	86	26.9	68	21.2
Gambling, lottery	197	0	X	0	X	5	2.5	17	8.6	25	12.7	67	34.0	83	42.1
Civil rights	126	3	2.4	13	10.3	17	13.5	22	17.5	24	19.0	29	23.0	18	14.3
Immigration	1,792	95	5.3	387	21.6	498	27.8	330	18.4	219	12.2	195	10.9	68	3.8
Pornography, prostitution	139	1	0.7	6	4.3	9	6.5	16	11.5	34	24.5	47	33.8	26	18.7
Prison offenses	222	3	1.4	22	9.9	31	14.0	69	31.1	29	13.1	50	22.5	18	8.1
Administration of justice offenses	560	18	3.2	70	12.5	99	17.7	108	19.3	91	16.2	110	19.6	64	11.4
Environmental, wildlife	122	2	1.6	9	7.4	20	16.4	17	13.9	17	13.9	32	26.2	25	20.5
National defense	45	2	4.4	5	11.1	2	4.4	7	15.6	8	17.8	10	22.2	11	24.4
Anti-trust	20	0	X	0	X	0	X	1	5.0	1	5.0	8	40.0	10	50.0
Food and drug	45	0	X	1	2.2	5	11.1	5	11.1	8	17.8	13	28.9	13	28.9
Other	715	28	3.9	87	12.2	102	14.3	127	17.8	129	18.0	137	19.2	105	14.7

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Of the 38,258 guideline cases, 449 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 177; and missing date of birth, 348 cases.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1993), p. 49.

Table 5.43

Mode of conviction in U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1992

Primary offense	Mode of conviction				
	Total cases	Plea of guilty		Trial	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,870	32,939	87.0 %	4,931	13.0 %
Murder	60	33	55.0	27	45.0
Manslaughter	51	44	86.3	7	13.7
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	53	35	66.0	18	34.0
Sexual abuse	166	136	81.9	30	18.1
Assault	357	288	80.7	69	19.3
Robbery	1,614	1,418	87.9	196	12.1
Arson	78	48	61.5	30	38.5
Drug offenses					
Trafficking	15,545	12,644	81.3	2,901	18.7
Communication facility	290	285	98.3	5	1.7
Simple possession	893	843	94.4	50	5.6
Firearms	3,114	2,656	85.3	458	14.7
Burglary, breaking and entering	71	70	98.6	1	1.4
Auto theft	226	218	96.5	8	3.5
Larceny	2,743	2,597	94.7	146	5.3
Fraud	4,474	4,161	93.0	313	7.0
Embezzlement	1,182	1,155	97.7	27	2.3
Forgery, counterfeiting	939	882	93.9	57	6.1
Bribery	272	244	89.7	28	10.3
Tax	652	572	87.7	80	12.3
Money laundering	673	568	84.4	105	15.6
Racketeering, extortion	319	239	74.9	80	25.1
Gambling, lottery	197	189	95.9	8	4.1
Civil rights	126	101	80.2	25	19.8
Immigration	1,912	1,833	95.9	79	4.1
Pornography, prostitution	136	113	83.1	23	16.9
Prison offenses	221	201	91.0	20	9.1
Administration of justice offenses	553	491	88.8	62	11.2
Environmental, wildlife	125	119	95.2	6	4.8
National defense	44	38	86.4	6	13.6
Anti-trust	20	17	85.0	3	15.0
Food and drug	48	46	95.8	2	4.2
Other	716	655	91.5	61	8.5

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Of the 38,258 guideline cases, 388 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 177; and missing information on mode of conviction, 260.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1993), p. 59.

Table 5.44

Sentences Imposed under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By type of sentence and primary offense, fiscal year 1992

Primary offense	Total cases	Imprisonment								Probation					
		Total receiving imprisonment		Prison and supervised release		Prison only		Prison/ community split sentence ^a		Total receiving probation		Probation and confinement		Probation only	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,744	28,768	76.2 %	26,887	71.2 %	701	1.9 %	1,180	3.1 %	8,976	23.8 %	3,710	9.8 %	5,266	14.0 %
Murder	60	60	100.0	56	93.3	4	6.7	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Manlaughter	51	45	88.2	36	70.6	0	X	9	17.7	6	11.8	5	9.8	1	2.0
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	53	52	98.1	50	94.3	2	3.8	0	X	1	1.9	0	X	1	1.9
Sexual abuse	169	159	94.1	156	92.3	0	X	3	1.8	10	5.9	8	4.7	2	1.2
Assault	355	304	85.6	282	79.4	12	3.4	10	2.8	51	14.4	24	6.8	27	7.6
Robbery	1,624	1,608	99.0	1,594	98.2	10	0.6	4	0.3	16	1.0	11	0.7	5	0.3
Arson	79	73	92.4	71	89.9	1	1.3	1	1.3	6	7.6	3	3.8	3	3.8
Drug offenses															
Trafficking	15,550	14,627	94.1	14,282	91.9	116	0.8	229	1.5	923	5.9	417	2.7	506	3.3
Communication facility	288	216	75.0	195	67.7	5	1.7	16	5.6	72	25.0	39	13.5	33	11.5
Simple possession	873	351	40.2	306	35.1	35	4.0	10	1.2	522	59.8	57	6.5	465	53.3
Firearms	3,112	2,685	86.3	2,546	81.8	36	1.2	103	3.3	427	13.7	187	6.0	240	7.7
Burglary, breaking and entering	72	70	97.2	63	87.5	5	6.9	2	2.8	2	2.8	2	2.8	0	X
Auto theft	224	172	76.8	156	69.6	3	1.3	13	5.8	52	23.2	35	15.6	17	7.6
Larceny	2,682	958	35.7	799	29.8	77	2.9	82	3.1	1,724	64.3	548	20.4	1,176	43.9
Fraud	4,446	2,519	56.7	2,115	47.6	94	2.1	310	7.0	1,927	43.3	1,005	22.6	922	20.7
Embezzlement	1,175	511	43.5	321	27.3	18	1.5	172	14.6	664	56.5	336	28.6	328	27.9
Forgery, counterfeiting	938	494	52.7	449	47.9	20	2.1	25	2.7	444	47.3	211	22.5	233	24.8
Bribery	272	133	48.9	114	41.9	5	1.8	14	5.2	139	51.1	61	22.4	78	28.7
Tax	649	252	38.8	211	32.5	12	1.9	29	4.5	397	61.2	215	33.1	182	28.0
Money laundering	667	504	75.6	462	69.3	14	2.1	28	4.2	163	24.4	67	10.0	96	14.4
Racketeering, extortion	319	282	88.4	266	83.4	11	3.5	5	1.6	37	11.6	17	5.3	20	6.3
Gambling, lottery	194	72	37.1	54	27.8	1	0.5	17	8.8	122	62.9	51	26.3	71	36.6
Civil rights	124	60	48.4	55	44.4	1	0.8	4	3.2	64	51.6	36	29.0	28	22.6
Immigration	1,916	1,542	80.5	1,364	71.2	133	6.9	45	2.4	374	19.5	108	5.6	266	13.9
Pornography, prostitution	138	91	65.9	83	60.1	1	0.7	7	5.1	47	34.1	26	18.8	21	15.2
Prison offenses	220	208	94.6	180	81.8	24	10.9	4	1.8	12	5.5	2	0.9	10	4.6
Administration of justice offenses	558	378	67.7	345	61.8	20	3.6	13	2.3	180	32.3	83	14.9	97	17.4
Environmental, wildlife	118	37	31.4	22	18.6	9	7.6	6	5.1	81	68.6	16	13.6	65	55.1
National defense	46	44	95.7	37	80.4	2	4.4	5	10.9	2	4.4	1	2.2	1	2.2
Anti-trust	20	8	40.0	6	30.0	2	10.0	0	X	12	60.0	9	45.0	3	15.0
Food and drug	45	7	15.6	6	13.3	0	X	1	2.2	38	84.4	4	8.9	34	75.6
Other	707	246	34.8	205	29.0	28	4.0	13	1.8	461	65.2	126	17.8	335	47.4

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Of the 38,258 guideline cases, 514 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 177; missing sentencing information, 234; and cases in which a defendant received no imprisonment or probation, 143.

^aA term of imprisonment followed by supervised release with a condition of community confinement or home detention.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1993), p. 60.

Table 5.45

Length of sentences to imprisonment for U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1992

Primary offense	Sentences to imprisonment		
	Total cases	Average length (in months)	Median length (in months)
Total	27,298	66.7	36.0
Murder	58	239.0	220.0
Manslaughter	41	35.7	15.0
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	51	177.7	162.0
Sexual abuse	158	77.0	33.0
Assault	285	42.9	30.0
Robbery	1,568	105.9	77.0
Arson	69	81.6	41.0
Drug offenses			
Trafficking	14,281	89.7	62.0
Communication facility	209	32.9	33.0
Simple possession	324	10.3	6.0
Firearms	2,301	60.8	27.0
Burglary, breaking and entering	68	25.8	24.0
Auto theft	170	19.9	16.0
Larceny	912	13.6	10.0
Fraud	2,401	17.1	12.0
Embezzlement	492	9.1	5.0
Forgery, counterfeiting	474	17.1	12.0
Bribery	132	24.1	18.0
Tax	248	15.1	12.0
Money laundering	485	42.1	33.0
Racketeering, extortion	276	96.6	51.0
Gambling, lottery	72	12.0	12.0
Civil rights	52	31.0	18.0
Immigration	1,277	15.7	11.0
Pornography, prostitution	88	29.8	17.0
Prison offenses	195	22.9	18.0
Administration of justice offenses	359	22.7	15.0
Environmental, wildlife	28	8.8	6.0
National defense	43	14.4	10.0
Anti-trust	8	6.1	6.0
Food and drug	7	11.7	6.0
Other	166	33.9	12.0

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Of the 38,258 guideline cases, 9,159 cases with zero months of prison ordered were excluded. In addition, 1,801 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 136; missing criminal history category, 540; missing career offender information, 786; and missing or indeterminable sentencing information, 624.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1993), p. 63.

Table 5.46

Fines and restitution ordered in U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1992

Primary offense	Total cases	No fine or restitution ordered		Restitution ordered/no fine		Fine ordered/no restitution		Both fine and restitution ordered		Amount of payment ordered (dollar amount)			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total cases	Mean	Median	Sum
Total	37,902	25,109	66.3 %	5,692	15.0 %	6,302	16.6 %	799	2.1 %	12,185	\$52,059	\$2,716	\$634,343,506
Murder	60	36	60.0	12	20.0	9	15.0	3	5.0	22	5,640	1,970	124,085
Manslaughter	51	27	52.9	18	35.3	4	7.8	2	3.9	24	2,029	2,000	48,694
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	53	39	73.6	12	22.6	2	3.8	0	X	13	80,461	1,326	1,045,999
Sexual abuse	169	131	77.5	21	12.4	15	8.9	2	1.2	36	4,348	1,000	156,512
Assault	357	262	73.4	43	12.0	42	11.8	10	2.8	90	11,365	1,794	1,022,845
Robbery	1,625	820	50.5	747	46.0	32	2.0	26	1.6	717	12,354	2,712	8,858,009
Arson	79	37	46.8	32	40.5	8	10.1	2	2.5	37	70,576	7,855	2,611,315
Drug offenses													
Trafficking	15,558	13,255	85.2	223	1.4	2,038	13.1	42	0.3	2,272	21,545	3,000	48,950,864
Communication facility	288	230	79.9	3	1.0	55	19.1	0	X	56	10,054	2,000	563,000
Simple possession	897	551	61.4	7	0.8	338	37.7	1	0.1	343	1,393	1,000	477,906
Firearms	3,119	2,511	80.5	87	2.8	506	16.2	15	0.5	592	4,832	2,000	2,860,483
Burglary, breaking and entering	72	27	37.5	41	56.9	2	2.8	2	2.8	34	9,398	825	319,524
Auto theft	225	112	49.8	76	33.8	27	12.0	10	4.4	97	16,024	5,190	1,554,352
Larceny	2,733	842	30.8	945	34.6	765	28.0	181	6.6	1,818	16,299	1,000	29,632,363
Fraud	4,466	1,453	32.5	2,157	48.3	588	13.2	268	6.0	2,772	138,271	7,722	383,290,000
Embezzlement	1,180	366	31.0	616	52.2	137	11.6	61	5.2	786	31,712	6,363	24,925,886
Forgery, counterfeiting	942	472	50.1	324	34.4	102	10.8	44	4.7	440	8,358	1,000	3,677,564
Bribery	273	137	50.2	20	7.3	107	39.2	9	3.3	133	42,110	5,000	5,600,609
Tax	652	270	41.4	79	12.1	265	40.6	38	5.8	361	51,435	5,000	18,567,999
Money laundering	672	426	63.4	50	7.4	187	27.8	9	1.3	237	182,564	5,000	43,267,670
Racketeering, extortion	319	210	65.8	29	9.1	72	22.6	8	2.5	106	455,545	10,000	48,287,787
Gambling, lottery	196	99	50.5	2	1.0	95	48.5	0	X	97	4,604	2,000	446,593
Civil rights	126	73	57.9	15	11.9	35	27.8	3	2.4	51	3,289	2,000	167,720
Immigration	1,921	1,680	87.5	8	0.4	232	12.1	1	0.1	240	1,749	500	419,842
Pornography, prostitution	138	83	60.1	3	2.2	52	37.7	0	X	54	9,672	3,000	522,288
Prison offenses	221	197	89.1	5	2.3	17	7.7	2	0.9	23	832	500	19,138
Administration of justice offenses	557	403	72.4	29	5.2	122	21.9	3	0.5	151	17,958	2,500	2,711,621
Environmental, wildlife	123	45	36.6	9	7.3	54	43.9	15	12.2	78	3,034	1,165	236,631
National defense	45	33	73.3	0	X	12	26.7	0	X	12	18,013	4,500	216,150
Anti-trust	20	1	5.0	0	X	18	90.0	1	5.0	17	45,826	25,000	779,044
Food and drug	47	15	31.9	2	4.3	26	55.3	4	8.5	32	4,906	3,750	156,997
Other	718	266	37.1	77	10.7	338	47.1	37	5.2	444	6,360	1,000	2,824,016

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Of the 38,258 guideline cases, 356 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 177; and missing information on type of economic sanction for cases in which orders were made, 220. A total of 12,185 cases were used to calculate amount of payments ordered. This differs from the 12,793 cases in which fines and/or restitution were ordered due to the exclusion of cases in which the amount of fine and/or restitution was not specified.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1993), p. 66.

Table 5.47

Defendants sentenced for drug trafficking under U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By race, ethnicity, and drug type, fiscal year 1992

Drug type	Total cases	Race, ethnicity ^a							
		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,370	4,889	36.5 %	4,131	30.9 %	4,167	31.1 %	183	1.4 %
Cocaine	5,794	1,859	32.0	1,572	27.1	2,312	39.9	51	0.9
Cocaine base ("crack")	2,070	61	3.0	1,895	91.5	110	5.3	4	0.2
Heroin	1,038	170	16.4	454	43.7	372	35.8	42	4.1
Marijuana	3,347	1,851	55.2	153	4.6	1,302	38.9	41	1.2
Methamphetamine	638	547	85.6	6	0.9	53	8.3	32	5.0
LSD	159	150	94.3	3	1.9	3	1.9	3	1.9
Other	324	251	77.5	48	14.8	15	4.6	10	3.1

Note: See Note, table 5.41. This table includes only the 13,511 cases where drug trafficking was the primary offense. Of these 13,511 cases, 141 were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing information on race of the defendant, 15; and missing information on drug type, 127.

^aThe Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics. As such, the numbers reported underrepresent black defendants.
^bIncludes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1993), p. 88.

Table 5.48

Sentences within and departures from U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense, fiscal year 1992

Primary offense	Total cases	Sentenced within guideline range		Downward departures				Upward departures	
				Substantial assistance departure ^a		Other downward departure			
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	36,093	27,916	77.3 %	5,466	15.1 %	2,173	6.0 %	538	1.5 %
Murder	60	45	75.0	4	6.7	5	8.3	6	10.0
Manslaughter	51	37	72.6	1	2.0	9	17.7	4	7.8
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	53	33	62.3	3	5.7	8	15.1	9	17.0
Sexual abuse	168	146	86.9	0	X	13	7.7	9	5.4
Assault	341	283	83.0	7	2.1	33	9.7	18	5.3
Robbery	1,555	1,258	80.9	135	8.7	132	8.5	30	1.9
Arson	78	51	65.4	13	16.7	8	10.3	6	7.7
Drug offenses									
Trafficking	15,142	10,198	67.4	3,881	25.6	999	6.6	64	0.4
Communication facility	276	208	75.4	40	14.5	12	4.4	16	5.8
Simple possession	861	835	97.0	4	0.5	7	0.8	15	1.7
Firearms	2,738	2,300	84.0	173	6.3	164	6.0	101	3.7
Burglary, breaking and entering	71	65	91.6	2	2.8	4	5.6	0	X
Auto theft	220	187	85.0	25	11.4	4	1.8	4	1.8
Larceny	2,648	2,433	91.9	125	4.7	59	2.2	31	1.2
Fraud	4,262	3,523	82.7	420	9.9	248	5.8	71	1.7
Embezzlement	1,108	984	88.8	35	3.2	87	7.9	2	0.2
Forgery, counterfeiting	915	782	85.5	83	9.1	42	4.6	8	0.9
Bribery	254	149	58.7	79	31.1	20	7.9	6	2.4
Tax	615	553	89.9	40	6.5	18	2.9	4	0.7
Money laundering	632	440	69.6	140	22.2	50	7.9	2	0.3
Racketeering, extortion	309	204	66.0	62	20.1	31	10.0	12	3.9
Gambling, lottery	191	117	61.3	59	30.9	15	7.9	0	X
Civil rights	121	99	81.8	7	5.8	13	10.7	2	1.7
Immigration	1,815	1,667	91.9	14	0.8	55	3.0	79	4.4
Pornography, prostitution	136	95	69.9	8	5.9	27	19.9	6	4.4
Prison offenses	215	195	90.7	4	1.9	12	5.6	4	1.9
Administration of justice offenses	546	433	79.3	48	8.8	47	8.6	18	3.3
Environmental, wildlife	101	81	80.2	12	11.9	8	7.9	0	X
National defense	41	17	41.5	7	17.1	16	39.0	1	2.4
Anti-trust	20	17	85.0	1	5.0	2	10.0	0	X
Food and drug	45	41	91.1	2	4.4	2	4.4	0	X
Other	505	440	87.1	32	6.3	23	4.6	10	2.0

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Of the 38,258 guideline cases, 2,165 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing or not applicable departure information, 2,029; and missing primary offense category, 177.

^aCases departed downward based on a motion by the Government for a reduced sentence due to the defendant's substantial assistance to authorities.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1993), p. 131.

Table 5.49

Felonv convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Felonv convictions	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	829,344	100 %
Violent offenses	147,766	17.8
Murder/manslaughter ^a	10,895	1.3
Murder	7,530	0.9
Manslaughter ^b	3,365	0.4
Rape	18,024	2.2
Robbery	47,446	5.7
Armed	12,402	1.5
Unarmed	18,778	2.3
Unspecified	16,266	2.0
Aggravated assault	53,861	6.5
Other violent ^c	17,540	2.1
Property offenses	280,748	33.9
Burglary	109,750	13.2
Residential	18,659	2.2
Nonresidential	40,155	4.8
Unspecified	50,936	6.1
Larceny	113,094	13.6
Motor vehicle theft	21,065	2.5
Other theft ^d	92,029	11.1
Fraud ^e /forgery	57,904	7.0
Fraud ^e	26,877	3.2
Forgery	31,027	3.7
Drug offenses	274,613	33.1
Possession	106,253	12.8
Drug trafficking	168,360	20.3
Marijuana	16,613	2.0
Other	115,796	14.0
Unspecified	35,951	4.3
Weapons offenses	20,733	2.5
Other offenses ^f	105,484	12.7

Note: These data are derived from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP), a biennial survey of State felony courts. 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 samples collected in 1988 and 1990 were expanded to include 300 counties selected to be nationally representative. All three samples included the same 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 1990 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. Sentencing data specifying the conviction offense were available for 100 percent of the sample. 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.

^aManslaughter defined as nonnegligent manslaughter only.

^bIn a small number of cases where it was unclear whether the offense was murder or manslaughter, the case was classified under manslaughter.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.

^dIncludes a small number unspecified.

^eIncludes embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-140186 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1993), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.50

Most serious offense of felony offenders convicted in State courts

By offense, sex, race, and age, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Estimated total number of convictions	Percent of convicted felons who were:											
		Total	Sex		Race			Age					
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other	13 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and older
All offenses	829,344	100 %	86 %	14 %	52 %	47 %	1 %	10 %	48 %	30 %	9 %	2 %	1 %
Violent offenses	147,766	100	93	7	50	48	2	11	47	27	10	3	2
Murder ^a	10,895	100	90	10	42	56	2	13	45	24	11	5	2
Rape	18,024	100	99	1	65	33	2	8	37	31	14	6	4
Robbery	47,446	100	94	6	36	63	1	16	55	23	5	1	(b)
Aggravated assault	53,861	100	91	9	53	44	3	9	47	29	10	3	2
Other violent ^c	17,540	100	94	6	72	24	4	7	38	32	15	5	3
Property offenses	280,748	100	83	17	57	42	1	12	50	27	8	2	1
Burglary	109,750	100	95	5	57	42	1	16	54	24	5	1	(b)
Larceny ^d	113,094	100	82	18	57	42	1	13	48	28	8	2	1
Fraud ^e	57,904	100	62	38	58	41	1	4	46	34	12	3	1
Drug offenses	274,613	100	84	16	43	56	1	7	48	33	9	2	1
Possession	106,253	100	83	17	45	54	1	6	46	35	10	2	1
Trafficking	168,360	100	85	15	42	57	1	7	50	31	9	2	1
Weapons offenses	20,733	100	95	5	42	57	1	12	48	26	10	3	1
Other offenses ^f	105,484	100	90	10	65	33	2	7	44	31	12	4	2

Note: See Note, table 5.49. Figures on sex are based on 88 percent of the estimated total of 829,344 convicted felons; figures on race, 65 percent of the total; figures on age, 80 percent of the total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

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

^dIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-140186 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1993), p. 2, Table 1; p. 5, Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.51

Felony convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense and method of conviction, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Trial							
	Total		Jury		Bench		Guilty plea	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses	77,351	9 %	35,303	4 %	26,208	3 %	751,993	91 %
Violent offenses	23,103	16	13,532	9	5,803	4	124,661	84
Murder ^a	4,432	41	3,138	29	644	6	6,462	59
Rape	3,450	19	2,109	12	890	5	14,574	81
Robbery	5,134	11	2,840	6	1,296	3	42,312	89
Aggravated assault	7,578	14	4,199	8	2,334	4	46,282	86
Other violent ^b	2,509	14	1,246	7	639	4	15,031	86
Property offenses	19,478	7	8,363	3	7,180	3	261,246	93
Burglary	8,509	8	3,865	4	3,353	3	101,242	92
Larceny ^c	7,275	6	2,928	3	2,588	2	105,819	94
Fraud ^d	3,694	6	1,570	3	1,239	2	54,209	94
Drug offenses	24,357	9	8,905	3	9,709	4	250,256	91
Possession	7,606	7	1,964	2	2,858	3	98,646	93
Trafficking	16,751	10	6,941	4	6,851	4	151,610	90
Weapons offenses	2,352	11	825	4	1,145	6	18,381	89
Other offenses ^e	8,061	8	3,678	3	3,371	2	97,423	92

Note: See Note, table 5.49. Data on type of conviction were available for 81 percent of the estimated total. Table figures include estimates for cases missing a designation on type of conviction. Consequently, detail sums to the 1990 total of 829,344 felony convictions. Also, the trial total includes trial cases missing information on whether the trial was jury versus bench. Consequently, the trial total exceeds the sum of jury plus bench. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

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

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-140186 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1993), p. 8, Table 9; p. 9, Table 10.

Table 5.52

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to:			
		Total	Incarceration	Jail	Probation
All offenses	100 %	71 %	46 %	25 %	29 %
Violent offenses	100	80	59	21	20
Murder ^a	100	95	91	4	5
Rape	100	86	67	19	14
Robbery	100	90	73	17	10
Aggravated assault	100	72	45	27	28
Other violent ^b	100	67	42	25	33
Property offenses	100	66	44	22	34
Burglary	100	75	54	21	25
Larceny ^c	100	65	40	25	35
Fraud ^d	100	53	33	20	47
Drug offenses	100	72	43	29	28
Possession	100	64	35	29	36
Trafficking	100	77	49	28	23
Weapons offenses	100	62	38	24	38
Other offenses ^e	100	66	37	29	34

Note: See Note, table 5.49. Data on sentence type were available for 99.4 percent of the estimated total. 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. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-140186 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1993), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.53

Average length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1990

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration	Jail	Probation
Average sentence				
All offenses	52	75	8	42
Violent offenses	91	119	10	46
Murder ^a	233	243	37	67
Rape	128	160	11	61
Robbery	97	115	12	50
Aggravated assault	52	78	9	43
Other violent ^b	57	85	7	45
Property offenses	47	65	8	44
Burglary	61	80	9	48
Larceny ^c	33	49	7	41
Fraud ^d	40	58	6	43
Drug offenses	44	66	9	42
Possession	30	49	6	39
Trafficking	52	74	10	44
Weapons offenses	34	50	7	34
Other offenses ^e	29	44	9	39
Median sentence				
All offenses	24	48	5	36
Violent offenses	54	72	6	36
Murder ^a	240	240	12	60
Rape	72	120	6	60
Robbery	60	72	11	48
Aggravated assault	24	51	6	36
Other violent ^b	27	60	4	36
Property offenses	24	48	5	36
Burglary	36	54	6	36
Larceny ^c	23	36	4	36
Fraud ^d	24	36	3	36
Drug offenses	24	48	5	36
Possession	12	30	3	36
Trafficking	36	48	6	36
Weapons offenses	18	36	3	24
Other offenses ^e	13	30	4	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.49 and 5.52. 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 97 percent of incarceration sentences and 97 percent of probation sentences. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-140186 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1993), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.54

Felons sentenced to additional penalties by State courts

By most serious conviction offense and type of penalty, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Fine	Rest-tution	Treat-ment	Community service	Other
All offenses	16 %	16 %	7 %	4 %	10 %
Violent offenses	11	13	7	4	10
Murder ^a	7	8	2	1	4
Rape	13	12	8	2	10
Robbery	6	10	3	2	5
Aggravated assault	14	18	10	6	13
Other violent ^b	19	12	13	7	16
Property offenses	13	26	6	5	11
Burglary	12	23	5	4	9
Larceny ^c	15	25	6	5	12
Fraud ^d	14	35	4	5	11
Drug offenses	17	8	7	4	9
Possession	19	6	9	5	9
Trafficking	16	10	6	3	8
Weapons offenses	14	8	5	3	9
Other offenses ^e	25	13	8	4	15

Note: See Note, table 5.49. Additional penalties are penalties 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 release, drug testing, and loss of driver's license. Where the data indicated affirmatively that a particular additional penalty was imposed, the case was coded accordingly. Where the data did not indicate affirmatively or negatively, the case was treated as not having an additional penalty. These procedures provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of additional penalties. Persons receiving more than one type of additional penalty appear under more than one penalty heading. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-140136 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1993), p. 10, Table 12.

Table 5.55

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, 1990

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Average number of days between arrest and sentencing for cases disposed by:				
	Total	Total	Trial Jury	Bench	Guilty plea
Average number of days					
All offenses	211	233	264	207	208
Violent offenses	231	276	282	239	223
Murder ^a	347	378	364	365	325
Rape	254	283	292	245	248
Robbery	210	249	253	222	206
Aggravated assault	218	231	237	213	216
Other violent ^b	237	274	263	253	231
Property offenses	185	199	213	184	184
Burglary	176	207	213	205	174
Larceny ^c	185	198	234	161	184
Fraud ^d	204	178	175	172	206
Drug offenses	222	224	283	211	221
Possession	220	190	271	191	222
Trafficking	223	241	286	219	221
Weapons offenses	237	225	257	200	239
Other offenses ^e	206	215	267	184	206
Median number of days					
All offenses	151	171	195	153	149
Violent offenses	172	209	216	183	167
Murder ^a	281	310	286	290	263
Rape	193	216	231	189	186
Robbery	154	185	182	164	151
Aggravated assault	164	173	178	164	162
Other violent ^b	184	214	199	209	179
Property offenses	125	141	159	126	124
Burglary	122	150	171	139	120
Larceny ^c	122	136	178	126	120
Fraud ^d	137	133	140	119	138
Drug offenses	164	164	210	161	164
Possession	161	138	212	146	164
Trafficking	166	179	209	163	164
Weapons offenses	163	165	216	143	163
Other offenses ^e	150	146	189	137	150

Note: See Note, table 5.49. The median marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall. Data on conviction type were available for 81 percent of the estimated total. Data on elapsed time were available for 59 percent of the estimated total. The trial total includes trial cases missing information on whether the trial was jury versus bench. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

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

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and driving while intoxicated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-140186 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1993), p. 9, Table 11.

Table 5.56

Felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious arrest charge, 1990^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number	Percent
All offenses	56,618	100 %
Violent offenses	14,610	25.8
Murder	575	1.0
Rape	798	1.4
Robbery	4,830	8.6
Assault	6,801	12.0
Other violent	1,556	2.7
Property offenses	19,140	33.8
Burglary	5,721	10.1
Theft	8,097	14.3
Other property	5,323	9.4
Drug offenses	18,586	32.8
Sales/trafficking	10,405	18.4
Other drug	8,181	14.4
Public-order offenses	4,281	7.6
Driving-related	1,295	2.3
Other public-order	2,986	5.3

Note: These data were collected by the Pretrial Services Resource Center for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics as part of the National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP). 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 13,597 sample felony cases processed in the 39 counties in May 1990. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Data for the specific arrest charges were available for 99.7 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.57

Sex and race of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious arrest charge, 1990^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants											
		All defendants				Male				Female			
		Total	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other	Total	Black	White	Other
All offenses	50,444	100 %	54 %	44 %	2 %	86 %	47 %	37 %	2 %	14 %	8 %	7 %	(b)
Violent offenses	12,978	100	61	37	2	90	54	34	2	10	7	3	(b)
Murder	547	100	61	34	6	92	57	30	6	8	4	4	0 %
Rape	705	100	50	48	3	98	49	47	3	2	1	1	0
Robbery	4,374	100	73	26	1	93	68	24	1	7	5	2	0
Assault	5,953	100	58	40	2	86	48	36	2	14	10	4	(b)
Other violent	1,399	100	42	54	4	91	38	49	4	9	4	5	(b)
Property offenses	17,183	100	49	49	2	85	42	41	2	15	7	8	(b)
Burglary	5,126	100	50	48	2	94	48	44	2	6	2	4	0
Theft	7,294	100	50	49	2	82	41	40	2	18	9	9	0
Other property	4,762	100	48	48	3	80	38	38	3	20	10	10	(b)
Drug offenses	16,467	100	57	42	1	82	48	34	1	18	9	8	0
Sales/trafficking	9,458	100	59	42	(b)	84	49	35	(b)	16	10	7	0
Other drug	7,009	100	56	43	1	81	47	33	1	19	9	10	0
Public-order offenses	3,815	100	41	57	2	88	36	50	2	12	5	7	(b)
Driving-related	1,131	100	15	84	1	89	12	76	1	11	3	8	0
Other public-order	2,684	100	53	45	3	88	47	39	3	12	6	6	(b)

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Data on both sex and race of defendants were available for 89 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.58

Age at arrest of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious arrest charge, 1990^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants								Average age at arrest
		Total	Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 years and older	
All offenses	55,818	100 %	5 %	17 %	19 %	22 %	17 %	10 %	10 %	28 yrs.
Violent offenses	14,420	100	7	18	18	21	15	8	11	28
Murder	575	100	13	22	25	11	13	6	10	26
Rape	790	100	6	15	13	23	17	9	18	30
Robbery	4,856	100	11	22	20	22	15	6	4	25
Assault	6,686	100	5	17	17	20	17	9	14	29
Other violent	1,512	100	3	12	18	22	11	11	23	32
Property offenses	18,914	100	5	20	19	21	17	10	8	27
Burglary	5,689	100	4	20	19	22	18	11	6	27
Theft	8,002	100	6	21	19	21	16	9	9	27
Other property	5,224	100	5	20	17	20	17	11	10	28
Drug offenses	18,234	100	2	14	19	23	19	11	10	29
Sales/trafficking	10,386	100	2	16	20	23	19	10	10	29
Other drug	7,849	100	3	13	18	24	20	12	10	29
Public-order offenses	4,249	100	3	12	19	21	18	11	15	30
Driving-related	1,295	100	1	5	13	22	22	14	23	33
Other public-order	2,954	100	3	15	22	21	16	10	12	29

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Data on age of defendants were available for 98 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 3, Table 4.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 5.59

Defendants with prior felony convictions in the 75 largest counties

By most serious current arrest charge, 1990^a

Most serious current arrest charge	Number of defendants	Total	Percent without prior felony conviction			Percent with prior felony conviction ^b				
			Total	Prior misdemeanor or conviction only	No prior conviction	Total	1 conviction	2 to 4 convictions	5 to 9 convictions	10 or more convictions
All offenses	52,356	100 %	64 %	18 %	46 %	36 %	15 %	16 %	4 %	1 %
Violent offenses	13,714	100	68	19	49	32	13	14	4	1
Murder	517	100	65	13	52	35	16	14	5	0
Rape	719	100	77	19	58	23	12	8	2	1
Robbery	4,561	100	58	18	41	42	17	18	6	1
Assault	6,509	100	71	20	51	29	12	12	4	1
Other violent	1,408	100	77	18	59	23	8	11	3	1
Property offenses	17,915	100	63	16	47	37	13	17	4	2
Burglary	5,277	100	54	17	37	46	16	22	5	3
Theft	7,717	100	65	16	49	35	11	17	5	2
Other property	4,921	100	70	15	55	30	13	12	3	2
Drug offenses	16,706	100	62	18	44	38	17	16	4	1
Sales/trafficking	9,861	100	61	17	44	39	17	17	4	1
Other drug	6,846	100	64	19	45	36	16	16	2	1
Public-order offenses	4,021	100	63	23	41	37	16	16	4	1
Driving-related	2,802	100	72	42	30	28	13	12	2	0
Other public-order	1,219	100	59	14	45	41	17	18	5	1

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Data on prior convictions were available for 92 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bNumber of prior felony convictions refers to the number of conviction charges or counts rather than to the number of conviction events.

Table 5.60

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties
By most serious and number of prior convictions, 1990^a

	Number	Total	Percent released			Percent detained		
			Total	Financial	Non-financial	Total	Held on bail	Held without bail
Most serious prior conviction								
Violent felony	6,416	100 %	48 %	18 %	30 %	52 %	38 %	14 %
Nonviolent felony	11,682	100	49	22	26	51	40	11
Misdemeanor	8,739	100	65	30	35	35	32	3
None	22,895	100	79	29	50	21	18	3
Number of prior convictions^b								
5 or more	9,841	100	46	18	28	54	43	11
2 to 4	10,354	100	54	24	29	46	37	9
1	6,531	100	66	31	35	34	29	5
None	22,895	100	79	29	50	21	18	3

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Data on both most serious prior conviction and specific 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 88 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bNumber of convictions refers to charges not cases. A defendant may have been convicted of more than one offense per case.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-139560 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992), p. 5, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.61

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties
By type of release and most serious arrest charge, 1990^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent released before case disposition											Percent detained until case disposition		
		Total released	Financial release					Nonfinancial release					Total detained	Held on bail	Held without bail
			Total	Surety bond	Full cash bond	Deposit bond	Other	Total	Recognition	Conditional	Unsecured bond	Emergency release			
All offenses	53,664	65 %	25 %	15 %	7 %	3 %	1 %	39 %	26 %	8 %	5 %	1 %	35 %	28 %	6 %
Violent offenses	13,777	63	25	13	8	3	1	38	28	7	3	(b)	37	29	8
Murder	555	33	25	16	6	2	1	8	6	2	0	0	67	29	38
Rape	771	54	27	11	8	6	3	27	21	5	0	0	46	41	5
Robbery	4,607	51	15	6	7	2	(b)	36	29	3	4	0	49	39	10
Assault	6,329	75	29	17	8	4	(b)	45	33	10	2	(b)	25	21	5
Other violent	1,514	65	33	18	11	3	2	31	19	8	4	(b)	35	27	9
Property offenses	17,956	67	21	14	5	2	(b)	45	28	11	6	1	33	27	6
Burglary	5,418	56	15	9	4	2	(b)	39	24	9	6	2	44	37	8
Theft	7,577	67	23	16	5	2	1	43	27	12	4	1	33	27	6
Other property	4,961	78	24	16	5	2	(b)	53	32	12	9	1	22	18	4
Drug offenses	17,849	65	28	18	7	3	1	35	23	6	6	1	35	30	5
Sales/trafficking	10,047	61	33	22	7	4	1	27	17	7	3	1	39	33	5
Other drug	7,801	70	21	12	7	2	(b)	46	30	6	10	3	30	26	5
Public-order offenses	4,083	69	34	20	10	3	(b)	34	23	8	3	1	31	24	6
Driving-related	1,255	72	41	32	8	1	1	31	22	7	1	0	28	24	5
Other public-order	2,829	68	31	15	11	4	(b)	36	24	8	4	1	32	25	7

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Data on specific release/detention outcomes were available for 95 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^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, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 9, Table 10.

Table 5.62

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties
By bail amount set and arrest charge, 1990^a

Bail amount and most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of defendants with a bail amount set		
		Total	Released before case disposition	Detained until case disposition
\$20,000 or more				
All offenses	5,191	100 %	28 %	72 %
Violent offenses	2,005	100	26	74
Property offenses	1,047	100	21	79
Drug offenses	1,751	100	34	66
Public-order offenses	390	100	25	75
\$10,000 to \$19,999				
All offenses	5,015	100	39	61
Violent offenses	1,554	100	34	66
Property offenses	1,400	100	30	70
Drug offenses	1,821	100	50	50
Public-order offenses	240	100	39	61
\$2,500 to \$9,999				
All offenses	10,068	100	55	45
Violent offenses	1,979	100	60	40
Property offenses	3,284	100	49	51
Drug offenses	3,990	100	57	43
Public-order offenses	815	100	61	39
Under \$2,500				
All offenses	11,178	100	69	31
Violent offenses	2,116	100	73	27
Property offenses	4,106	100	69	31
Drug offenses	3,925	100	63	37
Public-order offenses	1,030	100	82	18

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Data on both bail amount set and detention-release information were available for 92 percent of all cases. Table includes only released defendants for whom a bail amount was set. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-139560 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992), p. 3.

Table 5.63

Bail set for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties
By arrest charge, 1990^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Bail amount				
		Total	Under \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 or more
All offenses	31,514	100 %	36 %	32 %	16 %	16 %
Violent offenses	7,654	100	28	26	20	26
Murder	351	100	7	12	17	64
Rape	524	100	16	16	23	45
Robbery	2,638	100	24	26	22	28
Assault	3,199	100	35	30	19	17
Other violent	943	100	27	23	20	30
Property offenses	9,865	100	42	33	14	11
Burglary	3,137	100	31	34	20	16
Theft	4,168	100	44	34	13	8
Other property	2,559	100	51	30	10	8
Drug offenses	11,515	100	34	35	16	15
Sales/trafficking	7,028	100	32	32	19	18
Other drug	4,487	100	38	39	11	11
Public-order offenses	2,480	100	42	33	10	16
Driving-related	825	100	39	35	9	16
Other public-order	1,655	100	43	32	10	15

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Table includes only defendants for whom a bail amount was set. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-139560 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 5.64

Released felony defendants who failed to make a scheduled court appearance in the 75 largest counties

By selected defendant characteristics, 1990^a

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Total	Percent making all scheduled court appearances	Percent failing to appear in court ^b		
				Total	Returned to court	Remained a fugitive
All released defendants	34,831	100 %	76 %	24 %	16 %	8 %
Most serious arrest charge						
Violent offenses	8,606	100	81	19	12	6
Property offenses	11,990	100	72	28	19	9
Drug offenses	11,466	100	74	26	17	8
Public-order offenses	2,769	100	87	13	9	4
Sex						
Male	28,672	100	76	24	16	8
Female	5,624	100	77	23	15	7
Race						
Black	16,399	100	71	29	19	10
White	14,119	100	81	19	13	6
Other	599	100	89	11	6	5
Age						
Under 21 years	8,136	100	77	23	15	7
21 to 24 years	6,241	100	75	25	17	8
25 to 29 years	7,239	100	74	26	18	8
30 to 34 years	5,612	100	76	24	17	8
35 years and older	7,017	100	80	20	12	8
Court appearance history from prior arrests						
Failed to appear ^b	7,704	100	61	39	29	1
Made all appearances	10,192	100	80	20	13	7
Had no prior arrests	11,776	100	83	17	10	7
Type of release						
Recognizance	13,543	100	71	29	18	11
Surety bond	7,841	100	86	14	11	3
Conditional	4,297	100	86	14	10	4
Full cash bond	3,520	100	76	24	15	9
Unsecured bond	2,738	100	64	36	26	10
Deposit bond	1,451	100	81	19	10	8
Emergency	520	100	51	49	44	5

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Data on court appearance record for the current case were available for 99 percent of cases involving a defendant released prior to case disposition. All defendants who failed to appear in court and were not returned to court within the 1-year study period were counted as fugitives. Some of these defendants may have been returned to the court at a later date. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bFailure to appear occurs when a court issues a bench warrant for a defendant's arrest because he or she has missed a scheduled court appearance.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 11.

Table 5.65

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By whether released or detained and original arrest charge, 1990^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			
Released defendants								
All offenses	27,896	100 %	56 %	41 %	15 %	44 %	37 %	7 %
Violent offenses	6,927	100	42	28	14	58	54	4
Property offenses	9,644	100	58	40	18	42	33	9
Drug offenses	9,056	100	63	51	12	37	28	9
Public-order offenses	2,359	100	63	48	16	37	31	6
Detained defendants								
All offenses	18,397	100	77	64	13	23	21	2
Violent offenses	4,714	100	69	58	11	31	29	2
Property offenses	6,198	100	81	64	16	19	18	2
Drug offenses	6,242	100	80	69	11	20	18	3
Public-order offenses	1,244	100	76	60	16	24	23	1

Note: See Note, table 5.56. 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 97 percent of all cases that had reached the adjudication stage at the end of 1 year. Cases where the most serious conviction charge was a violation are included under "misdemeanor." For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-139560 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992), p. 11, Table 16.

Table 5.66

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious arrest charge, 1990^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent convicted							Percent not convicted			Percent with other outcomes		
		Total	Felony			Misdemeanor			Total	Dis-missed	Ac-quitted	Total	De-ferred adju-dication	Diver-sion
			Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Plea	Trial						
All offenses	47,136	64 %	50 %	45 %	6 %	14 %	13 %	1 %	31 %	29 %	1 %	5 %	3 %	2 %
Violent offenses	11,921	53	40	36	4	13	12	1	44	42	2	3	2	1
Murder	317	61	56	49	6	5	5	0	38	30	8	1	1	0
Rape	642	56	52	50	2	4	3	1	43	41	2	1	1	0
Robbery	4,054	60	49	44	5	11	11	(b)	40	39	1	1	1	(b)
Assault	5,668	46	31	27	4	15	14	1	50	48	2	4	3	1
Other violent	1,240	62	46	40	6	16	15	1	33	31	2	5	4	1
Property offenses	16,046	67	50	44	6	17	17	1	27	26	1	6	5	1
Burglary	4,954	68	58	52	6	10	10	(b)	27	26	1	4	3	1
Theft	6,847	67	46	40	6	21	20	1	28	27	1	6	5	1
Other property	4,245	64	45	40	5	19	18	1	28	26	2	9	7	2
Drug offenses	15,493	69	58	51	7	11	11	1	24	23	1	7	2	4
Sales/trafficking	8,508	76	66	59	7	10	9	1	20	19	1	4	2	1
Other drug	6,985	62	49	42	7	13	12	1	29	28	1	10	2	8
Public-order offenses	3,676	68	52	48	4	16	14	1	28	27	1	4	3	1
Driving-related	1,160	80	65	61	4	15	14	1	18	17	1	2	4	(b)
Other public-order	2,516	61	46	42	4	15	14	1	33	31	2	6	1	1

Note: See Note, table 5.56. 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 96 percent of those cases that had been adjudicated. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 13, Table 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 5.67

Sentences received by convicted felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By whether released or detained and original arrest charge, 1990^a

Detention-release outcome and most serious original felony arrest charge	Number	Total	Percent sentenced to incarceration ^b			Percent not sentenced to incarceration		
			Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Fine
Released defendants								
All offenses	14,374	100 %	59 %	25 %	34 %	41 %	37 %	4 %
Violent offenses	2,543	100	60	24	36	40	36	4
Property offenses	5,199	100	54	21	33	46	43	3
Drug offenses	5,215	100	66	30	36	34	31	3
Public-order offenses	1,417	100	53	19	34	47	39	8
Detained defendants								
All offenses	13,516	100	89	50	39	11	10	1
Violent offenses	3,077	100	90	58	32	10	9	1
Property offenses	4,702	100	88	48	39	12	11	1
Drug offenses	4,823	100	89	48	42	11	10	1
Public-order offenses	914	100	87	48	39	13	10	4

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Information on sentencing outcome was available for 93 percent of all cases involving a conviction that had been adjudicated at the end of 1 year. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^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, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-139560 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992), p. 11, Table 17.

Table 5.68

Sentences received by convicted defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious conviction offense, 1990^a

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Total	Type of sentence					
			Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
			Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Fine ^b
All offenses	28,552	100 %	73 %	37 %	36 %	27 %	25 %	3 %
All felonies	23,118	100	75	43	32	25	24	1
Violent offenses	4,330	100	79	52	27	21	21	(c)
Murder	133	100	93	87	6	7	7	0
Rape	255	100	92	53	39	8	8	0
Robbery	1,646	100	87	65	22	13	13	0
Assault	1,680	100	71	41	31	29	28	1
Other violent	616	100	71	43	28	29	29	0
Property offenses	8,049	100	71	42	29	29	29	1
Burglary	2,618	100	80	53	27	21	20	(c)
Theft	3,291	100	71	40	31	29	28	1
Other property	2,139	100	59	31	28	41	40	1
Drug offenses	8,714	100	78	41	37	22	21	1
Sales/trafficking	5,721	100	80	43	37	20	20	1
Other drug	2,993	100	74	36	39	26	25	1
Public-order offenses	2,026	100	71	39	33	29	27	2
Driving-related	781	100	79	39	40	21	18	3
Other public-order	1,245	100	66	38	28	34	32	2
Misdemeanors	5,433	100	64	10	54	36	26	11

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Data on type of sentence were available for 93 percent of cases involving defendants who had been convicted. These data reflect the most serious type of sentence received. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. Sentences to prison, jail, or probation may have included a fine, restitution, or community service. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bFines include restitution or community service in some instances.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 17.

Table 5.69

Average sentences to incarceration for defendants convicted of a felony in the 75 largest counties

By most serious conviction offense, 1990

Most serious felony conviction offense	Length of sentence (in months)			
	Prison		Jail	
	Average	Median	Average	Median
All offenses	63	36	7	6
All felonies	63	36	7	6
Violent offenses	97	60	8	6
Murder	233	120	10	12
Rape	99	72	9	8
Robbery	93	60	9	9
Assault	80	60	7	6
Other violent	95	60	7	6
Property offenses	59	36	7	6
Burglary	64	48	8	6
Theft	56	36	7	6
Other property	55	36	6	3
Drug offenses	51	36	6	6
Sales/trafficking	53	36	7	6
Other drug	47	36	5	3
Public-order offenses	35	24	7	6
Driving-related	24	16	8	9
Other public-order	40	24	6	4

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Data on length of prison sentence were available for 83 percent of convicted defendants who were sentenced to prison. Data on length of jail sentence were available for 95 percent of convicted defendants who were sentenced to jail. Averages and medians were calculated using defendants' maximum sentence. Sentences to incarceration may have also included a probation term. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 18, Table 21.

Table 5.70

Average sentences to probation and the probation conditions received by convicted felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By most serious conviction offense, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants	Probation sentence (in months)		Percent whose sentence to probation included:					
		Average	Median	Restitution	Community service	Drug treatment	Intensive probation	Electronic monitoring	Other
All offenses	7,005	40	30	20 %	14 %	4 %	2 %	1 %	4 %
All felonies	5,616	45	36	22	14	4	2	1	4
Violent offenses	889	42	36	17	8	0	3	0	5
Property offenses	2,322	38	36	35	15	3	2	1	3
Drug offenses	1,865	58	30	10	14	7	2	1	4
Public-order offenses	541	39	36	14	19	4	3	1	3
Misdemeanors	1,389	21	12	15	13	4	(a)	0	6

Note: See Note, table 5.56. Table excludes defendants who received a sentence to incarceration in addition to their probation sentence. A defendant may have received more than one probation condition. Data on probation conditions were available for 85 percent of all defendants who received a probation sentence. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 18, Table 22.

Table 5.71

Case outcomes for defendants arrested for murder in the 75 largest counties

By most serious murder charge, 1988

Most serious murder charge	Number of defendants	Total	Not convicted	Percent of convictions				
				Any charge	First-degree murder	Second-degree or other murder	Voluntary or nonnegligent manslaughter	Other than murder
Total	9,576	100 %	27 %	73 %	19 %	22 %	22 %	10 %
First-degree murder	7,038	100	30	70	25	20	17	8
Second-degree or other murder	2,318	100	18	82	(a)	34	33	15
Voluntary or nonnegligent manslaughter	220	100	26	74	(a)	(a)	46	28

Note: These data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by Abt Associates, Inc. through the Prosecution of Felony Arrests project. The data are based on a sample of 33 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States. A total of 2,539 murder cases were studied, which yielded data on 3,119 defendants and 2,655 victims. These cases were a sample of about half of all those with a murder charge brought to the prosecutors in 1988, or earlier, and that were disposed during 1988. During 1988, prosecutors and courts in the 75 largest counties disposed of murder cases involving an estimated (after statistical weighting) 9,576 defend-

ants and 8,063 victims. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aNot applicable because a person cannot be convicted of an offense not charged.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, Special Report NCJ-140614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1993), p. 6, Table 9.

Table 5.72

Sentences imposed for murder in the 75 largest counties

By sex and race of defendant, 1988

Characteristics	Total	Percent of murder defendants						
		Not convicted	Sentenced to prison					
			Term	Life	Death	Jail	Probation	Other
Murder cases								
Total	100 %	27 %	54 %	11 %	1 %	1 %	3 %	3 %
Sex								
Male	100	26	55	12	1	1	2	3
Female	100	38	44	6	0	2	7	3
Race								
White	100	25	56	10	2	2	2	3
Black	100	29	52	12	1	1	2	3
Other	100	21	65	6	0	0	4	4
Cases of capital murder								
Total	100	(a)	31	51	12	0	1	5
Sex								
Male	100	0	30	51	13	0	1	4
Female	100	7	35	42	0	0	0	15
Race								
White	100	1	32	44	16	0	1	7
Black	100	0	27	60	10	0	1	3

Note: See Note, table 5.71. If a defendant's case had more than one outcome, the outcome tabulated was the most serious. A sentence to life was not counted as a prison term. A sentence to a prison term and probation was counted only as a prison term. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, Special Report, NCJ-140614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1993), p. 9, Table 14.

Table 5.73

Characteristics of juvenile offenders in cases disposed by juvenile courtsBy type of offense, United States, 1990^a

Characteristics	Type of offense				
	All offenses (N=1,264,800)	Person (N=239,700)	Property (N=731,700)	Drug (N=68,200)	Public-order (N=225,200)
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Sex					
Male	81.2	80.2	81.3	86.6	80.5
Female	18.8	19.8	18.7	13.4	19.5
Race					
White	66.1	55.5	70.1	53.9	67.9
Black	30.8	42.1	26.4	44.7	28.9
Other	3.2	2.4	3.5	1.4	3.2
Age^b					
13 years and younger	22.0	23.3	25.6	6.1	13.7
14 years	15.7	16.2	16.3	10.5	14.8
15 years	20.9	20.8	20.5	21.1	22.1
16 years	22.4	21.6	21.1	28.9	25.5
17 years and older	19.0	18.0	16.5	33.3	24.0

Note: These data were collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) 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. Information reported is based on national estimates of delinquency cases disposed by juvenile courts in the United States during 1990 (N=1,264,800). These estimates were derived from a sample of 587,807 individual case records from 1,212 jurisdictions in 23 States with jurisdiction over 49 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk and a sample of compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 143,256 delinquency cases from 345 jurisdictions in an additional 7 States. The final sample included data reported by 1,557 jurisdictions covering 62 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk. These data were derived from a nonprobability sample of courts, therefore statistical confidence in the estimates cannot be determined. These data files were developed by NCJJ and originally analyzed for the Juvenile Court Statistics series. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding or interpolation techniques.

^bAge at referral to court.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, "National Estimates of Juvenile Court Delinquency Cases: 1986-1990" (machine-readable data file), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1993). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.74

Juvenile court case outcomes

By demographic characteristics and type of offense, United States, 1990

	Delinquency cases		Petitioned cases		Adjudicated cases			
	Detained prior to juvenile court disposition	Petitioned	Adjudicated delinquent	Waived to adult court	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other ^a
Total	22.6 %	50.2 %	56.9 %	2.7 %	32.5 %	57.1 %	3.5 %	6.9 %
Sex								
Male	23.9	52.7	57.6	3.0	33.3	56.5	3.4	6.8
Female	17.4	39.1	53.2	0.9	27.3	61.4	4.0	7.2
Race								
White	19.5	45.6	57.7	1.9	29.9	59.0	3.2	8.0
Black	28.9	60.1	54.9	4.0	36.4	54.1	4.2	5.2
Age^b								
13 years and younger	14.5	37.3	54.4	0.0	28.4	62.1	3.3	6.3
14 years	22.9	50.0	60.3	0.2	33.1	58.4	3.2	5.3
15 years	25.6	53.9	60.4	0.7	34.9	56.2	3.4	5.6
16 years	26.5	53.6	57.9	3.9	34.5	55.8	3.1	6.6
17 years and older	24.0	57.0	51.7	7.1	30.0	54.9	4.5	10.6
Offense								
Person	27.0	55.9	51.8	4.4	35.3	55.2	3.5	6.0
Property	18.5	47.0	57.6	2.2	28.7	59.9	3.7	7.8
Drug	37.2	66.3	57.5	5.1	37.2	54.6	2.9	5.4
Public-order	27.0	49.5	60.7	1.0	39.0	52.1	3.1	5.8

Note: See Note, table 5.73. Care should be exercised when interpreting age, sex, or race differences because reported statistics do not control for variations in the seriousness of the offense or the prior criminal history of the juvenile. The racial category "other" comprised a small number of cases and was therefore omitted. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

^bAge at referral to court.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, "National Estimates of Juvenile Court Delinquency Cases: 1986-1990" (machine-readable data file), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1993). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.75

Juvenile court case outcomes

By race and type of offense, United States, 1990

	Delinquency cases		Petitioned cases		Adjudicated cases			
	Detained prior to juvenile court disposition	Petitioned	Adjudicated delinquent	Waived to adult court	Placed out of home	Placed on probation	Dismissed	Other ^a
Person								
White	23.3 %	50.3 %	53.6 %	2.7 %	32.8 %	57.8 %	3.0 %	6.4 %
Black	31.4	63.1	49.3	6.2	37.8	52.4	4.2	5.6
Property								
White	16.3	44.1	57.3	2.1	26.2	61.4	3.4	9.1
Black	23.5	54.6	57.4	2.7	33.2	57.0	4.6	5.2
Drug								
White	25.5	53.6	59.4	2.1	31.6	59.8	2.9	5.7
Black	51.1	82.1	55.8	7.6	41.9	49.9	2.9	5.3
Public-order								
White	25.3	44.7	62.4	0.7	38.2	52.5	2.8	6.5
Black	30.5	61.1	56.7	1.5	39.7	51.4	4.0	4.9

Note: See Notes, tables 5.73 and 5.74. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

Source: National Center for Juvenile Justice, "National Estimates of Juvenile Court Delinquency Cases: 1986-1990" (machine-readable data file), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1993). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.76

Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners

By type of petition, years ending June 30, 1977-91

	Petitions by Federal prisoners						Petitions by State prisoners				
	Total	Motions to vacate sentence				Civil rights	Total	Motions to vacate sentence			
	Total	Habeas corpus	Mandamus, etc.	Civil rights			Total	Habeas corpus	Mandamus, etc.	Civil rights	
1977	19,537	4,691	1,921	1,745	542	483	14,846	NA	6,866	228	7,752
1978	21,924	4,955	1,924	1,851	544	636	16,969	NA	7,033	206	9,730
1979	23,001	4,499	1,907	1,664	340	588	18,502	NA	7,123	184	11,195
1980	23,287	3,713	1,322	1,465	323	603	19,574	NA	7,031	146	12,397
1981	27,711	4,104	1,248	1,680	342	834	23,607	NA	7,790	178	15,639
1982	29,303	4,328	1,186	1,927	381	834	24,975	NA	8,059	175	16,741
1983	30,775	4,354	1,311	1,914	339	790	26,421	NA	8,532	202	17,687
1984	31,107	4,526	1,427	1,905	372	822	26,531	NA	8,349	198	18,034
1985	33,468	6,262	1,527	3,405	373	957	27,206	NA	8,534	181	18,491
1986	33,765	4,432	1,556	1,679	427	770	29,333	NA	9,045	216	20,072
1987	37,316	4,519	1,669	1,812	313	725	32,797	7	9,542	276	22,972
1988	38,839	5,130	2,071	1,867	330	862	33,709	NA	9,880	270	23,559
1989	41,481	5,577	2,526	1,818	315	918	35,895	NA	10,545	311	25,039
1990	42,630	6,611	2,970	1,967	525	1,149	36,012	0	10,817	352	24,843
1991	42,452	6,817	3,328	2,112	378	999	35,635	0	10,325	267	25,043
Percent change 1991 over 1990	-0.4 %	3.1 %	12.1 %	7.4 %	-28.0 %	-13.1 %	-1.0 %	X	-4.6 %	-24.1 %	0.8 %

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; *1990*, p. 138; *1991*, p. 191 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.77

Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals

Years ending June 30, 1982-91

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced				
		Number	Cases per three-judge panel	Terminated	Pending	
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	30,018 ^a	
1990	156	40,898	787	38,520	32,008 ^a	
1991	167	42,033	751	41,414	32,627	
Percent change 1991 over 1990		7.0 %	2.8 %	-4.6 %	7.5 %	1.9 %

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.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 81.

Table 5.78

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1978-91

Nature of suit or offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Percent change 1991 over 1990
Total cases	15,649	16,322	19,259	21,391	23,551	25,039	26,606	28,560	29,425	30,798	32,686	34,995	36,609	37,410	2.2 %
Total civil cases	11,162	12,220	14,854	17,014	18,784	20,249	21,725	23,571	24,291	25,538	26,674	26,975	27,116	27,461	1.3
U.S. cases	3,928	3,983	4,654	4,940	5,517	5,820	6,259	6,744	6,415	6,292	6,210	6,349	6,626	6,663	0.6
U.S. plaintiff	537	720	869	777	899	964	958	914	989	969	838	885	935	991	6.0
Contract actions	52	64	99	55	91	96	109	99	87	136	105	121	146	116	-20.5
Real property actions	67	71	101	141	148	136	126	111	107	117	108	84	88	98	11.4
Civil rights	49	49	62	47	96	77	91	68	79	112	95	95	121	100	-17.4
Labor laws	46	46	68	82	87	109	94	68	84	78	86	72	62	68	9.7
All other	323	490	539	452	477	546	538	568	632	526	444	513	518	609	17.6
U.S. defendant	3,391	3,263	3,785	4,163	4,618	4,856	5,301	5,830	5,426	5,323	5,372	5,464	5,691	5,672	-0.3
Contract actions	209 ^a	158	179	212	136	136	169	141	141	132	127	112	133	159	19.6
Real property actions	58 ^a	62	63	82	80	80	76	77	82	79	106	69	82	107	30.5
Tort actions	286	308	324	395	443	496	410	404	409	448	379	407	381	384	0.8
Civil rights	405	432	454	469	619	632	625	720	612	642	691	707	693	744	7.4
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate sentence	343	389	450	459	359	388	470	551	624	712	856	991	1,112	1,154	3.8
Habeas corpus	268	214	302	344	455	440	462	531	485	546	524	493	488	506	3.7
Prisoner civil rights	89	102	159	234	234	282	294	288	324	349	335	325	408	389	-4.7
Other prisoner petitions	59	70	96	118	155	148	171	140	136	195	247	256	253	289	14.2
Selective Service Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Social Security laws	585 ^a	574	627	642	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	982	992	951	926	686	-25.9
Tax suits	240	206	197	239	248	259	457	448	393	288	264	310	313	332	6.1
Environmental matters	NA	NA	NA	NA	124	89	94	102	81	60	70	97	93	96	3.2
Freedom of Information Act	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	103	104	130	143	134	108	83	93	98	5.4
All other	849 ^a	748	934	784	875	811	765	1,110	818	756	673	663	716	728	1.7
Private cases	7,234	8,237	10,200	12,074	13,267	14,429	15,466	16,827	17,876	19,246	20,464	20,626	20,490	20,798	1.5
Federal question	5,383	6,208	7,728	9,005	9,994	10,769	11,734	12,910	13,989	15,130	15,901	16,274	16,370	16,668	1.8
Contract actions	165	201	252	307	373	401	495	586	525	510	533	587	561	628	11.9
Tort actions	378	412	497	581	600	607	680	749	782	697	800	778	737	742	0.7
Civil rights	1,535	1,795	2,145	2,587	2,787	3,043	3,215	3,648	3,928	3,926	3,931	3,939	3,915	3,844	-1.8
Antitrust	279	274	343	391	378	345	303	310	345	309	274	253	214	190	-11.2
Prisoner petitions:															
Habeas corpus	676	859	1,020	1,258	1,529	1,683	1,609	2,172	2,331	2,755	3,107	3,168	3,170	3,391	7.0
Prisoner civil rights	753	1,069	1,578	1,851	2,038	2,297	2,796	2,772	2,982	3,817	4,070	4,224	4,413	4,655	5.5
Other prisoner petitions	37	50	70	47	63	89	162	78	110	111	114	100	53	70	32.1
Labor laws	349	363	417	580	704	845	966	1,009	1,056	1,084	1,109	1,190	1,085	1,079	-0.6
Copyrights, patent, and trademark	234 ^a	232	270	394	434	334	303	275	339	329	301	265	349	306	-12.3
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	308	342	290	464	407	443	449	417	352	-15.6
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	116	82	104	110	71	101	102	96	100	4.2
All other	977 ^a	953	1,136	594	666	701	781	917	1,017	1,114	1,118	1,219	1,360	1,311	-3.6
Diversity of citizenship	1,796	1,991	2,427	3,030	3,217	3,610	3,668	3,878	3,834	4,065	4,504	4,287	4,099	4,088	-0.3
Contract actions	980	1,129	1,362	1,815	1,808	1,983	2,102	2,192	2,289	2,459	2,414	2,612	2,413	2,419	0.2
Tort actions	700	775	996	1,029	1,240	1,413	1,409	1,538	1,393	1,434	1,930	1,468	1,488	1,415	-4.9
All other	116	87	69	186	169	214	157	148	152	172	160	207	198	254	28.3
General local jurisdiction	55	38	45	39	56	50	64	39	53	51	59	65	21	42	100.0
Contract actions	11	10	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	7	17	18	8	10	25.0
Tort actions	8	11	14	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	16	29	17	3	18	500.0
Prisoner petitions	1	0	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	3	2	1	0	-100.0
All other	35	17	14	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	25	10	28	9	14	55.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.78

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1978-91--Continued

Nature of suit or offense															Percent change
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1991 over 1990
Total criminal cases	4,487	4,102	4,405	4,377	4,767	4,790	4,881	4,989	5,134	5,260	6,012	8,020	9,493	9,949	4.8 %
Homicide	51	41	52	51	62	54	53	49	56	56	54	50	81	66	-18.5
Assault	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	90	61	67	63	75	80	102	97	86	-11.3
Robbery and burglary	358	291	310	304	362	327	294	300	237	228	229	379	400	463	15.8
Larceny and theft	306	247	244	324	285	287	239	242	210	236	188	243	267	225	-15.7
Embezzlement and fraud	704	689	826	887	912	917	855	912	971	966	1,093	1,174	1,221	1,387	13.6
Auto theft	84	95	64	64	60	52	49	55	51	23	37	30	35	38	8.6
Drug Prevention and Control Act	1,303	1,371	1,369	1,583	1,605	1,774	1,970	2,063	2,134	2,254	2,977	4,386	5,658	5,570	-1.6
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	154	153	251	143	158	158	188	263	245	203	135	125	119	136	14.3
Firearms	298	221	175	169	281	293	248	229	276	258	297	476	526	715	35.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	178	188	214	167	194	191	221	157	183	161	142	175	172	128	-25.6
Selective Service Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Immigration	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	94	97	64	78	73	78	157	140	144	2.9
All other	1,051 ^a	806	900	480	675	553	606	588	629	559	702	723	777	991	27.5

Note: See Note, table 5.76. "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. Since 1987, totals include reopened, remanded, and reinstated appeals as well as original appeals.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 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); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 165-168; *1988*, pp. 168-171; *1989*, pp. 164-167; *1990*, pp. 130-132; *1991*, pp. 183, 184 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.79

Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-90

	October terms														
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Argued during term	176	172	168	156	154	184	183	184	175	172 ^a	175	167	170	146	125
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143	144	169	174	174	159	161	164	151	156	143	121
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12	8	10	6	6	11	10	10	9	12	3	4
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1	2	4	3	4	5	1	1	7	2	0	0
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154	183	210	179	149	185	187	167	180	147	122	141
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	128	130	134	135	86	82	103	113	95	110	80	115
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	78	102	126	113	80	87	101	91	105	81	57	70

^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 Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 161. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.80

Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-90

October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis	October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976					1984				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398	Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064	Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078
Remaining on docket	812	6	472	334	Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338
1977					1985				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349	Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953	Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178
Remaining on docket	837	11	430	396	Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399
1978					1986^a				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331	Cases on docket	5,134	12	2,547	2,575
Disposed of	4,017	0	2,021	1,996	Disposed of	4,360	1	2,105	2,254
Remaining on docket	714	17	362	335	Remaining on docket	774	11	442	321
1979					1987				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249	Cases on docket	5,268	16	2,577	2,675
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838	Disposed of	4,387	5	2,131	2,251
Remaining on docket	892	22	459	411	Remaining on docket	881	11	446	424
1980					1988^a				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371	Cases on docket	5,657	14	2,587	3,056
Disposed of	4,196	7	2,222	1,950	Disposed of	4,911	2	2,271	2,638
Remaining on docket	948	17	527	421	Remaining on docket	746	12	316	418
1981					1989^a				
Cases on docket	5,311	22	2,935	2,354	Cases on docket	5,746	14	2,416	3,316
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037	Disposed of	4,989	2	2,096	2,891
Remaining on docket	878	16	545	317	Remaining on docket	757	12	320	425
1982					1990				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352	Cases on docket	6,316	14	2,351	3,951
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008	Disposed of	5,481	3	2,042	3,436
Remaining on docket	878	14	520	344	Remaining on docket	835	11	309	515
1983									
Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,688	2,394					
Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985					
Remaining on docket	960	11	540	409					

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."

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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 161. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Table 5.81

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, 1991

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1990 ^a	Terminated				Pending June 30, 1991	Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1990 ^a	Terminated				Pending June 30, 1991
		Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed				Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed	
Total	855	3,887	169	3,570	7	864	Sixth Circuit	74	411	9	414	2	60
Criminal	323	1,429	19	1,331	2	336	Criminal	29	143	0	146	1	25
U.S. civil	105	400	18	366	0	105	U.S. civil	17	24	2	27	0	12
Private civil	397	1,914	114	1,763	5	384	Private civil	27	237	6	235	1	22
Administrative appeals	30	144	18	110	0	39	Administrative appeals	1	7	1	6	0	1
District of Columbia Circuit	22	104	3	103	0	20	Seventh Circuit	144	252	11	219	0	166
Criminal	9	31	0	35	0	5	Criminal	44	79	3	60	0	60
U.S. civil	7	27	2	29	0	3	U.S. civil	14	26	3	21	0	16
Private civil	3	17	0	15	0	5	Private civil	77	135	5	126	0	81
Administrative appeals	3	29	1	24	0	7	Administrative appeals	9	12	0	12	0	9
First Circuit	19	87	5	70	0	31	Eighth Circuit	34	314	9	263	0	77
Criminal	4	42	0	35	0	11	Criminal	16	103	3	104	0	16
U.S. civil	4	4	0	4	0	4	U.S. civil	2	32	1	18	0	12
Private civil	11	40	4	31	0	16	Private civil	16	174	5	137	0	48
Administrative appeals	0	1	1	0	0	0	Administrative appeals	0	5	0	4	0	1
Second Circuit	31	219	8	199	0	43	Ninth Circuit	87	528	28	479	0	108
Criminal	21	72	3	59	0	31	Criminal	27	180	0	162	0	45
U.S. civil	0	40	1	36	0	3	U.S. civil	22	82	1	72	0	31
Private civil	10	98	4	97	0	7	Private civil	37	226	23	217	0	23
Administrative appeals	0	9	0	7	0	2	Administrative appeals	1	40	4	28	0	9
Third Circuit	39	314	6	290	3	54	Tenth Circuit	176	292	22	273	0	40
Criminal	12	122	2	111	1	20	Criminal	79	121	0	112	0	20
U.S. civil	5	33	0	34	0	4	U.S. civil	16	21	2	21	0	1
Private civil	20	155	3	141	2	29	Private civil	74	141	16	135	0	19
Administrative appeals	2	4	1	4	0	1	Administrative appeals	7	9	4	5	0	0
Fourth Circuit	127	447	14	441	0	119	Eleventh Circuit	43	425	20	381	2	65
Criminal	49	138	2	141	0	44	Criminal	16	232	5	205	0	38
U.S. civil	12	67	0	67	0	12	U.S. civil	3	22	3	20	0	2
Private civil	62	234	10	229	0	57	Private civil	23	169	11	155	2	24
Administrative appeals	4	8	2	4	0	6	Administrative appeals	1	2	1	1	0	1
Fifth Circuit	59	494	34	438	0	81							
Criminal	17	166	1	161	0	21							
U.S. civil	3	22	3	17	0	5							
Private civil	37	288	27	245	0	53							
Administrative appeals	2	18	3	15	0	2							

Note: "Writ of certiorari" is an order by the appellate court that is used when the court has discretion or, 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 5.27.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 168, 169.

Table 5.82

U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits

At conclusion of the October terms 1981-91

	Argued						Decided on merits ^a					
	Total	Government participating	Government as petitioner or appellant ^b	Government as respondent or appellee ^b	Government as amicus ^c	Government not participating	Total	Government participating	Decided in favor of Government's position ^d	Decided against Government's position ^d	Not classifiable as for or against ^d	Government not participating
Number												
1981	184 ^d	104 ^d	30	27	47	80	315	136	111	20	5	179
1982	183	131	44	44	43	52	283	172	115	50	7	111
1983	184	118	46	33	39	66	262	150	124	23	3	112
1984	175	114	37	34	43	61	236	146	113	30	3	90
1985	171	106	39	24	43	65	275	139	99	35	5	136
1986	175	104	27	32	45	71	282	140	98	36	6	142
1987	167	106	36	34	36	61	251	135	82	38	15	116
1988	170	91	25	25	41	79	265	122	86	25	11	143
1989	146	89	26	23	40	57	224	108	67	39	2	116
1990	125	77	10	32	35	48	232	107	74	31	2	125
1991	123	84	26	17	41	39	202	122	76	22	5	80
Percent												
1981	100 %	57 %	29 %	26 %	45 %	43 %	100 %	43 %	82 %	15 %	3 %	57 %
1982	100	72	34	34	33	28	100	61	67	29	4	39
1983	100	64	39	28	33	36	100	57	83	15	2	43
1984	100	65	32	30	38	35	100	62	77	21	2	38
1985	100	62	37	23	41	38	100	51	71	25	4	49
1986	100	59	26	31	43	41	100	50	70	26	4	50
1987	100	63	34	32	34	37	100	54	61	28	11	46
1988	100	54	27	27	45	46	100	46	70	20	9	54
1989	100	61	29	26	45	39	100	48	62	36	2	52
1990	100	62	13	42	45	38	100	46	69	29	2	54
1991	100	68	31	20	49	32	100	60	62	18	4	40

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 summarily affirmed, reversed, or vacated on the In Forma Pauperis Docket.

^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 set for reargument in succeeding terms.

Source: Table adapted from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General.

Table 5.83

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-92

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953	599	97	8	355	681
1954	461	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	684	647
1956	585	192	9	568	463
1957	585	232	4	443	369
1958	406	98	6	302	369
1959	434	117	2	286	398
1960	437	149	5	244	437
1961	481	226	18	266	408
1962	595	166	16	315	506
1963	592	133	45	233	687
1964	921	314	74	437	783
1965	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966	865	364	81	726	641
1967	863	222	23	520	739
1968	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	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	75	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
1991	318	29	0	588	289
1992	379	0	0	192	476

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, 1980, 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 5.84

Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-92

	Cases Initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division		Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel	
		Prosecution recommended	Prosecution not recommended	Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Dept. of Justice	
				Convictions	
1976	9,035	3,147	5,650	589	2,037
1977	8,901	3,408	5,459	486	2,161
1978	9,481	3,439	5,969	597	2,153
1979	9,780	3,338	6,252	800	2,515
1980	7,114	2,267	6,329	1,285	2,321
1981	5,838	1,978	3,701	571	1,621
1982	6,488	2,297	3,852	293	1,680
1983	5,910	2,610	3,549	257	1,948
1984	6,194	2,990	3,446	267	1,921
1985	6,065	3,234	3,015	253	2,005
1986	5,861	3,524	2,654	249	2,460
1987	5,511	3,526	2,354	186	2,556
1988	4,889	3,044	2,167	277	2,491
1989	5,417	3,242	2,011	199	2,282
1990	5,280	3,228	2,015	192	2,472
1991	5,234	3,572	1,941	130	2,651
1992	6,473	4,045	1,800	110	2,778

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 5.85

Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-92

	Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution ^a	Grand jury action		Disposition			
		Indictments and Informations	No true bill	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted after trial	Acquitted	Nolle prosequere or dismissed
1976	2,037	1,331	1	977	216	77	71
1977	2,695	1,636	31	1,229	247	55	110
1978	2,634	1,724	11	1,189	225	70	119
1979	2,883	1,820	26	1,270	342	86	183
1980	2,726	1,832	15	1,337	264	80	193
1981	1,955	1,785	9	1,212	282	81	142
1982	2,176	1,844	10	1,291	333	65	145
1983	2,457	1,801	3	1,203	295	69	146
1984	2,873	2,158	3	1,444	364	54	152
1985	3,133	2,452	4	1,611	414	68	149
1986	3,594	2,954	6	1,992	468	83	209
1987	3,420	2,906	4	2,115	441	71	198
1988	3,169	2,769	8	2,074	417	74	205
1989	3,225	2,669	7	1,931	351	67	247
1990	3,276	2,875	7	2,079	393	59	215
1991	3,503	3,142	5	2,178	473	90	189
1992	3,920	3,477	11	2,384	394	77	184

Note: See Note, table 5.84. For an explanation of indictments and informations, see Note, table 5.23. 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. "Nolo contendere" is a plea of guilty, but prevents civil action being taken against defendant for the same acts. 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 5.86

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Fiscal years 1981-92

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
1991	13,513	10,320	1,772	1,297
1992	14,578	11,359	1,904	1,582

Note: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the U.S. Postal Service. Responsibilities include reviewing U.S. Postal Service programs and projects (e.g., financial audits and program evaluations), safeguarding U.S. Postal Service assets (e.g., investigating worker compensation claims and employee embezzlement), protecting the work environment of postal employees (e.g., investigating threats and assaults against postal employees while on duty and removal of employees using and/or selling narcotics on postal property), and preserving the integrity of the mail and its use (e.g., investigating employee crime and non-employee crime related to the U.S. Postal Service). 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, 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1992), p. 65; and data provided by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.87

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

By type of offense, fiscal year 1992

Type of offense	Arrests	Convictions
Total	14,578	11,359
Internal crime		
Mail theft	1,330	1,169
Embezzlement	438	385
Workers' compensation fraud	58	50
Narcotics related	448	377
Miscellaneous	57	40
External crime		
Mail theft	5,744	4,561
Burglary	297	226
Robbery	157	87
Assault	557	366
Miscellaneous	1,138	922
Prohibited mailings		
Pornography/obscenity	245	206
Controlled substances	1,808	1,062
Bombs/explosive devices	176	162
Miscellaneous	116	77
Mail fraud	1,904	1,582
Fraud against U.S. Postal Service	105	87

Note: See Note, table 5.86. 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 involves 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, 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1992), p. 65.

Table 5.88

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 1982-92

Type of case and disposition	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total, all cases	14,138	16,493	17,980	17,688	23,405	18,894	18,360	18,580	20,079	18,882	14,655
Dismissals ^a	3,767	5,202	7,370	7,767	7,998	6,653	6,037	5,914	1,310	7,293	4,733
Acquittals	51	58	64	89	148	245	115	105	50	80	57
Convictions	10,320	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865
Aggregate fines imposed	\$877,753	\$503,716	\$785,689	\$929,926	\$1,122,998	\$1,489,491	\$2,528,308	\$1,830,594	\$2,935,664	\$2,622,659	\$1,673,488
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	4,892	5,451	5,701	5,261	6,046	5,382	5,012	4,579	5,749	5,748	5,592
Total cases pending end of year	3,230	4,764	4,103	3,477	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Immigration cases, total	13,712	15,848	16,989	16,976	22,751	18,200	17,590	17,992	19,351	18,297	14,138
Dismissals ^a	3,606	4,845	6,688	7,259	7,504	6,169	5,547	5,508	6,788	6,828	4,315
Acquittals	48	56	64	82	143	245	114	105	48	77	57
Convictions	10,058	10,947	10,237	9,635	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766
Aggregate fines imposed	\$834,953	\$486,630	\$767,764	\$903,141	\$1,117,025	\$1,462,941	\$2,523,933	\$1,828,694	\$2,872,279	\$2,508,084	\$1,670,839
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	4,622	5,250	5,496	5,093	6,046	5,196	4,946	4,558	5,642	5,610	5,550
Immigration cases pending end of year	3,025	4,478	3,909	3,264	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nationality cases, total	426	645	991	712	654	694	770	588	728	585	517
Dismissals ^a	161	357	682	508	494	484	490	406	522	465	418
Acquittals	3	2	0	6	5	0	1	0	2	3	0
Convictions	262	286	309	198	155	210	279	182	204	117	99
Aggregate fines imposed	\$42,800	\$17,086	\$17,925	\$26,785	\$5,973	\$26,550	\$4,375	\$1,900	\$63,385	\$114,575	\$2,649
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	270	201	205	168	67	186	66	21	107	138	42
Nationality cases pending end of year	205	286	194	213	NA	NA	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 5.89

Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By offense, fiscal years 1984-92

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865
Violations of immigration laws	10,237	9,630	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766
Entry of aliens illegally	6,695	6,627	11,030	8,190	7,379	7,659	8,162	7,214	6,341
Reentries of deported aliens	634	516	308	347	314	381	444	547	477
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	1,754	1,249	1,422	984	808	860	1,431	1,498	977
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	124	166	225	141	298	228	289	318	306
Fraud and false statements or entries	80	172	208	105	128	142	83	68	109
Alien registration or alien address violations	5	3	63	89	28	73	135	93	39
Producing, transferring, possessing, stealing, using, or selling false identification documents	92	147	279	332	295	370	597	602	497
Conspiracy to defraud the United States	520	423	433	436	757	560	615	252	121
Producing, processing, or selling of a controlled substance	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	190	466	498
All other violations	333	325	1,136	1,162	1,922	2,106	569	334	401
Violations of nationality laws	309	203	155	210	279	182	204	117	99
False representation as citizens of the United States	228	163	133	200	248	156	137	69	59
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	9	13	6	2	3	3	60	36	37
Reproduction and sale of citizenship and naturalization papers	72	27	16	8	28	23	7	12	3

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 5.90

Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1987-93

Investigative activity	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993	
	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	Number of cases	Number of units
Total cases, units for investigation	138,925	304,475	139,406	274,604	128,085	237,084	105,366	159,759	122,732	165,560	107,031	144,547	NA	NA
Cases, units pending beginning of the fiscal year	42,966	94,415	39,308	98,108	39,105	95,900	23,862	55,142	22,017	42,168	19,690	35,724	20,160	36,899
Counterfeiting	3,038	3,493	3,720	4,238	3,543	4,098	2,657	2,816	2,517	2,554	2,978	3,122	3,184	3,199
Check forgery	30,245	50,541	24,820	54,959	24,199	51,674	12,692	28,164	9,822	17,438	9,377	15,229	8,694	14,687
Bond forgery	245	6,765	218	5,008	197	4,263	106	2,924	120	3,563	113	2,729	83	2,647
Fraud ^a	2,443	7,824	3,327	13,989	3,665	14,322	3,608	11,266	3,743	8,426	3,656	7,489	4,047	6,842
Protective intelligence	1,675	1,873	1,649	1,848	1,658	1,885	723	723	739	739	550	550	737	737
Other criminal and noncriminal	5,320	23,919	5,574	18,066	5,843	19,658	3,876	9,249	5,076	9,448	3,016	6,605	3,415	8,787
Cases, units received	95,959	210,060	100,098	176,496	88,980	141,184	81,504	104,617	100,715	123,392	87,341	108,823	NA	NA
Counterfeiting	13,183	16,352	11,831	12,868	15,006	15,349	12,750	12,812	12,612	13,005	12,231	12,309	NA	NA
Check forgery	49,293	116,645	49,800	87,783	41,217	62,216	38,181	47,010	61,088	70,866	44,683	52,320	NA	NA
Bond forgery	255	4,261	174	2,449	181	3,292	153	3,812	161	3,030	118	3,404	NA	NA
Fraud ^a	5,548	21,681	5,241	14,873	6,441	14,450	5,738	8,253	5,398	8,489	5,153	6,841	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	8,334	8,883	10,880	11,488	7,591	7,894	7,179	7,180	6,618	6,618	8,353	8,357	NA	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	19,346	42,238	22,172	47,035	18,544	37,983	17,503	25,550	14,788	21,384	16,803	25,592	NA	NA
Cases, units closed	97,750	199,088	98,844	173,672	89,464	151,926	83,030	117,672	99,902	129,560	86,147	113,559	NA	NA
Counterfeiting	12,301	15,401	11,779	12,779	14,403	14,713	12,866	13,050	12,218	12,451	11,821	11,919	NA	NA
Check forgery	53,793	109,026	49,680	87,849	42,862	68,185	41,110	57,731	60,961	74,329	45,031	54,645	NA	NA
Bond forgery	253	4,936	183	2,935	178	2,900	139	3,173	159	3,750	146	3,805	NA	NA
Fraud ^a	4,476	14,849	4,759	14,060	5,818	15,192	5,581	11,240	5,370	10,038	5,136	8,441	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	8,336	8,879	10,844	11,423	7,640	7,949	7,161	7,162	6,744	6,744	8,103	8,107	NA	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	18,591	45,997	21,599	44,626	18,563	42,987	16,173	25,316	14,450	22,248	15,910	26,642	NA	NA

Note: "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.

^aBeginning in fiscal year 1992, financial crime cases are included in the fraud category.

Table 5.91

Disposition of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-92

	Type of disposition					
	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	Nolle prosequere	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	362
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
1991	6,549	6,295	30	70	9	145
1992	6,176	5,958	36	48	4	130

Note: See Note, table 5.90. 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 prosequere" and "no true bill," see Note, table 5.85.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," Washington, DC: 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 5.92

Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1973-92

	Forged check cases				Forged bond cases			
	Number of checks paid	Forged checks received for investigation	Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	Forged check cases closed	Value of forged checks in cases closed	Forged bonds received for investigation	Forged bond cases closed	Value of forged bonds in cases closed
1973	650,778,132	59,004	91	58,480	\$10,736,304	13,849	14,428	\$1,229,846
1974	708,071,443	64,363	91	59,936	13,743,149	13,163	14,190	1,166,703
1975	781,642,177	78,148	100	70,085	15,950,460	12,645	11,285	1,024,298
1976	822,607,245	109,724	132	68,302	16,460,178	14,356	13,110	1,119,774
Transition quarter	174,650,139	33,679	193	23,120	5,146,619	2,738	3,425	283,505
1977	727,408,380	121,022	166	132,135	32,644,134	12,189	13,097	1,173,031
1978	716,747,047	85,286	119	112,000	30,527,400	10,399	11,465	1,074,141
1979	694,314,158	59,495	86	74,011	20,472,639	9,624	9,019	796,160
1980	680,134,101	65,808	97	42,972	12,133,942	8,242	7,152	783,661
1981	656,847,315	74,269	113	69,288	20,982,549	9,867	9,392	911,283
1982	646,076,116	96,689	150	78,129	26,540,293	9,451	10,499	1,207,623
1983	622,107,103	106,843	172	124,832	45,821,647	9,811	7,265	645,498
1984	606,033,165	112,770	184	105,481	42,641,247	6,878	7,236	816,788
1985	567,770,300	89,418	157	98,333	41,147,452	5,303	6,378	560,656
1986	563,867,940	117,303	208	116,631	53,040,172	4,961	5,354	771,249
1987	573,867,224	116,645	203	109,026	55,192,629	4,261	4,936	587,474
1988	455,227,655	87,783	193	87,019	46,047,146	2,449	2,935	497,746
1989	436,537,232	62,216	143	68,185	41,757,277	3,292	2,900	346,615
1990	440,620,177	47,010	107	57,731	42,251,484	3,812	3,173	658,950
1991	440,134,356	70,867	161	74,329	46,928,922	3,030	3,750	1,036,425
1992	433,080,352	52,320	121	54,845	51,504,701	3,404	3,805	1,274,575

Note: See Notes, tables 5.90 and 5.91. "Forged check cases" includes U.S. Government-issued checks only. Data from 1984, and 1987-90 have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," Washington, DC: 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 5.93

Criminal enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

By disposition, United States, fiscal years 1982-91

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Referrals to the U.S. Department of Justice	20	26	31	40	41	41	59	60	65	81
Cases successfully prosecuted	7	12	14	15	26	27	24	43	32	48
Defendants charged	14	34	36	40	98	66	97	95	100	104
Defendants convicted	11	28	26	40	66	58	50	72	55	82
<u>Penalties for convicted defendants</u>										
Months sentenced to prison	NA	NA	6	78	279	456	278	325	745	963
Months served in prison	NA	NA	6	44	203	100	185	208	222	610
Months sentenced to probation	NA	534	552	882	828	1,410	1,284	1,045	1,176	1,713

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement, *Enforcement Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1992), Appendix.

Table 5.94

Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office

By level of government, 1970-91

	Elected or appointed official														
	Total			Federal			State			Local			Others Involved		
	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	16,817	4,147	14,093	6,683	1,075	5,836	1,323	418	1,020	4,256	1,273	3,406	4,555	1,381	3,831
1970	63	0	44	9	0	9	10	0	7	26	0	16	18	0	12
1971	160	0	108	58	0	40	21	0	16	46	0	28	35	0	24
1972	208	5	142	58	4	42	17	0	10	106	0	75	27	1	15
1973	244	18	181	60	2	48	19	0	17	85	2	64	80	14	52
1974	291	5	217	59	1	51	36	0	23	130	4	87	66	0	56
1975	255	27	179	53	5	43	36	5	18	139	15	94	27	2	24
1976	563	199	380	111	1	101	59	30	35	194	98	100	199	70	144
1977	507	210	440	129	32	94	50	33	38	157	62	164	171	83	144
1978	557	205	409	133	42	91	55	20	56	171	72	127	198	71	135
1979	666	178	536	114	21	102	56	29	31	211	63	151	285	65	252
1980	721	213	552	123	16	131	72	28	51	247	82	168	279	87	202
1981	878	231	730	198	23	159	87	36	66	244	102	211	349	70	294
1982	729	186	671	158	38	147	49	18	43	257	58	232	265	72	249
1983	1,073	222	972	460 ^a	58	424	81	26	65	270	61	226	262	77	257
1984	936	269	934	408	77	429	58	21	52	203	74	196	267	97	257
1985	1,182	256	997	563	90	470	79	20	66	248	49	221	292	97	240
1986	1,193	246	1,026	596	83	523	88	24	71	232	55	207	277	84	225
1987	1,340	368	1,081	651	118	545	102	26	76	246	89	204	342	135	256
1988	1,274	288	1,067	629	86	529	66	14	69	276	79	229	303	109	240
1989	1,349	375	1,149	695	126	610	71	18	54	269	122	201	313	109	284
1990	1,176	300	1,084	615	103	583	96	28	79	257	98	225	208	71	197
1991	1,452	346	1,194	803	149	665	115	42	77	242	88	180	292	67	272

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.

^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 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."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1991," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 28, 29.

Table 5.95

Judicial misconduct complaints and dispositions

By type of disposition and State, 1990-91^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	6	137	26	102	2	0	0	0
Alaska	51	43	43	50	1	0	0	0
Arizona	15	118	23	94	11	0	0	0
Arkansas	13	139	39	103	0	2	0	0
California	42	885	36	832	41	1	1	1
Colorado	7	181	10	170	4	0	0	1
Connecticut	6	36	5	36	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	2	23	4	20	1	0	0	0
Florida	35	436	41	425	8	0	0	0
Hawaii	3	31	8	8	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	136	4	137	0	0	0	0
Illinois	28	142	27	128	11	2	0	0
Indiana	11	140	7	114	6 ^d	0	0	1
Kansas	8	180	5	183	2 ^f	0	0	0
Kentucky	7	149	6	144	8	0	0	0
Louisiana	19	57	9	42	23	2 ^g	0	0
Maine	14	78	10	58 ^h	4	0	0	0
Maryland ⁱ	20	250	30	250	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	37	145	48	134	14	1	0	0
Michigan	137	424	121	317	0	0	0	1
Minnesota	16	141	11	136	9	0	0	0
Mississippi	15	188	24	144	13	2	2	0
Missouri	15	124	8	126	5	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	49	7	46	0	0	0	0
Nevada	10	42	6	40	5	0	0	0
New Hampshire	18	60	14	62	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	54	250	52	217	10	0	0	0
New Mexico	10	51	11	22	7	0	2	0
New York	123	1,184	157	1,075 ^o	38	4	1	12
North Carolina	16	95	17	91	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	6	34	4	36	0	0	0	0
Ohio	14	508	35	487	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	10	100	8	102	--	--	--	--
Oregon	7	130	8	128	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	173	325	174	323	0	1	0	1
South Carolina	16	148	22	129	7	1	1	0
Tennessee	7	119	19	119	0	0	0	0
Texas	275	663	336	488	0	10	1	0
Utah	11	180	33	106	5	4	0	0
Vermont	10	32	10	28	0	0	0	0
Washington	34	160	43	158	0	0	2	0
West Virginia	35	160	29	152	0	0	1	0
Wisconsin	11	353	5	353	6	0	0	0

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct organizations. These organizations 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 organizations 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. Information was not available for Georgia, Iowa, Montana, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The data presented are for 1990 and 1991; 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 Alaska, Arkansas, California, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Washington 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 data for the calendar year 1990. However, the following States reported data for the calendar year 1991: Alaska, Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina, and West Virginia. The

following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, and Utah (7/1/90 through 6/30/91); Texas (9/1/90 through 8/31/91); Alabama and the District of Columbia (10/1/90 through 9/30/91).

^bCategory includes complaints dismissed after no investigation, minimal or initial investigation, or substantial investigation.

^cAlabama is two-tier; the Court of the Judiciary administers public censure and suspension.

^dCommission issued six cautions.

^ePrivate reprimand is commission action; public reprimand is by the court.

^fTwo matters were dismissed with a letter of caution after investigation.

^gTwo judges who were under investigation failed to be reelected.

^hTotals of complaints dismissed without formal adjudication comprise only those matters docketed as formal complaints under Maine Judicial Conduct Organization rules and practices. These totals do not correspond exactly with total of complaints received, which includes all matters defined as complaints under American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations standards.

ⁱPublic censure, admonition, or reprimand by the court only are available.

^kCommission keeps records of formal files only; numbers here are Commission estimates.

^lCommission may only recommend suspension.

^oFourteen formal complaints were initiated that the Commission considers as initial dispositions.

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	NA	0 ^c	0	NA	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	NA	0	0
0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	NA	4	0	NA	0	0
1	0	11	2	NA	NA	3	0
0	0	7	0	NA	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	NA	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0
0	0	NA	5	NA	NA	0	0
0	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	NA	2	0	NA	0	0
0	0	6 ^e	4	3	0	0	0
0	0	5	0	0	NA	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	NA	0	0
0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	NA	0 ⁱ	0	0	NA	0
1	0	0	0	0 ^k	NA	0	0
0	0	10	3	NA	1	0	0
0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	7	3	0	1	0	14 ^l
0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	5 ^m
0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0
0	0	NA	0	NA	NA	1	0
0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	19 ⁿ	3	0	NA	0	0
0	1	0	3	10	0	1	0
3	3	NA	9 ^p	NA	NA	2 ^q	0
0	0	0	1 ^r	NA	NA	1 ^s	0
0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0
0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0
--	--	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0
1	0	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	NA	2	7 ^t
0	2	5	1	NA	NA	0	0
0	0	0	3	0	NA	0	0
0	0	31	10	NA	NA	1	31 ^u
0	0	5	0	0	NA	0	0
0	0	0	1	--	NA	0	0
0	0	NA	6	0	NA	0	0
1	6 ^v	1	2	0	2 ^w	0	0
0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	0

^mInformal reprimand, and cease and desist order dispositions.

ⁿIn three matters, fact of private reprimand was made public with a brief statement of the reason(s) for the private reprimand, but the content of the reprimand was not made public.

^oCommission does not distinguish between minimal and substantial investigation.

^pTotal for public censure, admonishment, or reprimand is based on 11 complaints.

^qTotal for removal is based on three complaints.

^rCommission recommended public censure, admonishment, or reprimand.

^sCommission recommended removal.

^tTwo recommendations for discipline denied by supreme court, four recommendations made and pending, and one matter administratively closed.

^uIncluded 26 dismissals due to corrective action by the judge and 5 orders to the judge to obtain additional education.

^vThese cases were heard by the commission before 1991.

^wFines comprised payment of court costs only.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 14 (Summer 1992), pp. 2, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.96

Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-92

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 %	1982	4,090	73.5 %
Officers	42	80.9	Officers	47	95.7
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6	Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2
1972	3,319	93.7	1983	3,670	95.6
Officers	52	78.8	Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9	Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
1973	2,356	93.9	1984	2,845	95.3
Officers	19	68.4	Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1	Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
1974	3,258	94.3	1985	2,724	95.2
Officers	14	78.5	Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4	Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
1975	2,876	93.3	1986	2,701	94.7
Officers	15	53.3	Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5	Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
1976	2,265	91.8	1987	2,516	95.8
Officers	20	65.0	Officers	37	86.5
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1	Enlisted personnel	2,479	96.0
Transition quarter	500	90.8	1988	2,554	95.3
Officers	8	62.5	Officers	27	77.8
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2	Enlisted personnel	2,527	95.5
1977	1,920	89.9	1989	2,435	93.9
Officers ^a	23	78.3	Officers	35	91.4
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,897	90.0	Enlisted personnel	2,400	94.0
1978	1,608	88.7	1990	2,222	94.1
Officers	13	83.3	Officers	27	96.3
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,595	88.7	Enlisted personnel	2,195	94.1
1979	1,768	90.7	1991 ^d	1,758	94.1
Officers ^a	22	72.7	Officers	46	97.8
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,746	90.9	Enlisted personnel	1,712	94.0
1980	2,739	88.1	1992	1,708	92.8
Officers	22	77.3	Officers	28	78.6
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2	Enlisted personnel	1,680	93.0
1981	3,366	77.8			
Officers	22	68.2			
Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9			

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.

^dThe number of enlisted personnel tried is much lower than previous years because there were fewer trials than usual during the deployment to Southwest Asia and subsequent military operations in that region. In addition, the size of the Army is currently being reduced.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.97

Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court and personnel, 1971-92

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 %	1982	428	98.1 %	1,563	93.0 %
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0	Officers	43	93.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0	Enlisted personnel	385	98.7	1,559	93.2
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4	1983	431	94.2	1,225	93.2
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0	Officers	48	79.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4	Enlisted personnel	383	96.1	1,225	93.2
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4	1984	429	94.2	993	91.9
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0	Officers	41	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4	Enlisted personnel	388	65.5	991	91.9
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1	1985	452	93.0	973	92.0
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0	Officers	53	87.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2	Enlisted personnel	399	98.0	972	92.0
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8	1986	621	96.0	876	93.9
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0	Officers	61	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9	Enlisted personnel	560	96.6	876	93.9
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5	1987	755	94.6	865	91.6
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0	Officers	56	85.7	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6	Enlisted personnel	699	95.3	864	91.7
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4	1988	915	95.0	804	93.0
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0	Officers	44	86.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5	Enlisted personnel	871	95.4	804	93.0
1978	122	92.6	843	89.3	1989	806	95.5	642	92.5
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0	Officers	62	95.1	0	X
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5	Enlisted personnel	744	95.9	642	92.5
1979	202	92.6	1,033	91.7	1990	805	94.1	560	91.4
Officers	12	66.7	3	33.3	Officers	57	89.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	190	94.2	1,030	90.9	Enlisted personnel	748	94.5	560	91.4
1980	289	86.9	1,368	92.7	1991	568	93.0	461	94.0
Officers	19	78.9	2	100.0	Officers	52	90.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	270	87.4	1,366	92.7	Enlisted personnel	516	94.0	461	94.0
1981	360	94.7	1,345	92.7	1992	667	91.4	400	92.5
Officers	20	80.0	5	60.0	Officers	48	89.6	0	X
Enlisted personnel	340	95.6	1,340	92.8	Enlisted personnel	619	91.6	400	92.5

Note: See Note, table 5.96. 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 5.98

Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court, 1971-92

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial		General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971			1982		
Total number tried	184	2,018	Total number tried	428	1,563
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3	Percent pleading guilty	41.4	48.4
1972			1983		
Total number tried	228	2,306	Total number tried	431	1,225
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1	Percent pleading guilty	37.6	46.2
1973			1984		
Total number tried	296	2,395	Total number tried	429	993
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8	Percent pleading guilty	33.5	44.5
1974			1985		
Total number tried	225	2,168	Total number tried	452	973
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3	Percent pleading guilty	67.0	69.0
1975			1986		
Total number tried	235	1,509	Total number tried	621	876
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1	Percent pleading guilty	43.5	53.9
1976			1987		
Total number tried	165	909	Total number tried	755	865
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8	Percent pleading guilty	46.4	51.8
1977			1988		
Total number tried	173	866	Total number tried	915	804
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0	Percent pleading guilty	49.2	50.5
1978			1989		
Total number tried	122	843	Total number tried	806	642
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6	Percent pleading guilty	49.6	56.0
1979			1990		
Total number tried	202	1,033	Total number tried	805	560
Percent pleading guilty	34.2	49.8	Percent pleading guilty	51.1	52.1
1980			1991		
Total number tried	289	1,368	Total number tried	568	460
Percent pleading guilty	32.5	55.0	Percent pleading guilty	39.4	53.0
1981			1992		
Total number tried	360	1,345	Total number tried	667	400
Percent pleading guilty	43.1	52.6	Percent pleading guilty	43.9	57.5

Note: See Notes, tables 5.96 and 5.97.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.99

Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of disposition and court, 1971-92

	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	428	99	248	91	1,563	411	1,152
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1	100.0	23.1	57.9	18.9	100.0	26.3	73.7
1972														
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982	431	112	234	85	1,225	398	827
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0	100.0	26.0	54.3	19.7	100.0	32.5	67.5
1973														
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867	429	127	228	74	993	335	658
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3
1974														
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632	452	152	226	74	973	337	636
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7	100.0	34.0	50.0	16.0	100.0	39.0	65.0
1975														
Number	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120	596	164	351	81	823	370	453
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0	27.5	58.9	13.6	100.0	45.0	55.0
1976														
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677	714	150	483	81	792	380	412
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2	100.0	21.0	67.7	11.3	100.0	48.0	52.0
1977														
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664	869	151	623	95	748	319	429
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	17.4	71.7	10.9	100.0	42.6	57.4
1978														
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641	773	126	537	110	594	220	374
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0	16.3	69.5	14.2	100.0	37.1	62.9
1979														
Number	187	44	94	49	937	163	774	758	124	529	105	512	209	303
Percent	100.0	23.5	50.3	26.2	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0	16.3	69.8	13.9	100.0	40.8	59.2
1980														
Number	251	64	138	49	1,268	254	1,014	532	104	312	116	431	164	267
Percent	100.0	25.5	55.0	19.5	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	19.5	58.6	21.8	100.0	38.0	62.0
1981														
Number	360	73	189	98	1,345	289	1,056	610	110	405	95	370	131	239
Percent	100.0	20.3	52.5	27.2	100.0	21.5	78.5	100.0	18.0	66.4	15.6	100.0	35.4	64.6
1982														
Number	428	99	248	91	1,563	411	1,152	431	112	234	85	1,225	398	827
Percent	100.0	23.1	57.9	18.9	100.0	26.3	73.7	100.0	26.0	54.3	19.7	100.0	32.5	67.5
1983														
Number	429	127	228	74	993	335	658	429	127	228	74	993	335	658
Percent	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3
1984														
Number	452	152	226	74	973	337	636	452	152	226	74	973	337	636
Percent	100.0	34.0	50.0	16.0	100.0	39.0	65.0	100.0	34.0	50.0	16.0	100.0	39.0	65.0
1985														
Number	596	164	351	81	823	370	453	596	164	351	81	823	370	453
Percent	100.0	27.5	58.9	13.6	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0	27.5	58.9	13.6	100.0	45.0	55.0
1986														
Number	714	150	483	81	792	380	412	714	150	483	81	792	380	412
Percent	100.0	21.0	67.7	11.3	100.0	48.0	52.0	100.0	21.0	67.7	11.3	100.0	48.0	52.0
1987														
Number	869	151	623	95	748	319	429	869	151	623	95	748	319	429
Percent	100.0	17.4	71.7	10.9	100.0	42.6	57.4	100.0	17.4	71.7	10.9	100.0	42.6	57.4
1988														
Number	773	126	537	110	594	220	374	773	126	537	110	594	220	374
Percent	100.0	16.3	69.5	14.2	100.0	37.1	62.9	100.0	16.3	69.5	14.2	100.0	37.1	62.9
1989														
Number	758	124	529	105	512	209	303	758	124	529	105	512	209	303
Percent	100.0	16.3	69.8	13.9	100.0	40.8	59.2	100.0	16.3	69.8	13.9	100.0	40.8	59.2
1990														
Number	532	104	312	116	431	164	267	532	104	312	116	431	164	267
Percent	100.0	19.5	58.6	21.8	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0	19.5	58.6	21.8	100.0	38.0	62.0
1991														
Number	610	110	405	95	370	131	239	610	110	405	95	370	131	239
Percent	100.0	18.0	66.4	15.6	100.0	35.4	64.6	100.0	18.0	66.4	15.6	100.0	35.4	64.6
1992														

Note: See Notes, tables 5.96 and 5.97. 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 5.100

Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-92

Fiscal year	Type of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	125	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151
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
1991	9	34	18
1992	16	26 ^a	25

Note: See Note, table 5.96. 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.

^aIncludes one case where charges were withdrawn prior to plea.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.101

Offenses Involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

Fiscal years 1978-92

Type of offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Assault	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4	1	4	NA	1	1
Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1
Housebreaking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	2	3
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35	26	12	47	47	23
Forgery	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21	3	5	2
Conspiracy	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	5	8	7
Sodomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	4	2
Marijuana offenses	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Controlled drug offenses	1	26	4	19	18	25	20	18	5	6	9	20	63	31	19
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2	5	NA	9	NA	NA
False representation of official statements	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3	4	4	7	14	13
Violation of order or regulation	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22	16	18	22	34	15
Willful disobedience or disrespect	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA	NA	2	1	7	1
Insubordinate conduct toward a petty officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2	3	NA
AWOL or desertion	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4	30	21	21	11	9
Breaking restriction	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missing ship movements	14	2	7	7	9	3	4	4	NA	NA	3	2	4	1	3
Frauds against the United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	4	12	2	2
General offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	5	18	12	32	49	31
Other offenses	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23	NA	11	11	18	160 ^a

Note: See Note, table 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 5.100 for the number of personnel tried.

^aIncludes 150 Special (BCD) Courts-Martial for making, drawing, or uttering a check, draft, or order without sufficient funds.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.102

Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1981-92

Number	Disposition ^a								
	Number of convictions	Bad conduct discharge	Confinement	Hard labor without confinement	Reduction in rate	Restriction	Forfeiture of pay	Fine	Other
1981	55	5	34	13	38	11	41	NA	5
1982	74	9	41	4	46	11	48	4	13
1983	62	16	35	6	49	9	35	24	17
1984	32	3	18	1	25	6	21	2	10
1985	36	7	18	2	28	5	24	3	8
1986	16	3	7	2	9	NA	10	NA	6
1987	23	3	13	4	21	2	10	NA	3
1988	25	8	13	5	18	5	9	2	NA
1989	36	11	14	8	26	4	18	5	10
1990	36	17	18	11	31	6	16	2	7
1991	26	15	22	3	21	2	16	3	4
1992	23	9	18	2	19	3	11	2	2
Percent									
1981	100 %	9 %	62 %	24 %	69 %	20 %	74 %	NA	9 %
1982	100	12	55	5	62	15	65	5 %	18
1983	100	26	56	10	79	14	56	39	27
1984	100	9	56	3	78	19	66	6	31
1985	100	19	50	6	78	14	67	8	22
1986	100	19	44	12	56	NA	63	NA	38
1987	100	13	57	17	91	9	43	NA	13
1988	100	32	52	20	72	20	36	8	NA
1989	100	31	39	22	72	11	50	14	28
1990	100	47	50	31	86	17	44	1	19
1991	100	58	85	12	81	8	62	12	15
1992	100	39	78	9	83	13	48	9	9

Note: See Note, table 5.96.

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, and average length of stay. Trend tables based on data from the past eight censuses provide comparisons for the years 1975 through 1991. Problems reported by youth seeking services from runaway and homeless youth centers are also displayed.

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, capacity of jails, annual admissions and releases, inmate-to-staff ratios, and causes of inmate deaths. Data from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails provide characteristics of jail inmates such as sex, race, ethnicity, offense, prior drug use, and involvement in drug treatment. Trend tables are provided when available, allowing comparisons for the years 1983 through 1991.

Information on State and Federal prisoners is derived from an annual census of all State correctional departments and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities. 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 information. A number of trend comparisons are also provided. In addition, these surveys provide descriptive data,

including characteristics of prisoners, criminal history, characteristics of violent offenders, offense type, sentence length, and involvement with drugs. Several tables in this section also present data on new court commitments and prisoners serving life sentences.

The next portion of the section presents data on academic, work, counseling, and drug treatment programs in State and Federal prisons. 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), program capacity, and utilization rate. Population and capacity data for U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, and the number of escapes from State prisons and escapees returned are also displayed.

A section on post-release supervision focuses on conditional and unconditional releases from State and Federal correctional facilities, first releases from State and Federal prisons, 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 Federal and State parole entries and discharges.

The final portion of this section presents data on inmate deaths, death sentences, and executions. Data on 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, 1989 and 1990

(Rate per 100,000 adults^a)

Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision		Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision	
	1989	1990	1989	1990		1989	1990	1989	1990
United States, total	248	287	1,369	1,443 ^b	South	292	340	1,565	1,643
Federal	12	12	32	31	Alabama	191 ^d	200	880 ^d	928 ^d
State, total	236	275	1,337	1,411	Arkansas	199	230	1,001 ^d	924 ^d
Northeast	286	332	1,147	1,198	Delaware	201 ^d	255 ^d	1,925 ^d	2,430 ^d
Connecticut	13	11	1,728	1,838	District of Columbia	1,057	1,091	2,226	1,988
Maine (c)	(c)	(c)	747	821	Florida	24	20	1,964	2,093
Massachusetts	102	101	1,935	1,554	Georgia	376	477	2,704	2,838
New Hampshire	58	63	361	379	Kentucky	114	117	292	274
New Jersey	340	393	1,131	1,220	Louisiana	295 ^d	297	1,039	1,009
New York	270	312	946	1,058	Maryland	279	309	2,390	2,291
Pennsylvania	519	623	973	1,071	Mississippi	181	190	396	450
Rhode Island	51	41	1,595	1,975	North Carolina	153	197	1,467	1,550
Vermont	52	71	1,270	1,408	Oklahoma	84	140	1,022	1,057
Midwest	125	149	1,217	1,289	South Carolina	142	138	1,159	1,258
Illinois	168	208	1,083	1,128	Tennessee	290	309	839	894
Indiana	84	92	1,497	1,680	Texas	758	903	2,419	2,538
Iowa	89	103	644	675 ^d	Virginia	160	193	414	455
Kansas	259	317	1,215	1,222	West Virginia	68	74	356	375 ^d
Michigan	145	174	1,778	1,952	West	224	256	1,290	1,385
Minnesota	53	58	1,819	1,849	Alaska	147	150 ^d	921	952
Missouri	198	242 ^d	1,174	1,113 ^d	Arizona	80	101	1,074	1,133
Nebraska	41	55	1,064	1,275	California	269	307	1,335	1,389
North Dakota	29	25	343	374	Colorado	73	98	1,075	1,279
Ohio	80	99	967	1,036	Hawaii	156	172	1,375	1,409
South Dakota	98	124	523	635	Idaho	34	35	567	627
Wisconsin	122	114	835	815	Montana	128	141	588	702
					Nevada	290	315	879	851
					New Mexico	107	115	527	589
					Oregon	273	379	1,502	1,777
					Utah	119	143	513	532
					Washington	277 ^d	267	2,095	2,353
					Wyoming	91 ^d	98	703 ^d	937

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 1989 and 1990 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, 1990 numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1989. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

^aUnpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the adult population age 18 and older for July 1, 1989 and Apr. 1, 1990, were used to calculate rates.

^bFederal and State entries do not sum to total because of rounding.

^cMaine eliminated parole in 1976. See Appendix 17 for additional information.

^dEstimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125833, pp. 2, 3; *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285, 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, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population on Jan. 1, 1990	Movement during 1990		Probation population on Dec. 31, 1990	Percent change in probation population during 1990
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	2,521,525	1,637,557	1,489,448	2,670,234	5.9 %
Federal	59,106	20,388	21,272	58,222	-1.5
State, total	2,462,419	1,617,169	1,468,176	2,612,012	6.1
Northeast	449,418	219,442	202,854	466,006	3.7
Connecticut	42,842	28,738	24,940	46,640	8.9
Maine	6,851	4,698	4,000	7,549	10.2
Massachusetts	88,529	44,486	60,556	72,459	-18.2
New Hampshire	2,991	1,775	1,620	3,146	5.2
New Jersey	64,398	33,540	25,597	72,341	12.3
New York	136,686	47,656	39,076	145,266	6.3
Pennsylvania	89,491	46,111	38,275	97,327	8.8
Rhode Island	12,231	9,294	6,159	15,366	25.6
Vermont	5,399	3,144	2,631	5,912	9.5
Midwest	538,394	392,972	364,127	567,839	5.5
Illinois	93,944	58,870	57,115	95,699	1.9
Indiana	61,177	65,388	58,482	68,683	12.3
Iowa ^a	13,722	346	173	13,895	1.3
Kansas	21,675	12,683	12,175	22,183	2.3
Michigan ^a	122,459	100,151	89,171	133,439	9.0
Minnesota	58,648	31,394	30,719	59,323	1.2
Missouri ^a	44,158	25,000	26,836	42,322	-4.2
Nebraska	12,627	17,767	15,740	14,654	16.1
North Dakota	1,644	523	436	1,731	5.3
Ohio	78,299	59,049	53,960	83,380	6.5
South Dakota	2,757	3,995	3,592	3,160	14.6
Wisconsin	27,284	17,806	15,720	29,370	7.6
South	984,909	695,398	638,295	1,042,012	5.8
Alabama	25,519	14,251	12,084	27,686	8.5
Arkansas ^a	15,552	3,531	3,100	15,983	2.8
Delaware ^a	9,701	6,393	3,871	12,223	26.0
District of Columbia	10,132	8,070	8,460	9,742	-3.8
Florida	192,731	266,244	248,194	210,781	9.4
Georgia	125,147	76,042	66,349	134,840	7.7
Kentucky	8,062	3,030	3,610	7,482	-7.2
Louisiana	32,295	13,310	15,414	30,191	-6.5
Maryland	84,456	44,435	45,993	82,898	-1.8
Mississippi	7,333	3,138	2,250	8,221	12.1
North Carolina	72,325	41,981	36,477	77,829	7.6
Oklahoma	24,240	12,565	12,394	24,411	0.7
South Carolina	31,623	14,405	13,741	32,287	2.1
Tennessee	30,906	21,925	20,112	32,719	5.9
Texas	291,156	151,767	134,566	308,357	5.9
Virginia	19,085	11,951	9,733	21,303	11.6
West Virginia ^a	4,646	2,360	1,947	5,059	8.9
West	489,698	309,357	262,900	536,155	9.5
Alaska	3,335	1,993	1,729	3,599	7.9
Arizona	27,340	11,978	8,921	30,397	11.2
California	284,437	173,883	152,620	305,700	7.5
Colorado	28,037	22,310	19,236	31,111	11.0
Hawaii	10,960	6,442	5,735	11,667	6.5
Idaho	4,025	2,024	1,672	4,377	8.7
Montana	3,459	1,873	1,280	4,052	17.1
Nevada ^a	7,065	3,518	2,883	7,700	9.0
New Mexico	5,660	9,650	9,016	6,294	11.2
Oregon	31,878	15,742	9,989	37,631	18.0
Utah	5,524	3,596	3,290	5,830	5.5
Washington	74,918	54,791	44,892	84,817	13.2
Wyoming	3,060	1,557	1,637	2,980	-2.6

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991), 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, 1975-91^a

	Total cases		Type of supervision							Supervised release	Received by transfer
			U.S.			Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole		
			Court probation	magistrate probation	Pretrial diversion						
Number	Percent										
1975	36,061	100 %	51.8 %	13.5 %	3.2 %	21.9 %	6.7 %	0.6 %	2.4 %	NA	NA
1976	35,102	100	52.3	15.3	4.9	17.9	5.5	0.7	3.4	NA	NA
1977	35,098	100	50.0	16.2	5.9	14.9	7.2	0.8	5.0	NA	NA
1978	34,908	100	45.0	16.7	6.1	16.7	9.5	0.5	5.5	NA	NA
1979	33,839	100	41.7	15.4	6.7	20.2	9.5	0.3	6.3	NA	NA
1980	31,410	100	38.8	14.6	6.4	24.4	8.5	0.7	6.6	NA	NA
1981	29,575	100	40.2	18.3	6.8	21.8	6.6	1.1	5.1	NA	NA
1982	31,531	100	42.1	20.5	6.4	18.7	6.2	0.9	5.1	NA	NA
1983	33,784	100	43.2	21.5	6.4	17.5	6.0	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1984	34,582	100	42.3	21.9	6.3	18.1	6.3	0.7	4.4	NA	NA
1985	35,199	100	42.7	21.8	6.4	16.6	7.1	0.8	4.6	NA	NA
1986	37,583	100	42.0	22.8	5.5	15.7	7.7	1.0	5.2	NA	NA
1987	38,486	100	43.5	21.0	3.8	16.2	8.8	1.1	5.5	NA	NA
1988	37,974	100	41.6	21.5	0.0	18.2	10.9	1.3	6.3 ^b	0.1 %	NA
1989	38,184	100	37.3	21.8	NA	19.4	10.8	1.2	6.2	3.1	NA
1990 ^b	47,546	100	27.1	17.7	NA	14.6	8.2	1.2	4.8	10.1	16.3 %
1991	46,128	100	32.3	18.6	NA	13.7	7.8	1.2	4.4	18.4	3.5 ^c

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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bData have been revised by the Source.

^cDue to a recording change, transfers in 1991 are not comparable to prior years; transfers in 1991 reflect only a 3-month period, July through September 1990.

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; 1990, p. 23; 1991, p. 110 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 6.4

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System

Year ending June 30, 1991

	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision on July 1, 1990	79,658	X
Total received	46,128	100.0 %
Court probation	14,889	32.3
U.S. magistrate probation	8,603	18.6
Supervised release	8,504	18.4
Parole	6,321	13.7
Mandatory release	3,580	7.8
Military parole	552	1.2
Special parole	2,053	4.4
Received by transfer	1,626	3.5
Total removed	41,601	100.0
Court probation	15,970	38.4
U.S. magistrate probation	8,870	21.3
Supervised release	2,674	6.4
Parole	6,625	15.9
Mandatory release	3,114	7.5
Military parole	505	1.2
Special parole	2,217	5.3
Removed by transfer	1,626	3.9
Persons under supervision on June 30, 1991	84,184	X

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 274, 275. 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, 1975-91

Year	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	77,208 ^a	2,146
1990	79,658 ^a	2,361
1991	84,184	2,802

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

^aData have been revised by the Source.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1990*, p. 15; *1992*, p. 19, Table 19; *1993*, pp. 20, 38; *1995*, 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, 1997*, pp. 38, 49; *1999*, pp. 34, 45; *1990*, pp. 27, 41; *1991*, pp. 109, 127 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6

Federal probationers terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1989

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probationers terminating probation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:			
		Total	No violation	Revocations for	
				Technical violation ^a	New crime ^b
All offenses	24,683	100 %	78.4 %	15.6 %	6.0 %
Violent offenses	626	100	70.6	19.0	10.4
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	7	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Negligent manslaughter	13	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Assault	304	100	73.4	16.1	10.5
Robbery	165	100	53.3	33.3	13.3
Rape	22	100	77.3	9.1	13.6
Other sex offenses ^d	99	100	86.9	7.1	6.1
Kidnaping	6	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Threats against the President	10	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Property offenses	10,420	100	77.1	16.7	6.1
Fraudulent offenses	7,490	100	78.9	15.5	5.6
Embezzlement	1,944	100	84.6	11.0	4.4
Fraud ^e	4,030	100	81.3	13.4	5.3
Forgery	1,223	100	62.6	28.8	8.6
Counterfeiting	293	100	76.5	17.4	6.1
Other offenses	2,930	100	72.7	20.0	7.4
Burglary	61	100	55.7	29.5	14.8
Larceny	2,303	100	71.9	20.9	7.2
Motor vehicle theft	188	100	72.3	16.5	11.2
Arson	6	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Transportation of stolen property	210	100	83.8	11.9	4.3
Other property offenses ^g	162	100	75.9	17.9	6.2
Drug offenses	4,450	100	75.2	18.2	6.6
Trafficking	2,760	100	75.7	18.7	7.5
Possession and other	1,690	100	74.4	20.5	5.1
Public-order offenses	9,186	100	81.9	12.8	5.3
Regulatory offenses	1,650	100	83.5	13.8	2.8
Agriculture	153	100	92.8	5.2	2.0
Antitrust	40	100	97.5	2.5	0.0
Labor law	41	100	90.2	9.8	0.0
Food and drug	36	100	86.1	5.6	8.3
Motor carrier	65	100	90.8	6.2	3.1
Other regulatory offenses	1,315	100	81.3	15.8	2.9
Other offenses	7,536	100	81.5	12.6	5.8
Weapons	916	100	71.9	14.7	13.3
Immigration offenses	1,208	100	77.2	15.8	7.0
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,068	100	90.9	6.8	2.2
Bribery	139	100	89.2	8.6	2.2
Perjury	76	100	94.7	1.3	3.9
National defense	197	100	81.2	12.2	6.6
Escape	117	100	63.2	28.2	8.5
Racketeering and extortion	267	100	91.4	4.9	3.7
Gambling offenses	122	100	90.2	8.2	1.6
Liquor offenses	12	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mail or transport of obscene material	23	100	87.0	8.7	4.3
Traffic offenses	2,846	100	81.1	13.7	5.1
Migratory birds	187	100	95.7	3.7	0.5
Other	358	100	78.5	16.5	5.0

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, and the Pretrial Services Agency. Total includes offenders for whom supervision category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aViolation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.^bIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.^cToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.^dMay include some non-violent offenses.^eExcludes tax fraud.^fExcludes transportation of stolen property.^gExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 50.

Table 6.7

Characteristics of felony probationers in 32 counties

By conviction offense, selected sentence and demographic characteristics, 1986-89 (aggregate)

Most serious felony conviction offense	Number	Percent of probationers										
		All	With a jail term in probation sentence	With a prior felony conviction	Not recommended for probation ^a	Drug abusers			Demographic characteristic:			
						All	Of drug abusers, those ordered to be tested/treated	Assigned to intensive supervision	Male	White	Black	Under age 30
All offenses	79,043	100 %	50 %	26 %	21 %	53 %	58 %	10 %	85 %	59 %	38 %	65 %
Violent offenses	9,965	12	55	20	27	36	46	12	91	52	45	67
Murder ^b	247	(c)	45	12	40	31	36	4	75	51	46	53
Rape	1,406	2	54	15	28	26	42	17	97	72	26	44
Robbery	4,035	5	55	19	29	43	41	10	93	37	61	87
Assault ^d	4,277	5	56	22	25	33	52	12	89	61	36	57
Property offenses	26,670	34	42	28	21	47	51	10	82	59	38	70
Burglary	10,380	13	46	28	26	54	46	11	95	59	37	84
Larceny ^e	12,458	16	41	28	17	43	53	9	79	58	38	64
Fraud ^f	3,832	5	33	30	18	39	62	11	58	58	37	51
Drug offenses	27,052	34	61	27	20	74	69	11	85	60	39	65
Trafficking	15,480	19	66	24	23	67	63	9	86	59	40	68
Possession	11,572	15	56	32	16	84	75	13	85	62	37	62
Weapons offenses	2,117	3	30	19	21	37	42	7	95	45	54	58
Other offenses ^g	13,239	17	45	26	18	36	42	9	86	66	31	55

Note: These data were compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data were drawn mainly from two surveys: a survey of felons sentenced to probation in 100 counties nationwide in 1986, and a followup survey of felons sentenced to probation in 32 of the original 100 counties. The followup survey comprised 12,370 sample cases representing 79,043 felons placed on probation in 32 counties from 17 States. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. Any person convicted of multiple offenses received the offense designation of the most serious felony conviction offense. The hierarchy from most to least serious is generally the order in which offense categories are displayed in the table. Conviction offense was ascertained in 100 percent of cases; jail confinement in original sentence, 89 percent; prior felony conviction, 76 percent; sentence recommendation, 50 percent; drug abuser, 69 percent; intensive supervision, 61 percent; sex, 99 percent; race and age, 97 percent.

For survey methodology and a list of participating counties, see Appendix 18.

^aBased on those for whom a Pre-Sentence Investigation Report was prepared.

^bIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cLess than 1 percent.

^dAggravated assault only.

^eIncludes larceny and motor vehicle theft.

^fIncludes forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.

^gIncludes receiving stolen property, sexual assault (not including rape), kidnaping, negligent manslaughter, and other felonies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89*, Special Report NCJ-134177 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 2.

Table 6.8

Felony probationers in 32 counties arrested for a felony offense while on probation

By conviction offense and arrest offense, 1986-89 (aggregate)

Most serious felony conviction offense	Percent of probationers arrested for:														
	Total	Violent offenses					Property offenses				Drug offenses			Weapons offenses	Other offenses ^e
		Total	Murder ^a	Rape	Robbery	Assault ^b	Total	Burglary	Larceny ^c	Fraud ^d	Total	Trafficking	Possession		
All offenses	43.0 %	8.5 %	0.8 %	0.6 %	3.5 %	3.6 %	14.8 %	6.1 %	7.0 %	1.7 %	14.1 %	7.1 %	7.0 %	1.3 %	4.3 %
Violent offenses	41.0	17.9	1.2	1.5	8.6	6.6	9.4	4.3	4.6	0.5	8.9	3.4	5.5	1.5	3.3
Murder ^a	20.8	7.9	4.9	0.5	0.5	2.0	4.4	0.5	3.4	0.5	6.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	2.5
Rape	19.5	8.3	0.4	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.4	5.1	1.7	3.4	0.2	3.2
Robbery	54.6	24.8	1.0	1.3	17.3	5.2	13.3	6.0	7.0	0.3	11.4	3.8	7.6	2.2	2.9
Assault ^b	35.4	14.7	1.4	1.3	2.6	9.4	7.9	3.8	3.5	0.6	7.7	3.6	4.1	1.4	3.7
Property offenses	43.4	7.4	0.5	0.5	3.2	3.2	23.7	10.2	10.7	2.8	7.3	3.0	4.3	1.1	3.9
Burglary	49.1	9.3	0.7	0.8	3.8	4.0	25.8	17.2	7.6	1.0	9.0	3.9	5.1	1.0	4.0
Larceny ^c	39.4	6.7	0.5	0.3	3.3	2.6	21.3	6.6	12.2	2.5	6.7	2.7	4.0	1.1	3.6
Fraud ^d	41.0	4.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	3.1	25.5	2.7	13.9	8.9	5.1	1.8	3.3	1.3	4.6
Drug offenses	48.9	7.4	0.9	0.4	2.7	3.4	10.3	4.1	5.2	1.0	26.7	14.9	11.8	1.0	3.5
Trafficking	46.5	8.0	1.2	0.6	2.5	3.7	9.4	3.6	5.0	0.8	25.3	17.3	8.0	1.1	2.7
Possession	52.2	6.7	0.5	0.2	3.1	2.9	11.4	4.6	5.5	1.3	28.7	11.8	16.9	0.8	4.6
Weapons offenses	36.0	11.2	1.0	0.0	5.6	4.6	4.8	0.0	3.4	1.4	10.1	3.4	6.7	7.7	2.2
Other offenses ^e	32.2	5.8	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.5	11.4	4.2	5.5	1.7	5.7	2.1	3.6	1.5	7.8

Note: See Note, table 6.7. Any person arrested for multiple offenses received the arrest offense designation of the most serious arrest offense. The hierarchy from most to least serious was generally the order in which offense categories are displayed in the table. The arrest offense was known for up to three arrests. Arrest on probation was ascertained in 88 percent of the sample cases. For survey methodology and a list of participating counties, see Appendix 18.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bAggravated assault only.

^cIncludes larceny and motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.

^eIncludes receiving stolen property, sexual assault (not including rape), kidnaping, negligent manslaughter, and other felonies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89*, Special Report NCJ-134177 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 6.

Table 6.9

Intensive probation supervision programs

By selected program characteristics and State, 1992

State	Number of offenders		Number of officers		Average case load		Difference in officers' pay or qualifications for handling intensive probation supervision cases
	On probation	Under intensive probation supervision	Total	Handling intensive probation supervision	Non-intensive supervision	Intensive supervision	
Alabama	24,200	180	192 ^a	9	147	25	None
Arizona	32,300	2,100	680	84	60	25	None
Colorado	28,700	479	307	30 ^b	160	20	5 percent increase in pay for intensive probation supervision.
Connecticut	47,629	160	236	4	202	40	10 percent differential pay for intensive officers who are required to work evenings and weekends.
Florida	88,640	12,431	2,206	582 ^c	120	25 ^c	Correctional Probation Officer II's are assigned as community control officers.
Georgia	132,000	2,795	816	164 ^d	150	50 ^e	10 percent above regular Probation Officer II pay.
Hawaii	3,900	83	48	8	160 to 180	35 to 40	None
Idaho	3,194	110	79	14	75 ^f	25 ^g	None
Illinois	79,411	871	2,122	118	95 ^h	10 ⁱ	Most jurisdictions offer intensive officers a slightly higher salary.
Iowa	13,580	271	252	35	(j)	20 to 25	Intensive Supervision Officers are usually PPO III (case management) and PPO I (surveillance) whereas regular probation officers are PPO II.
Kansas	15,284	2,342	431	168	73.6	25	Probation officers are State employees and salaries are established according to State salary ranges (standardized salaries). Intensive Supervision Officers are county employees and pay varies depending on the county.
Kentucky	9,897	684	309	54	60	27	None
Maryland	88,289	--	533	185	142	47	None
Michigan	46,396	240	474 ^k	13	110	30 ^l	None
Mississippi	8,139	273	121	12 ^m	104	28	None
Missouri	31,319	771	625	34	75	20	No salary difference; must be an experienced officer to be assigned to intensive supervision.
Montana	625 ⁿ	--	50 ^o	4	88.5	10	None
Nebraska	18,793	318	198	25	109	21.5	None
Nevada	7,561	788	250 ^h	20 to 25	65 to 75	25 to 35	Some receive 5 percent salary adjustment.
New Hampshire	4,100	70	50	4.5	85 to 95	25 to 30	Intensive Supervision Probation Officers receive specialized training commensurate with their responsibilities.
New York	139,132	4,800 ^h	2,400 ^h	135	(p)	21	None
North Carolina	86,591	3,033	939	171	108	24	Must have 3 years of experience as a probation officer handling regular cases.
Ohio	77,000 ^q	3,968	113 ^r	113	90 to 120 ^s ; 60 ^t	35 to 40	Usually a small increase in pay and intensive supervision officers usually have more experience.
Oklahoma	24,871	139	286 ^a	(u)	85	--	None
Oregon	30,000	1,400 ⁿ	382	--	85	35 to 50	None

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.9

Intensive probation supervision programs

By selected program characteristics and State, 1992--Continued

State	Number of offenders		Number of officers		Average case load		Difference in officers' pay or qualifications for handling intensive probation supervision cases
	On probation	Under intensive probation supervision	Total	Handling intensive probation supervision	Non-intensive supervision	Intensive supervision	
South Carolina	30,583	1,804	483 ^a	66	160	61	Regular supervision agents start at \$18,996; journeyman regular supervision agents earn a minimum of \$20,545; intensive agents earn a minimum of \$21,364.
South Dakota	3,800	50	70	4	75	12.5	More experienced officers supervise intensive caseloads.
Tennessee	20,052	1,119	296.5	40.5	80	28	One step pay increase.
Texas	343,382	6,000 ^h	2,750 ^h	NA	40 to 100	40	Officers are trained to work with offenders with high risks/needs and are trained in special need areas or risk areas.
Utah	6,542	161	166 ^a	5	57	15 to 20	More experienced officers who must be peace officer certified.
Vermont	6,007	265	65	6	97.3 ^v	44.2 ^v	None
Virginia	22,000	450	450 ^a	45 ^a	70 ⁿ	24 ⁿ	None
Wyoming	3,500 ^h	12	51	3	100 ^h	25 ⁿ	Beginning agents start at \$18,060. To do intensive probation supervision (Surveillance and Treatment of Offenders Program) an agent must be a specialist (2 years experience) while pay is \$21,500. Both positions require a 4-year degree.

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in April 1992. Arkansas, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Washington had no intensive probation supervision programs at the time the survey was conducted. North Dakota indicated that they plan to implement their intensive probation supervision program on June 1, 1992. Alaska, California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aIncludes parole officers.

^bAdults.

^cCommunity control officers.

^d60 probation officers and 104 surveillance officers.

^ePer two-person team.

^fBetween 113 and 126 workload hours.

^gFor two officers.

^hApproximation.

ⁱPer 1 officer, 25 per two officers, and 40 per three officers.

^jUnknown; records maintained by workload points in accordance with classification level.

^k94 officers perform combination parole and probation duties.

^lMaximum.

^mHandles probationers and parolees.

ⁿIncludes parolees.

^oIncluding regional supervisors without caseloads.

^pVaries among State's 58 local jurisdictions.

^q55,000 felony; 22,000 misdemeanor.

^rIntensive supervision county programs only.

^sCounty programs.

^tState programs.

^uNo officers handle intensive supervision exclusively.

^vPlus parole caseload.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, May 1992), pp. 10-12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.10

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-91

Region and State	1975	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991
United States, total	46,980	44,096	43,234	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123	57,542
Northeast	5,482	4,651	4,729	5,335	5,015	6,225	6,504	6,661
Connecticut	176	235	245	163	202	227	297	290
Maine	245	157	181	208	242	214	262	249
Massachusetts	130	180	114	143	187	212	227	180
New Hampshire	204	164	182	138	152	126	136	108
New Jersey	1,102	1,094	1,388	1,775	1,508	1,997	1,957	1,719
New York	1,950	1,545	1,395	1,708	1,516	2,226	2,348	2,648
Pennsylvania	1,441	1,087	1,138	1,082	1,060	1,103	1,125	1,289
Rhode Island	124	91	86	118	148	105	128	161
Vermont ^a	110	98	X	X	X	15	24	17
Midwest	11,539	11,036	10,558	11,456	11,382	11,948	12,614	13,359
Illinois	1,197	1,208	1,175	1,621	1,534	1,930	1,803	2,029
Indiana	1,028	1,008	1,094	1,157	1,334	1,320	1,340	1,395
Iowa	369	409	387	377	399	427	447	418
Kansas	592	627	664	636	651	676	720	667
Michigan	1,655	1,884	1,800	1,754	1,733	1,816	1,957	1,968
Minnesota	619	626	715	678	634	581	641	645
Missouri	1,124	1,130	1,002	878	815	815	1,008	1,060
Nebraska	290	242	231	250	269	274	299	293
North Dakota	117	116	102	108	94	69	93	75
Ohio	3,529	2,717	2,577	3,160	3,058	3,126	3,387	3,696
South Dakota	141	182	135	174	193	228	218	217
Wisconsin	878	887	676	663	668	686	701	896
South	16,397	15,116	14,325	15,318	14,905	15,335	15,602	15,701
Alabama	478	474	656	716	680	804	895	846
Arkansas	335	423	313	288	274	249	266	285
Delaware	209	213	206	253	190	169	146	130
District of Columbia	654	567	434	360	281	413	396	380
Florida	2,937	2,026	2,012	2,161	2,179	2,311	2,284	2,008
Georgia	1,425	1,194	1,156	1,261	1,053	1,338	1,595	1,566
Kentucky	569	635	718	650	609	607	614	666
Louisiana	1,228	923	1,017	1,469	1,188	1,028	1,074	1,122
Maryland	1,058	962	987	1,201	1,377	1,032	792	831
Mississippi	632	364	359	423	410	355	453	418
North Carolina	996	868	733	724	798	812	886	893
Oklahoma	464	918	617	468	314	446	322	336
South Carolina	788	595	623	696	647	715	767	926
Tennessee	1,233	1,323	1,125	1,047	1,128	1,038	972	755
Texas	1,520	1,952	1,713	1,936	2,209	2,421	2,350	2,661
Virginia	1,434	1,348	1,400	1,523	1,456	1,456	1,619	1,712
West Virginia	437	331	256	142	112	141	171	166
West	13,562	13,293	13,622	16,592	18,020	19,995	21,403	21,821
Alaska	122	131	142	159	201	178	191	217
Arizona	637	653	574	632	905	1,019	1,089	947
California	8,720	8,287	8,834	11,559	12,524	14,712	15,869	15,904
Colorado	527	779	627	561	581	503	566	687
Hawaii	128	103	124	144	149	149	89	84
Idaho	193	128	195	186	118	117	115	143
Montana	231	242	176	193	204	228	207	230
Nevada	375	347	370	419	451	482	566	555
New Mexico	353	370	326	453	511	491	524	527
Oregon	543	769	825	712	702	592	628	723
Utah	292	233	227	155	170	217	224	273
Washington	1,302	1,117	1,025	1,252	1,342	1,134	1,198	1,418
Wyoming	139	134	177	167	162	173	137	113

Note: These data are from the Census of Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The census dates were June 30, 1975; Dec. 31, 1977 and 1979; Feb. 1, 1983 and 1985; and Feb. 15, 1989 and 1991. These figures are one-day counts reflecting the number of juveniles under custody on the census date. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^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; 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; 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.

1990	
Admissions	Discharges
683,636	674,597
53,687	52,351
2,960	2,948
572	386
3,254	3,229
516	562
15,130	14,611
15,109	14,791
15,249	14,909
589	607
308	308
151,912	149,989
22,412	22,443
16,363	15,933
3,861	3,872
5,921	5,851
17,816	17,550
10,878	10,814
10,945	10,779
2,911	2,937
664	580
48,035	47,264
2,837	2,842
9,269	9,124
203,459	201,469
10,217	10,322
4,555	4,521
1,424	1,432
5,688	5,744
40,276	40,133
17,343	17,382
5,526	5,445
6,307	5,814
9,482	9,494
6,190	6,206
6,977	6,736
5,963	5,943
4,742	4,543
21,349	21,447
38,398	37,816
17,411	16,894
1,611	1,597
274,578	270,788
1,482	1,472
15,857	15,520
170,462	168,252
13,691	13,593
1,555	1,562
1,235	1,221
1,084	966
19,665	19,585
7,115	6,984
10,354	10,204
8,559	8,402
23,166	22,683
353	344

Table 6.12

Custody rate (per 100,000 juveniles) of juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By region and State, 1987, 1989, and 1991

	Custody rate (per 100,000) ^a		
	1987	1989	1991
United States, total	208	221	221
Northeast	133	143	NA
Connecticut	94	124	123
Maine	155	194	185
Massachusetts	42	48	37
New Hampshire	107	114	95
New Jersey	239	247	222
New York	161	171	192
Pennsylvania	85	90	106
Rhode Island	103	131	168
Vermont	24	39	28
Midwest	184	198	NA
Illinois	169	165	181
Indiana	197	203	214
Iowa	133	143	128
Kansas	250	264	232
Michigan	188	208	209
Minnesota	124	136	128
Missouri	166	207	206
Nebraska	152	166	155
North Dakota	91	124	99
Ohio	246	273	300
South Dakota	285	269	246
Wisconsin	124	130	157
South	168	174	NA
Alabama	157	178	174
Arkansas	85	91	100
Delaware	238	206	187
District of Columbia	779	808	826
Florida	198	193	161
Georgia	197	233	235
Kentucky	133	138	151
Louisiana	214	231	251
Maryland	211	166	172
Mississippi	100	132	123
North Carolina	150	164	168
Oklahoma	117	89	90
South Carolina	194	209	257
Tennessee	180	171	138
Texas	133	133	144
Virginia	226	258	264
West Virginia	60	76	77
West	364	385	NA
Alaska	283	324	312
Arizona	270	279	226
California	498	529	492
Colorado	140	164	186
Hawaii	130	79	71
Idaho	90	85	98
Montana	240	223	230
Nevada	463	510	427
New Mexico	265	283	268
Oregon	199	208	220
Utah	88	85	95
Washington	229	236	256
Wyoming	262	217	164

Note: See Note, table 6.10. 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 19.

^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 1990*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.13

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By adjudication status and type of facility, United States, 1991

	All facilities	Short-term facilities			Long-term facilities		
		Total	Institutional	Open	Total	Institutional	Open
Total juveniles	1,076	511	72	439	565	338	227
Total detained	18,467	17,890	705	17,185	577	156	421
Delinquent offenses ^a	17,214	16,693	291	16,402	521	110	411
Status offenses ^b	757	712	206	506	45	38	7
Abuse and neglect ^c	250	244	199	45	6	6	0
Offenses unknown ^d	246	241	9	232	5	2	3
Total committed	38,900	3,326	201	3,125	35,574	8,912	26,662
Delinquent offenses ^a	37,590	3,137	129	3,008	34,453	8,217	26,236
Status offenses ^b	998	135	52	83	863	500	363
Abuse and neglect ^c	221	39	20	19	182	173	9
Offenses unknown ^d	91	15	0	15	76	22	54

Note: See Note, table 6.10. "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 19.

^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: Table adapted from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.14

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 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^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 6.15

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By reason held, United States, selected years, 1979-89

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total 1-day counts	43,234	100 %	48,701	100 %	49,322	100 %	53,503	100 %	56,123	100 %
Total number of delinquents	39,519	91	45,351	93	46,086	93	50,269	94	53,037	94
Violent ^a	--	--	8,901	18	8,656	17	7,943	15	8,566	15
Other violent ^b	--	--	3,263	7	3,589	7	5,357	10	5,761	10
Serious property ^c	--	--	16,644	34	16,129	33	15,746	30	15,181	27
Other property ^d	--	--	5,980	12	5,891	12	7,685	14	7,599	14
Part II ^e	--	--	10,563	22	11,821	24	13,538	25	15,930	28
Total number of nondelinquents	3,715	9	3,350	7	3,236	7	3,234	6	3,086	6
Status offenders ^f	2,789	7	2,390	5	2,293	5	2,523	4	2,245	4
Nonoffenders ^g	625	1	593	1	644	1	458	1	539	1
Voluntary admissions	301	1	367	1	299	1	253	1	302	1

Note: See Note, table 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of the terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter, assault, and sexual assault.

^cIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

^eIncludes alcohol offenses, drug-related offenses, public-order offenses, and other delinquent offenses.

^fIncludes offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

^gIncludes dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, and other.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 21.

Table 6.16

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 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^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 6.17

Public juvenile facilities administered by State and local governments

By region and State, 1988 and 1991

	1988			1991		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
United States, total	1,100	529	571	1,076	506	570
Northeast	205	144	61	185	122	63
Connecticut	4	4	0	4	4	0
Maine	1	1	0	1	1	0
Massachusetts	10	10	0	9	9	0
New Hampshire	3	3	0	2	2	0
New Jersey	58	30	28	53	28	25
New York	92	84	8	78	66	12
Pennsylvania	34	9	25	35	9	26
Rhode Island	2	2	0	2	2	0
Vermont	1	1	0	1	1	0
Midwest	269	76	193	272	77	195
Illinois	20	7	13	20	7	13
Indiana	33	5	28	33	5	28
Iowa	14	2	12	12	2	10
Kansas	13	5	8	12	5	7
Michigan	44	17	27	46	18	28
Minnesota	16	3	13	19	3	16
Missouri	44	20	24	42	19	23
Nebraska	4	2	2	4	2	2
North Dakota	2	1	1	3	1	2
Ohio	65	9	56	64	10	54
South Dakota	5	3	2	6	3	3
Wisconsin	9	2	7	11	2	9
South	392	218	174	386	218	168
Alabama	23	11	12	22	11	11
Arkansas	7	2	5	10	2	8
Delaware	3	3	0	3	3	0
District of Columbia	4	0	4	4	1	3
Florida	55	53	2	51	51	0
Georgia	28	27	1	28	27	1
Kentucky	31	21	10	34	24	10
Louisiana	17	5	12	15	4	11
Maryland	17	16	1	15	15	0
Mississippi	8	2	6	8	3	5
North Carolina	24	9	15	24	9	15
Oklahoma	16	11	5	16	10	6
South Carolina	11	10	1	11	10	1
Tennessee	21	16	5	22	16	6
Texas	56	16	40	56	16	40
Virginia	64	11	53	61	11	50
West Virginia	7	5	2	6	5	1
West	234	91	143	233	89	144
Alaska	4	4	0	5	5	0
Arizona	17	6	11	16	5	11
California	113	18	95	106	14	92
Colorado	9	9	0	9	9	0
Hawaii	2	2	0	2	2	0
Idaho	3	2	1	3	2	1
Montana	3	3	0	5	4	1
Nevada	9	2	7	9	2	7
New Mexico	13	9	4	14	9	5
Oregon	13	7	6	15	7	8
Utah	16	15	1	17	16	1
Washington	30	12	18	30	12	18
Wyoming	2	2	0	2	2	0

Note: See Note, table 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

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; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.18

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 Notes, tables 6.10 and 6.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^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 6.19

Public juvenile facilities

By selected facility and youth characteristics, United States, 1989

	Number and percent
Facility characteristics	
Total number of facilities	1,100
Secure	62 %
Nonsecure	38
Type of custody	
Strict	28
Medium	25
Minimum	37
None	10
Operational factors	
Operating expenditures	\$1,674,010,899
Average daily population	54,351
Design capacity	57,767
Staff/youth ratio	0.95
Percent allowing community access	51 %
Percent chronically overcrowded	25
Youth characteristics	
Total admissions	619,181
Male	82 %
Female	18
Total 1-day count	56,123
Male	88 %
Female	12
Committed	69
Detained	31
Race, ethnicity	
White, non-Hispanic	40
Black	42
Hispanic	16
American Indian	1
American Asian	1
Delinquency offenses	
Violent crimes ^a	27
Serious property crimes ^b	29
Other property crimes ^c	14
Alcohol and drug-related crimes	12
Public-order offenses	5
Technical violations	9
Other	3

Note: See Notes, tables 6.10 and 6.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes murder, negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assault, and sexual assault.

^bIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^cIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 22.

Table 6.20

Private juvenile facilities and youth characteristics

By type of facility, United States, 1991

	Total	Detention center	Shelter	Reception center	Training school	Ranch/Camp	Halfway house
Facilities^a							
Open	1,720	18	265	12	48	54	1,323
Institutional	243	25	38	6	29	24	121
Median capacity	10	10	11	12	52	47	10
Population	36,190	480	2,783	317	7,135	3,676	21,799
Sex							
Male	25,801	380	1,459	184	6,152	3,053	14,565
Female	10,389	92	1,324	133	983	623	7,234
Race							
White	20,524	207	1,670	170	2,993	2,079	13,405
Black	11,555	190	785	95	3,459	1,143	5,883
Hispanic	3,136	66	210	43	610	367	1,040
Other	975	17	118	9	73	87	671
Age							
Less than 10	632	4	94	6	44	27	457
10 to 12	2,696	17	254	25	322	215	1,863
13 to 15	18,134	303	1,569	199	2,986	2,093	10,984
16 to 17	13,089	152	854	82	3,284	1,144	7,573
18 or older	1,639	4	12	5	499	197	922
Reason for custody							
Delinquency	14,433	373	495	95	4,640	1,796	7,034
Person offense ^b	3,526	93	78	42	1,072	595	1,646
Property ^c	6,731	155	289	30	1,614	993	3,650
Alcohol offense	202	4	13	5	16	15	149
Drug offense	1,950	55	56	11	988	75	765
Public order ^d	387	23	22	4	119	38	181
Status offense	5,274	85	558	57	731	550	3,293
Nonoffender	9,915	22	763	91	1,077	778	7,184
Voluntary	6,568	0	967	74	687	552	4,288

Note: See Note, table 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes 69 facilities that did not provide enough information to determine whether they had open or institutional environments.

^bIncludes murder, negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assault, and sexual assault.

^cIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

^dIncludes disturbing the peace, prostitution, commercialized vice, weapons possession, minor traffic offenses, and curfew and loitering offenses.

Source: Data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.21

Juveniles held in private juvenile facilities

By reason held, United States, selected years, 1979-89

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total 1-day counts	28,688	100 %	31,390	100 %	34,080	100 %	38,143	100 %	37,822	100 %
Total number of delinquents	9,607	33	10,712	34	11,857	34	12,992	34	13,095	35
Violent ^a	--	--	716	2	810	2	699	2	770	2
Other violent ^b	--	--	807	3	1,038	3	1,539	4	1,749	5
Serious property ^c	--	--	2,872	9	3,183	9	2,992	8	3,407	9
Other property ^d	--	--	2,224	7	2,715	8	3,661	9	3,632	10
Part II ^e	--	--	4,093	13	3,911	12	4,101	11	3,537	9
Total number of nondelinquents	19,081	67	20,678	66	22,423	66	25,151	66	24,727	65
Status offenders ^f	6,296	22	6,652	21	6,726	20	7,811	20	6,853	18
Nonoffenders ^g	6,581	23	8,268	27	8,844	26	10,200	27	10,914	29
Voluntary admissions	6,204	22	5,758	18	6,853	20	7,140	19	6,960	18

Note: See Note, table 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of the terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter, assault, and sexual assault.

^cIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

^eIncludes alcohol offenses, drug-related offenses, public-order offenses, and other delinquent offenses.

^fIncludes offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

^gIncludes dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, and other.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1979-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 35.

Table 6.22

Juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities

By sex, United States, selected years 1979-89

Type of facility						Percent change 1979-89
	1979	1983	1985	1987	1989	
Private						
Total admissions	69,507	88,806	101,007	125,954	141,463	103.5 %
Male	40,251	54,439	59,928	74,701	84,251	109.3
Female	29,256	34,367	41,079	51,253	57,212	95.5
1-day counts	28,688	31,390	34,080	38,143	37,822	31.8
Male	20,512	22,242	23,844	26,339	26,602	29.7
Female	8,176	9,148	10,236	11,804	11,220	37.2
Public						
Total admissions	568,802	530,200	527,759	590,654	619,181	8.9
Male	453,342	423,844	423,135	472,893	506,309	11.7
Female	115,460	106,356	104,624	117,761	112,872	-2.2
1-day counts	43,234	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123	29.8
Male	37,167	42,182	42,549	46,272	49,443	33.0
Female	6,067	6,519	6,773	7,231	6,680	10.1
Public and private						
Total admissions	638,309	619,006	628,766	716,608	760,644	19.2
Male	493,583	478,283	483,063	547,594	590,560	19.6
Female	144,716	140,723	145,703	169,014	170,084	17.5
1-day counts	71,922	80,051	83,402	91,646	93,945	30.6
Male	57,679	64,424	66,393	72,611	76,045	31.8
Female	14,243	15,627	17,009	19,035	17,900	25.7

Note: See Notes, tables 6.10 and 6.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1979-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 7.

Table 6.23

Juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities

By type of facility, United States, Feb. 15, 1989

Type of facility	Juveniles in facilities		Rate per 100,000 ^a
	Number	Percent	
Public			
Detention centers	18,014	32 %	70.0
Training schools	27,823	50	108.8
Ranches and camps	4,617	8	18.1
Shelters	646	1	2.5
Diagnostic centers	1,424	3	5.6
Halfway houses	3,599	6	14.1
Total public facilities	56,123	100	219.1
Private			
Detention centers	396	1	1.5
Training schools	7,352	19	28.8
Ranches and camps	4,826	13	18.9
Shelters	2,821	8	11.0
Diagnostic centers	477	1	1.9
Halfway houses	21,950	58	85.8
Total private facilities	37,822	100	147.9
Total	93,945	X	367

Note: See Note, table 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aRate is calculated on U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the number of youth age 10 years to upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each State.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1979-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 8.

Table 6.24

Juveniles under custody in public and private juvenile facilities

By reason held, region, and State, Feb. 15, 1989

Region and State	All juvenile facilities			Public juvenile facilities			Private juvenile facilities ^a		
	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. total	66,132	9,098	18,715	53,037	2,245	841	13,095	6,853	17,874
Northeast	10,344	2,298	4,046	6,235	156	113	4,109	2,143	3,833
Connecticut	440	95	359	276	21	0	164	75	359
Maine	290	0	56	262	0	0	28	0	56
Massachusetts	680	81	272	225	0	2	455	81	270
New Hampshire	162	43	34	136	0	0	26	43	34
New Jersey	1,823	125	219	1,794	81	82	29	44	137
New York	3,027	1,232	1,742	2,342	5	1	685	1,227	1,741
Pennsylvania	3,701	654	1,126	1,061	36	28	2,640	618	1,098
Rhode Island	170	65	140	115	13	0	55	52	140
Vermont	51	3	98	24	0	0	27	3	98
Midwest	14,620	3,876	6,016	11,119	1,204	291	3,501	2,672	5,725
Illinois	1,901	102	305	1,800	3	0	101	99	305
Indiana	1,340	595	648	1,035	226	79	305	369	569
Iowa	670	465	494	327	81	39	343	384	455
Kansas	898	158	544	665	28	27	233	130	517
Michigan	2,614	366	800	1,786	120	51	828	246	749
Minnesota	1,042	229	413	624	16	1	418	213	412
Missouri	718	421	588	700	286	22	18	135	566
Nebraska	394	189	412	287	8	4	107	181	408
North Dakota	128	57	75	73	20	0	55	37	75
Ohio	3,379	955	1,059	2,945	376	66	434	579	993
South Dakota	289	101	61	187	31	0	102	70	61
Wisconsin	1,247	238	617	690	9	2	557	229	615
South	16,620	1,700	5,441	14,683	592	327	1,937	1,108	5,114
Alabama	867	176	67	808	83	4	59	93	63
Arkansas	290	16	157	259	3	4	31	13	153
Delaware	161	0	10	146	0	0	15	0	10
District of Columbia	460	29	13	379	14	3	81	15	10
Florida	2,525	49	747	2,234	16	34	291	33	713
Georgia	1,621	132	444	1,509	73	13	112	59	431
Kentucky	542	196	322	500	97	17	42	99	305
Louisiana	1,112	135	140	1,032	27	15	80	108	125
Maryland	942	80	323	775	7	10	167	73	313
Mississippi	415	39	8	410	35	8	5	4	0
North Carolina	934	154	347	839	25	22	95	129	325
Oklahoma	431	105	372	280	12	30	151	93	342
South Carolina	738	65	87	724	38	5	14	27	82
Tennessee	972	84	268	892	46	34	80	38	234
Texas	2,826	212	1,358	2,290	38	22	536	174	1,336
Virginia	1,525	173	710	1,435	78	106	90	95	604
West Virginia	259	55	68	171	0	0	88	55	68
West	24,548	1,223	3,212	21,000	293	110	3,548	950	3,102
Alaska	267	32	138	191	0	0	76	32	138
Arizona	1,334	46	214	1,064	20	5	270	26	209
California	17,855	442	1,667	15,774	73	22	2,081	369	1,645
Colorado	850	134	305	546	20	0	304	114	305
Hawaii	85	18	14	80	8	1	5	10	13
Idaho	160	23	34	113	2	0	47	21	34
Montana	205	37	103	177	4	26	28	33	77
Nevada	659	74	43	496	54	16	163	20	27
New Mexico	574	45	91	512	7	5	62	38	86
Oregon	969	80	213	627	1	0	342	79	213
Utah	264	93	81	190	28	6	74	65	75
Washington	1,206	43	221	1,168	1	29	38	42	192
Wyoming	120	156	88	62	75	0	58	81	88

Note: See Note, table 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 14.

^aMay include out-of-State placements in some jurisdictions.

Table 6.25

Rate (per 100,000 juveniles) under custody in public and private juvenile facilities^a

By reason held, region, and State, Feb. 15, 1989

Region and State	All juvenile facilities			Public juvenile facilities			Private juvenile facilities ^b		
	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. total	259	36	73	207	9	3	51	27	70
Northeast	228	51	89	137	3	3	91	47	87
Connecticut	184	40	150	98	7	0	69	31	150
Maine	215	0	41	169	0	0	21	0	41
Massachusetts	142	17	57	40	0	0	95	17	56
New Hampshire	136	36	29	100	0	0	22	36	29
New Jersey	230	16	28	198	9	9	4	6	17
New York	221	90	127	146	0	0	50	89	127
Pennsylvania	297	52	90	74	3	2	212	50	88
Rhode Island	173	66	143	102	12	0	56	53	143
Vermont	84	6	161	34	0	0	44	5	161
Midwest	225	60	93	171	19	5	54	41	88
Illinois	174	9	28	143	0	0	9	9	28
Indiana	204	90	98	138	30	11	46	56	86
Iowa	214	149	158	92	23	11	110	123	145
Kansas	329	58	199	214	9	9	85	48	189
Michigan	241	34	74	145	10	4	76	23	69
Minnesota	221	49	87	116	3	0	89	45	87
Missouri	148	87	121	125	51	4	4	28	116
Nebraska	219	105	229	140	4	2	59	101	227
North Dakota	171	76	100	86	24	0	73	49	100
Ohio	272	77	85	209	27	5	35	47	80
South Dakota	357	125	75	203	34	0	126	86	75
Wisconsin	232	44	115	113	1	0	104	43	114
South	185	19	61	164	7	4	22	12	57
Alabama	173	35	13	142	15	1	12	19	13
Arkansas	99	5	54	78	1	1	11	4	52
Delaware	227	0	14	180	0	0	21	0	14
District of Columbia	939	59	27	665	25	5	165	31	20
Florida	214	4	63	165	1	3	25	3	60
Georgia	237	19	65	192	9	2	16	9	63
Kentucky	122	44	72	99	19	3	9	22	69
Louisiana	239	29	30	194	5	3	17	23	27
Maryland	197	17	68	142	1	2	35	15	65
Mississippi	121	11	2	105	9	2	1	1	0
North Carolina	173	29	64	132	4	3	18	24	60
Oklahoma	119	29	102	68	3	7	42	26	94
South Carolina	201	18	24	172	9	1	4	7	22
Tennessee	171	15	47	138	7	5	14	7	41
Texas	160	12	77	113	2	1	30	10	76
Virginia	243	28	113	198	11	15	14	15	96
West Virginia	115	24	30	67	0	0	39	24	30
West	441	22	58	377	5	2	64	17	56
Alaska	453	54	234	285	0	0	129	54	234
Arizona	342	12	55	240	5	1	69	7	54
California	595	15	56	463	2	1	69	12	55
Colorado	246	39	88	138	5	0	88	33	88
Hawaii	75	16	12	62	6	1	4	9	12
Idaho	119	17	25	74	1	0	35	16	25
Montana	220	40	111	169	4	25	30	35	83
Nevada	594	67	39	397	43	13	147	18	24
New Mexico	310	24	49	245	3	2	34	21	46
Oregon	321	26	71	183	0	0	113	26	71
Utah	100	35	31	65	10	2	28	25	29
Washington	238	8	44	202	0	5	7	8	38
Wyoming	190	248	140	87	106	0	92	129	140

Note: See Note, table 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^bMay include out-of-State placements in some jurisdictions.

^aRates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1989 and are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 15.

Table 6.26

Admissions to public and private juvenile facilities

By type of facility, United States, selected years, 1978-88

Type of facility	1978		1982		1984		1986		1988		Percent change 1978-88
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Public											
Admissions	568,802	100 %	530,200	100 %	527,759	100 %	590,654	100 %	619,181	100 %	8.9 %
Detention centers	451,859	79	411,201	78	404,178	77	467,668	79	499,621	81	10.6
Shelters	12,472	2	14,008	2	17,212	3	22,126	4	14,949	3	19.9
Reception/diagnostic center	13,037	2	15,751	3	16,493	3	13,313	2	13,924	2	6.8
Training schools	65,513	12	59,732	11	61,706	12	61,399	11	62,824	10	-4.1
Ranches/camps or farms	16,753	3	18,962	4	17,062	3	13,248	2	14,146	2	-15.6
Halfway houses/group homes	9,168	2	10,546	2	11,108	2	12,900	2	13,717	2	49.6
Private											
Admissions	69,507	100	88,806	100	101,007	100	125,954	100	141,463	100	103.5
Detention centers	1,923	3	3,189	4	5,813	6	7,873	6	9,106	7	373.5
Shelters	20,209	29	40,160	45	47,817	47	66,387	53	75,459	53	273.4
Reception/diagnostic center	1,218	2	2,045	2	2,192	2	2,881	2	3,126	2	156.6
Training schools	5,210	8	5,712	6	7,225	7	7,952	6	9,161	7	75.8
Ranches/camps or farms	12,076	17	8,636	10	8,924	9	6,858	6	6,030	4	-50.1
Halfway houses/group homes	28,871	41	29,064	33	29,036	29	34,003	27	38,581	27	33.6

Note: See Note, table 6.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1988* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 16.

Table 6.27

Public and private juvenile facilities

By selected facility and youth characteristics, United States, 1989

	Number and percent
Facility characteristics	
Total number of facilities	3,267
Secure	30 %
Nonsecure	70
Type of custody	
Strict	11 %
Medium	16
Minimum	49
None	24
Operational factors	
Operating expenditures	\$2,860,818,263
Average daily population	92,240
Design capacity	102,278
Staff/youth ratio	0.87
Percent allowing community access	66 %
Percent chronically overcrowded	10
Youth characteristics	
Total admissions	760,644
Male	78 %
Female	22
Total 1-day count	93,945
Male	81 %
Female	19
Committed	77 %
Detained	23
Race, ethnicity	
White, non-Hispanic	48 %
Black	37
Hispanic	13
American Indian	1
American Asian	1
Delinquency offenses	
Person crimes ^a	25 %
Serious property crimes ^b	28
Other property crimes ^c	17
Alcohol and drug-related crimes	13
Public order offenses	5
Technical violations	8
Other	4

Note: See Notes, tables 6.10 and 6.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes murder, negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assault, and sexual assault.

^bIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^cIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 9.

Table 6.28

Juvenile offenders in custody

By selected characteristics and State, 1991

State	Number of juveniles in custody		Age limits of juvenile offenders		Number of staff	Average length of stay (in months)
	Male	Female	Lower	Upper		
Alabama	689	39	0	18	400	8.5
Alaska	217 ^a	X	11	17	260	NA
Arizona	514	45	8	Up to 18th birthday	573	90 days
Arkansas	200	11	8	18	354	4.5
California	8,475	299	11	25	5,033 ^b	22.3
Colorado	543	23	12	18	535	9.2
Connecticut	203	24	None	16 ^c	350	4 to 18
Delaware	79	8	13/14	18 ^d	138	18 weeks
District of Columbia	524	43	7	21	419	6 to 8
Florida	1,057 ^a	X	9	18	696 ^e	45 days to 18 months
Georgia	1,908	378	None	17	786	8.1
Hawaii	50	3	12	19	67	27 days to 9 months
Idaho	185 ^f	46 ^f	None	17 ^g	156	9
Illinois	1,268	67	13	21	950	10.7
Indiana	635	164	12	21	766	5.2 ^h
Iowa	171	41	12	18	325	4 to 6
Kansas	420	84	10	18	520	8
Kentucky	518	95	12	18	650	6.5
Louisiana	1,919	343	1 ⁱ	16	756	12
Maine	195	28	11	18 ^j	243.5	6.5
Maryland	1,259	230	12	18	371	(k)
Massachusetts	1,507	142	7	17	266	8 to 10
Michigan	700 ^h	70	12	19 ⁱ	980	16
Minnesota	124	1	10	19 ^m	167	5.1
Mississippi	376 ^a	X	10	17	282	Varies
Missouri	404	62	12	17	273	6
Montana	133	61	10	19	182	7
Nebraska	185	40	12	18	191	5 to 7
Nevada	279	67	12	18 ⁿ	201	7.6
New Hampshire	130	37	11	18	197	6
New Jersey	704 ^o	18 ^o	12	--	1,254 ^p	--
New York	2,518	395	7	21	2,450	4.9
North Carolina	3,759 ^q	1,739 ^q	10	15	834	9
North Dakota	181	61	12	18	81	5.7
Ohio	2,155	103	12	18	1,875	7.8
Oklahoma	1,141	127	10 ^r	18 ^s	356	6
Oregon	452	42	12	18	320	232 days
Pennsylvania	563	32	12	21 ^t	925	9.5
Rhode Island	164	8	0	21	198	261 days
South Carolina	723	59	12	(u)	524	NA
South Dakota	144	37	10	20	120	8
Tennessee	1,185	152	12	21	515	(v)
Texas	1,786	118	10	(w)	1,570	6.5
Utah	400	83	10	18 ^x	91	8.4
Vermont	372	58	10	17	20	21
Virginia	751	85	11	17	450	5.7
Washington	877	60	10	20	644	8.1
West Virginia	99	11	10	18	94	7 to 8
Wisconsin	597	38	12	18 ^y	593	7.9
Wyoming	70	56	12	21	128	(z)

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States and the District of Columbia completed in June 1992. New Mexico did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aIncludes both males and females.

^bDepartment wide.

^cOffense committed prior to 16th birthday.

^dIf in custody youth can remain until age 19.

^eState operated programs only.

^fResidential placements.

^gCan be retained in custody until age 21.

^hApproximation.

ⁱLegal.

^jCan be up to age 21.

^k4 to 6 months if committed; 23 days if detained.

^lUp to age 21 for various offenses.

^mOffense must be committed prior to 18th birthday.

ⁿUp to age 21 for offenses committed prior to 18th birthday.

^oIncludes probation.

^pIncludes non-supervisory officers.

^qIncludes training schools and detention.

^rAlthough there are no statutory limits, age 10 is generally the lowest.

^sNew laws may enforce up to age 19.

^tThose over age 18 would have committed acts prior to turning 18.

^uMust have committed the offense prior to 17th birthday.

^v6.5 months if indeterminate sentence; 18 months if determinate sentence.

^wDelinquent acts committed prior to age 17; agency retains jurisdiction until age 21.

^xWith continuing jurisdiction until age 21.

^yWith continuing jurisdiction until age 21.

^zYouths can be retained for murder until age 25 and other serious offenses until age 21. All others are a maximum of age 19.

^{aa}Approximately 4 months for males; approximately 9 months for females.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, July 1992), pp. 9-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.29

Juvenile facilities and juveniles under custody

By type of facility and State, 1991

State	State operated secure juvenile facilities		Juvenile camp facilities		Juvenile group homes		Contracts with private facilities	Population
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population		
Alabama	5	497	0	X	5	231	Drug rehabilitation and pregnant commitments.	NA
Alaska	4	217	0	X	38	--	Group homes and foster homes.	NA
Arizona	4	550	0	X	1	9	Purchase of care for residential treatment centers, day support, family services, substance abuse, and counseling.	NA
Arkansas	2	211	(a)	X	0	X	Case management, diagnostic and evaluation, aftercare, therapy, socialization, and vocation services.	NA
California	12	8,774	5	404	6	100	None.	X
Colorado	4	230	2	34	20	188	Secure care for juvenile males and staff-secure care for female juveniles.	117
Connecticut	1	227	0	X	14	--	Residential and group home care.	225
Delaware	3	106	0	X	0	X	Complete continuum of services including intensive mental health, substance abuse treatment, foster care, and independent living.	70
District of Columbia	1	329 ^b	0	X	7	22	Group and shelter homes, counseling, tutoring, psychiatric, diversion, and intervention.	142
Florida	5	250	16	NA	27	NA	Residential and non-residential programs and services.	NA
Georgia	4	669	--	--	3	26	Wilderness programs, placement of emotionally disturbed youths, and foster homes.	258
Hawaii	1	53	0	X	1	--	Outreach and tracking, transition house, substance abuse, anger management, sexual abuse, and home-based therapy.	5
Idaho	1	110	0	X	12	--	Family preservation, residential group treatment, family services, youth companion, and residential substance abuse.	116
Illinois	6	1,335	0	X	0	X	Aftercare (parole), residential treatment for substance abuse, sex offender treatment, mental health, group homes, and foster care.	NA
Indiana	3	744	0	X	0	X	Parole, group home placement, and private individual placement.	55
Iowa	2	212	0	X	0	X	Residential treatment.	NA
Kansas	4	504	0	X	0	X	Foster and residential care and treatment. Full range of living arrangements.	NA
Kentucky	12	361	3	120	13	104	Group homes (one is a private vendor and one is a public agency).	48
Louisiana	4	913	0	X	0	X	Range from therapeutic foster care through staff secure (wide range of services).	650
Maine	1	223	0	X	0	X	Emergency shelter and group homes.	52
Maryland	4	783	4	124	3	765	Group homes, out-of-State facilities, residential treatment centers, and structured shelter care.	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.29

Juvenile facilities and juveniles under custody

By type of facility and State, 1991--Continued

State	State operated secure juvenile facilities		Juvenile camp facilities		Juvenile group homes		Contracts with private facilities	Population
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population		
Massachusetts	4	66 ^c	1	36	18	248 ^d	Secure treatment, group care and outreach, and tracking (intensive probation).	96
Michigan	5	770	1	36	7	59	Residential treatment beds for adjudicated delinquent boys.	1,700 ^e
Minnesota	2	125	1	--	0	X	None (counties contract with private facilities regularly).	X
Mississippi	1	345	0	X	0	X	None.	X
Missouri	6	229	5	109	9	128	Psychiatric evaluations, drug, and alcohol treatment.	NA
Montana	2	177	0	X	2	12	None.	X
Nebraska	2	225	0	X	0	X	Individual treatment needs.	NA
Nevada	2	332	2	--	0	X	Chronic/violent offenders to secure settings, sexual offenders to appropriate treatment facilities.	14
New Hampshire	1	87	0	X	0	X	Shelter care/detention and group home for girls.	NA
New Jersey	4	562	0	X	21	160	Diversion alternatives including day care, foster home, and residential for special needs.	NA
New York	13	1,101	14	709	19	215	Residential treatment, community supervision, and supportive services.	671
North Carolina	10 ^f	762 ^g	5	--	2	--	Transitional homes and therapeutic camps.	NA
North Dakota	1	51	0	X	0	X	Foster care system is shared with Human Services agencies through a cooperative agreement.	NA
Ohio	9	2,258	--	--	--	--	Intensive felony and violent offender programming.	28
Oklahoma	3	155	1	12	6	47	Specialized community homes.	250
Oregon	2	405	4	89	2	NA	Gang transition housing and proctor homes for day treatment of sex offenders.	NA
Pennsylvania	7	521	2	74	0	X	Residential programming.	NA
Rhode Island	2	167	0	X	0	X	Residential, counseling, diagnostic, and medical.	NA
South Carolina	3	605	6	194 ^h	6 ⁱ	61	Basic group home services and a range of specialized services for special needs.	29
South Dakota	1	106	2	75	0	X	None.	X
Tennessee	3	593	0	X	14	169	Ranging from foster homes to institutional care.	545
Texas	8	1,352	0	X	8	142	Emergency shelters, foster care, group care, independent living preparation, residential treatment centers, marine programs, maternity homes, psychiatric hospitals, substance abuse, day treatment, intensive supervision, wilderness camps, and vocational training.	409

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.29

Juvenile facilities and juveniles under custody

By type of facility and State, 1991—Continued

State	State operated secure juvenile facilities		Juvenile camp facilities		Juvenile group homes		Contracts with private facilities	Population
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population		
Utah	13	70	0	X	2	410 ^j	Group homes, non-residential treatment such as tracking, psychiatric, and drug counseling.	NA
Vermont	1	19 ^e	0	X	0	X	Range of services from foster care to specialized psychiatric care with a variety of specialized programs at varying levels of intensity and type of treatment services.	199
Virginia	6	836	1	--	4	31	Residential and non-residential placements.	375
Washington	3	559	2	167	7	98	Custody, treatment, and public school.	100
West Virginia	1	70	1	40	0	X	None.	X
Wisconsin	2	635	0	X	0	X	After care services, appropriate safe living quarters with supervision of youth's health and protection; structured activity for youth, assessment of treatment needs, and provision of an education system.	NA
Wyoming	2	126	0	X	0	X	Residential group homes, treatment facilities, and secure detention.	NA

Note: See Note, table 6.28.

^aOne juvenile camp is scheduled to open in 1993.^bIncludes detention facilities.^cState secure treatment.^dPrivate.^eApproximation.^fFive training schools; five detention centers.^gTraining schools only.^hProbationers and parolees.ⁱThree group homes; three runaway shelters.^jIncludes secure detention.Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, July 1992), pp. 12-14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.30

Problems reported by youth seeking services from runaway and homeless youth centers

By type of problem and sex, United States, fiscal year 1990

Type of problem	Total	Female	Male
Family problems^a	(N=30,373)	(N=17,170)	(N=13,203)
Emotional conflict at home	41 %	43 %	39 %
Parent too strict	21	24	18
Parental physical abuse	20	23	18
Parental neglect	20	19	21
Parent drug or alcohol problems	18	19	17
Family mental health problems	11	12	11
Parental domestic violence	10	10	10
Parental unemployment	9	9	9
Wants to live with other parent	6	7	6
Parental sexual abuse	7	9	2
Physical or sexual abuse by other family member	5	6	3
Physical or sexual abuse by non-family member	4	5	2
No parent figure	4	4	5
Parent is homosexual	1	2	1
None of the above	16	13	19
Individual problems^a	(N=30,388)	(N=17,180)	(N=13,208)
Poor self image	49 %	51 %	46 %
Depressed	43	48	36
School attendance or truancy	33	33	33
Bad grades	31	30	33
In trouble with justice system	19	13	27
Drug abuse	15	13	17
Alcohol abuse	13	13	13
Possibly suicidal	12	15	8
Cannot get along with teachers	13	10	17
Learning disability	7	5	10
Custody change	5	5	5
Pregnant or suspects pregnancy	4	7	0
Other health problems or handicap	4	4	4
Homosexual or sexual identity issue	2	2	3
Prostitution	1	2	1
Venereal disease	1	1	0
None of the above	19	19	20

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and are for the period Oct. 1, 1989 to Sept. 30, 1990. 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 that are filled out by basic center staff for each youth receiving shelter or ongoing services. In fiscal year 1990, there were 338 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 1990," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991. (Mimeographed.) Tables 4 and 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.31

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-91

	Number of jail inmates									
	National Jail Census	Annual Survey of Jails					National Jail Census	Annual Survey of Jails		
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
1-day counts										
All inmates	223,551	234,500	256,615	274,444	295,873	343,569	395,553	405,320	426,479	
Adults	221,815	233,018	254,986	272,736	294,092	341,893	393,303	403,019	424,129	
Male	206,163	216,275	235,909	251,235	270,172	311,594	356,050	365,821	384,628	
Female	15,652	16,743	19,077	21,501	23,920	30,299	37,253	37,198	39,501	
Juveniles ^a	1,736	1,482	1,629	1,708	1,781	1,676	2,250	2,301	2,350	
Average daily population:										
All inmates	227,541	230,641	265,010	265,517	290,300	336,017	386,845	408,075	422,609	
Adults	225,781	228,944	263,543	264,113	288,725	334,566	384,954	405,935	420,276	
Male	210,451	212,749	244,711	243,143	264,929	306,379	349,180	368,091	381,458	
Female	15,330	16,195	18,832	20,970	23,796	28,187	35,774	37,844	38,818	
Juveniles ^a	1,760	1,697	1,467	1,404	1,575	1,451	1,891	2,140	2,333	
Rated capacity of jails	261,556	261,432	272,830	285,726	301,198	339,633	367,769	389,171	421,237	
Percent of rated capacity occupied ^b	85 %	90 %	94 %	96 %	98 %	101 %	108 %	104 %	101 %	

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 followup 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 followup procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved.

Data for 1984-87 and 1989-91 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. Data for 1991 are based on figures reported for June 28. 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; in 1990, 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included; and in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 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, 1997, p. 5.) Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have combined jail-prison systems and therefore were excluded in 1983-91. Alaska was also excluded as a combined system in 1987-91. In 1988-91, 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.

^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. Because fewer than 1 percent of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

^bPercent 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; 1990, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 1, Table 1 and p. 2, Table 5; 1991, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.32

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
United States, total	3,316	343,569	339,949 ^c	101 %	144
Northeast	223	57,613	52,386	110	126
Maine	15	669	614	109	56
Massachusetts	19	5,454	4,242	129	93
New Hampshire	11	789	911	87	73
New Jersey	28	11,124	7,640	146	144
New York	75	25,928	25,282	103	145
Pennsylvania	75	13,649	13,697	100	114
Midwest	964	50,646	58,958	86	85
Illinois	95	9,891	10,852	91	85
Indiana	90	5,235	6,495	81	94
Iowa	90	1,036	1,866	56	37
Kansas	94	1,906	2,538	75	76
Michigan	85	9,404	9,896	95	102
Minnesota	71	3,227	3,770	86	75
Missouri	123	4,154	5,505	75	81
Nebraska	66	1,156	1,890	61	72
North Dakota	26	288	764	38	43
Ohio	122	9,160	8,986	102	84
South Dakota	29	522	977	53	73
Wisconsin	73	4,667	5,419	86	96
South	1,599	143,751	150,434 ^c	96	171
Alabama	110	4,819	7,177	67	117
Arkansas	87	1,994	2,776	72	83
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
Kentucky	95	4,695	5,794	81	126
Louisiana	90	11,222	12,726	88	255
Maryland	35	7,486	7,903	95	162
Mississippi	96	3,501	4,377	80	134
North Carolina	102	5,469	6,699	82	84
Oklahoma	100	2,595	4,106	63	80
South Carolina	55	3,497	3,666	95	101
Tennessee	108	10,850	10,339	105	222
Texas	275	29,439	29,339	100	175
Virginia	95	9,372	6,872	136	156
West Virginia	52	1,393	2,285	61	74
West	530	91,559	78,171	117	185
Alaska	5	27	74	36	(d)
Arizona	33	6,006	5,864	102	172
California	149	64,216	47,626	135	227
Colorado	61	4,882	5,307	92	148
Idaho	37	810	1,392	58	81
Montana	46	616	1,190	52	77
Nevada	19	2,343	2,250	104	222
New Mexico	34	2,188	2,743	80	145
Oregon	39	2,819	3,092	91	102
Utah	25	1,261	1,756	72	75
Washington	60	5,934	5,975	99	128
Wyoming	22	457	902	51	95

Note: See Note, table 6.31.

^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, *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 6.33

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	290
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 6.31. 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 6.34

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	4,286	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	3,585
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 6.31.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127982 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35

Admissions to and releases from local jails

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-91

	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1985	June 30, 1986	June 30, 1987	June 30, 1988	June 30, 1989	June 29, 1990	June 28, 1991
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	10,266,267
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	10,206,086
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	9,018,632
Female	708,315	735,649	822,279	851,119	859,218	1,106,494	1,113,402	1,110,432	1,187,454
Juveniles ^a	105,366	95,580	112,106	92,856	97,217	65,263	53,994	59,789	60,181
Male	86,850	79,617	94,579	72,046	74,970	54,087	45,294	51,226	53,257
Female	18,516	15,963	17,527	20,810	22,247	11,176	8,700	8,563	6,924
Total releases	7,941,236	7,716,067	8,279,054	8,284,676	8,408,914	9,550,369	9,494,814	9,870,546	9,929,347
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	9,873,048
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	8,718,938
Female	691,338	718,023	810,385	850,184	845,303	1,094,892	1,075,254	1,087,326	1,154,110
Juveniles ^a	104,080	93,701	109,593	91,552	94,423	64,486	52,041	59,348	56,299
Male	85,564	77,564	92,235	70,442	72,567	53,375	43,559	50,913	49,571
Female	18,516	16,137	17,358	21,110	21,856	11,111	8,482	8,435	6,728

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Admissions and release data may include intra-system transfers within jail systems.

^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-105506 (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; *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 4; *1991*, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.36

Jail inmates

By sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1990 and 1991^a

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates	
	1990	1991
Total	100 %	100 %
Sex		
Male	90.8	90.7
Female	9.2	9.3
Race, Hispanic-origin		
White non-Hispanic	41.8	41.1
Black non-Hispanic	42.5	43.4
Hispanic	14.3	14.2
Other ^b	1.3	1.2

Note: See Note, table 6.31. Data are for June 29, 1990 and June 28, 1991. Race was reported for 99 percent of the inmates in both years.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

^bNative Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-134726 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1992), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 6.37

Characteristics of jail inmatesBy sex, United States, 1983 and 1989^a

Characteristic	Percent of female inmates		Percent of male inmates	
	1983	1989	1983	1989
Race and ethnicity				
White non-Hispanic	41.8 %	37.8 %	46.9 %	38.7 %
Black non-Hispanic	42.2	43.4	37.1	41.5
Hispanic	12.7	16.3	14.3	17.5
Other ^b	3.2	2.5	1.7	2.3
Age				
17 years or younger	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.6
18 to 24 years	36.8	27.2	40.7	33.2
25 to 34 years	44.3	51.2	38.2	42.1
35 to 44 years	12.4	15.6	12.4	16.9
45 to 54 years	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.6
55 years and older	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.7
Median age	26 years	28 years	26 years	28 years
Marital status				
Married	19.3	16.2	21.1	19.3
Widowed	3.9	3.8	1.2	0.7
Divorced	18.0	17.2	15.6	14.9
Separated	14.5	14.0	7.4	7.6
Never married	44.4	48.9	54.8	57.5
Education^c				
8th grade or less	13.7	11.9	17.9	16.0
Some high school	39.2	37.6	41.5	38.2
High school graduate	32.3	34.9	28.9	33.0
Some college or more	14.7	15.7	11.6	12.8
Median grade completed	11	11	11	11
Number of inmates	15,566	37,383	206,537	358,171

Note: The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. A nationally-representative sample of 5,675 inmates in 424 local jails were interviewed from July to September 1989. A jail is defined as a confinement facility administered by a local government agency that holds persons pending adjudication and persons committed after adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

^cBased on highest grade completed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 3, Table 1.

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	50,646	46,927	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	5,235	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	16	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	1,994	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 6.31.

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.^a Any race.^b American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Table 6.39

Most serious offense of jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983 and 1989^a

Most serious offense	Percent of jail inmates			
	1983		1989	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	21.3	31.4	13.2	23.5
Murder ^b	3.8	4.1	1.8	2.9
Negligent manslaughter	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Kidnaping	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.7
Rape	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.9
Other sexual assault	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.8
Robbery	6.2	11.5	3.9	7.0
Assault	8.1	8.7	5.2	7.4
Other violent ^c	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.1
Property offenses	42.7	38.3	31.9	29.9
Burglary	5.1	15.0	4.0	11.4
Larceny/theft	18.4	11.2	12.9	7.4
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	2.5	0.9	3.0
Arson	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
Fraud	15.2	4.2	11.6	3.2
Stolen property	1.7	2.6	1.4	2.5
Other property ^d	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.7
Drug offenses	13.1	9.0	33.6	21.9
Possession	7.1	4.6	14.9	9.2
Trafficking	4.6	4.0	16.9	11.5
Other or unspecified	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.2
Public-order offenses	22.0	20.5	19.0	23.2
Weapons	1.1	2.4	1.4	2.0
Obstruction of justice	3.1	1.9	3.6	2.8
Traffic	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.8
Driving while intoxicated ^e	5.2	7.1	3.6	9.3
Drunkenness or morals ^f	8.3	3.0	5.3	1.3
Violation of parole or probation ^g	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.0
Other public-order ^h	0.9	1.7	0.2	2.0
Other offensesⁱ	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.5
Number of inmates	15,259	204,314	35,625	344,535

Note: See Note, table 6.37. Excludes an estimated 15,393 inmates in 1989 and 3,979 inmates in 1983 because their offense was unknown. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^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, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 6.40

Pre-arrest employment and income of jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1989^a

	Percent of female inmates			Percent of male inmates
	Free less than 1 year	Free at least 1 year	Total	
Pre-arrest employment				
Employed	26.1 %	40.3 %	38.0 %	68.2 %
Full-time	16.8	29.2	27.2	56.6
Part-time	9.3	11.1	10.8	11.5
Unemployed	74.0	59.7	62.0	31.7
Looking	26.6	28.7	28.4	20.4
Not looking	47.4	31.0	33.7	11.5
Income source^b				
Wages/salaries	38.6	61.6	58.0	84.7
Family or friend	28.4	31.6	31.1	20.7
Welfare	27.9	30.1	29.8	7.7
Illegal income	34.3	14.4	17.5	11.4
Social Security	7.2	7.3	7.3	5.4
Unemployment	0.3	2.9	2.5	4.5
Educational grants/scholarships	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.0
Other	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.2
Pre-arrest monthly income				
Less than \$500 ^c	47.0	57.4	55.7	42.3
\$500 to \$999	27.9	21.1	22.2	25.0
\$1,000 or more	25.0	21.5	22.1	32.7
Number of inmates	5,774	29,586	35,360	341,662

Note: See Note, table 6.37. Data exclude inmates free less than 1 month. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bPercents add to more than 100 because inmates may have had more than one source of income.

^cIncludes inmates reporting no income.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 6.41

Conviction status of adult jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983-91

	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	1991
Total number of adults with known conviction status	221,644	229,822	250,468	269,179	289,495	341,893	393,303	403,019	424,129
Convicted	107,660	113,491	123,409	127,067	139,394	166,224	189,012	195,661	206,458
Male	100,557	105,529	114,131	117,100	128,818	151,810	171,181	177,619	185,947
Female	7,103	7,962	9,278	9,967	10,576	14,414	17,831	18,042	20,511
Unconvicted	113,984	116,331	127,059	142,112	150,101	175,669	204,291	207,358	217,671
Male	105,459	107,901	117,560	130,806	137,213	159,784	184,869	188,202	198,681
Female	8,525	8,430	9,499	11,306	12,888	15,885	19,422	19,156	18,990

Note: See Note, table 6.31. 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 in Local Jails indicated that 43 percent of the inmates were unconvicted and 57 percent were convicted. (Source, 1991, 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; 1990, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 2; 1991, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.42

Criminal history of jail inmates

By 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 6.37. 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 20.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
^b Includes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

^c Violent recidivists were convicted in the past, and at least either the current charge or a previous conviction was for a violent offense.

^d Nonviolent recidivists were convicted of only nonviolent offenses in the past, and their current charge or conviction was for a nonviolent offense.

^e Includes 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 6.43

Criminal history of female jail inmates

By most serious current offense, United States, 1989

Criminal history	Most serious current offense				
	Total	Violent	Property	Drug	Public-order
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
First offense	31.5	45.4	23.3	36.6	26.0
Previous offenses	68.5	54.6	76.7	63.4	74.0
Violent offenses	10.0	15.5	9.7	7.9	10.8
Property offenses	40.2	27.1	64.1	30.3	30.3
Drug offenses	20.6	12.9	11.4	32.9	19.4
Public-order offenses	30.5	21.4	23.5	27.1	55.9
Number of inmates	35,087	4,656	11,233	11,771	6,642

Note: See Note, table 6.37. Excludes an estimated 2,296 inmates for whom data on present or prior offenses were unknown. Subtotals may add to more than total because inmates may have been sentenced more than once or for more than one type of offense. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 7, Table 10.

Table 6.44

Children of female jail inmates

By race, United States, 1989

Characteristic	Percent of female inmates		
	All ^a	White	Black
Have children			
No	26.2 %	28.6 %	23.3 %
Yes	73.8	71.5	76.7
Any under age of 18	67.9	64.9	71.3
Adult only	5.9	6.6	5.4
Number of inmates	37,071	19,306	16,513
Number of children under age 18^b			
1	37.8	38.9	35.5
2	33.4	37.0	31.3
3	17.9	14.9	21.1
4	6.4	5.3	7.9
5 or more	4.4	3.9	4.2
Lived with child(ren) under 18 before entering jail^b			
No	32.8	35.9	27.7
Yes	67.2	64.1	72.3
Where child(ren) under 18 live(s) now^{b,c}			
Child's father	23.5	30.1	15.8
Maternal grandparents	41.6	34.9	50.0
Paternal grandparents	8.7	9.3	7.1
Other relative	22.9	18.6	27.0
Friends	4.3	4.2	4.5
Foster home	6.5	7.2	6.1
Agency/institution	1.6	2.2	0.9
Other	4.0	5.0	1.9
Plan to live with child(ren) under 18 after release from jail^b			
Yes	84.5	77.7	91.7
No	12.4	18.1	6.3
Don't know	3.1	4.3	1.9

Note: See Note, table 6.37. Female inmates had an estimated total of 52,267 children under age 18. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 9, Table 15.

Table 6.45

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 offensesⁱ	1,717	6	15	1.3	3.1

Note: See Note, table 6.37. 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 20.

^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 6.46

Jail inmates charged with driving while intoxicated (DWI)

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Characteristic	Percent of inmates charged with	
	DWI	Other offenses
Sex		
Male	96.3 %	90.1 %
Female	3.7	9.9
Race, ethnicity		
White non-Hispanic	67.7	36.0
Black non-Hispanic	8.2	45.0
Hispanic	19.5	16.9
Other ^a	4.6	2.1
Age		
17 to 20 years	0.9	15.4
21 to 24 years	9.7	20.7
25 to 29 years	23.6	23.6
30 to 34 years	26.5	18.6
35 to 39 years	11.6	11.5
40 to 44 years	9.4	5.0
45 to 49 years	9.2	2.7
50 years and older	9.0	2.4
Education		
8th grade or less	19.9	15.2
Some high school	33.2	38.9
High school graduate	32.4	33.2
Some college or more	14.5	12.7
Marital status		
Married	28.5	18.0
Widowed	1.8	0.9
Divorced/separated	34.8	22.3
Never married	34.9	58.8
Employment status at arrest		
Employed	78.1	63.1
Full-time	69.2	51.5
Part-time	8.9	11.6
Unemployed	21.9	36.9
Looking	11.0	22.5
Not looking	10.9	14.4
Median age	32 years	27 years
Median education	12 years	12 years
Median annual income ^b	\$11,000	\$6,750
Number of jail inmates	32,310	348,927

Note: The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. A nationally-representative sample of 5,675 inmates in 424 local jails were interviewed from July to September 1989. A jail is defined as a confinement facility administered by a local government agency that holds persons pending adjudication and persons committed after adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less. These data exclude an estimated 320 inmates for whom race and Hispanic origin were unknown. Data were also missing for the following categories: age, 1,056 inmates; education, 2,309; marital status, 1,890; and employment status, 1,911. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

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

^bIncludes only those inmates who had been free at least 1 full year prior to arrest.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drunk Driving*, Special Report NCJ-134728 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 6.47

Jail inmates charged with driving while intoxicated (DWI)

By type of prior incarceration, United States, 1989

Prior sentence	Percent of inmates charged with	
	DWI	Other offenses
Probation		
None	28.3 %	37.4 %
Juvenile only	3.2	11.8
Adult only	55.6	35.4
Both	12.9	15.3
Number of times		
0	28.3	37.5
1	32.9	34.2
2	14.7	15.2
3 or more	24.1	13.3
Incarceration		
None	29.1	44.4
Juvenile only	1.1	3.8
Adult only	62.4	40.7
Both	7.4	11.1
Number of times		
0	29.1	44.4
1	24.1	21.7
2	16.7	11.2
3 or more	30.2	22.8
Probation or incarceration		
None	13.9	24.1
Juvenile only	1.3	8.1
Adult only	66.2	44.5
Both	18.6	23.4
Number of times		
0	13.9	24.1
1	16.2	20.9
2	16.8	16.5
3 or more	53.1	38.6
Number of jail inmates	30,717	332,726

Note: See Note, table 6.46. Excludes inmates for whom data on prior sentences to probation or incarceration were unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drunk Driving*, Special Report NCJ-134728 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 6.48

Length of sentence imposed on offenders convicted of driving while intoxicated (DWI)By number of prior DWI sentences to jail or prison, United States, 1989^a

Sentence length	Percent of convicted DWI offenders			
	All	Prior DWI sentences to jail or prison		
		None	One	Two or more
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
30 days or less	13.6	16.3	20.4	4.8
31 to 90 days	23.1	31.7	20.4	12.6
91 to 120 days	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9
121 to 240 days	27.8	20.1	28.3	38.5
241 to 365 days	17.3	12.6	17.6	23.7
More than 1 year	11.6	12.7	7.0	13.4
Mean number of days	258 days	228 days	194 days	346 days
Median number of days	180 days	115 days	134 days	181 days
Number of jail inmates	23,061	10,549	5,212	7,299

Note: See Note, table 6.46.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drunk Driving*, Special Report NCJ-134728 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 6.49

Jail inmates charged with drug and nondrug offenses

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1983 and 1989

	Percent of jail inmates charged with			
	Any drug offense		A nondrug offense	
	1983	1989	1983	1989
Number of jail inmates	24,118	97,999	219,573	282,161
Sex				
Male	90.7 %	86.3 %	93.3 %	92.1 %
Female	9.3	13.7	6.7	7.9
Race, ethnicity				
White non-Hispanic	43.7	25.5	46.8	43.3
Black non-Hispanic	34.6	48.3	37.8	39.6
Hispanic	19.9	24.7	13.6	14.6
Other ^a	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.6
Education				
8th grade or less	14.8	15.2	18.0	15.7
Some high school	36.7	39.0	42.1	38.3
High school graduate	33.3	32.7	28.6	33.2
Some college or more	15.2	13.0	11.4	12.8
Age				
17 years or younger	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.8
18 to 24 years	32.0	33.6	41.4	32.4
25 to 29 years	30.2	25.4	22.3	23.0
30 to 34 years	19.6	19.9	15.0	19.0
35 to 44 years	14.0	15.9	12.2	17.0
45 to 54 years	3.0	3.3	5.0	5.0
55 years or older	0.9	1.2	2.6	1.8
Median age (in years)	27	28	26	28

Note: See Note, table 6.37. The data presented above exclude an estimated 3,979 inmates in 1983 and 15,394 inmates in 1989 because their offense was unknown. In 1983, data were missing on race and Hispanic origin for 0.2 percent of cases. Data were missing on education for 1.1 percent of cases in 1983 and 0.5 percent of cases in 1989. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 2, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.50

Drug use history of jail inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1983 and 1989

Type of drug	Percent of jail inmates who had used drugs				Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used drugs					
	Ever		Regularly		In the month before the offense		Daily in the month before the offense		At the time of the offense	
	1983	1989	1983	1989	1983	1989	1983	1989	1983	1989
Any drug	76.1 %	77.7 %	60.8 %	58.1 %	46.1 %	43.9 %	32.9 %	29.7 %	29.6 %	27.0 %
Major drug	46.2	55.4	30.5	37.4	18.6	27.7	11.0	17.3	12.1	18.2
Cocaine or crack	38.0	50.4	17.8	30.7	11.8	23.6	6.4	14.2	5.5	13.7
Heroin	22.4	18.2	16.0	11.4	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.1	5.6	4.6
LSD	22.3	18.6	8.5	6.3	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4
PCP	15.6	13.9	6.3	4.6	3.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.3
Methadone	6.9	4.8	3.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
Other drug	74.5	71.9	57.9	49.8	41.8	31.3	28.2	18.9	22.8	12.0
Marijuana	73.0	70.7	55.0	47.9	38.6	28.1	25.6	16.8	16.9	9.1
Amphetamines	32.8	22.1	19.6	12.1	9.4	5.4	5.1	3.2	4.2	2.2
Barbiturates	27.8	17.2	13.9	7.2	5.9	3.3	2.8	1.4	2.9	0.9
Methaqualone	23.0	14.7	8.8	4.2	3.8	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.3
T's and blues ^a	10.9	11.0	5.9	5.4	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.37. For information on methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aA combination of amphetamines and barbiturates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 4, Table 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.51

Drug use history of jail inmates

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

	Number of jail inmates	Percent of jail inmates who had ever used		Number of convicted jail inmates	Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used			
		Any drug ^a	A major drug ^b		Drugs in the month before the offense		Drugs daily in the month before the offense	
					Any drug ^a	Major drug ^b	Any drug ^a	Major drug ^b
Sex								
Male	357,515	77.3 %	54.1 %	196,620	42.7 %	25.9 %	28.6 %	15.7 %
Female	37,293	82.0	67.8	21,782	55.1	43.9	40.1	31.8
Race, ethnicity								
White non-Hispanic	152,170	81.4	57.9	92,738	43.6	23.3	31.4	14.7
Black non-Hispanic	164,841	76.8	52.7	81,236	44.8	30.2	28.9	19.1
Hispanic	68,762	71.6	55.7	38,168	44.0	34.4	27.8	20.0
Other ^c	9,035	79.9	60.0	6,260	36.9	19.2	26.2	15.1
Age								
17 years or younger	5,825	68.5	39.0	2,428	37.5	11.3	21.2	3.3
18 to 24 years	128,816	80.2	53.2	67,422	48.7	28.4	32.7	16.1
25 to 29 years	93,646	83.8	61.3	54,266	48.0	30.3	31.5	18.8
30 to 34 years	75,772	81.7	62.3	41,743	48.0	32.1	35.1	20.9
35 to 44 years	66,146	74.4	57.0	37,265	37.3	36.4	34.5	18.4
45 to 54 years	18,037	46.4	25.2	10,929	16.6	11.0	11.4	9.1
55 years or older	6,566	22.6	14.3	4,350	6.7	4.9	4.2	0.4
Education^d								
8th grade or less	61,460	66.1	44.3	34,735	37.2	25.4	27.6	16.7
Some high school	149,921	82.2	58.1	82,727	48.2	30.2	31.0	18.0
High school graduate	129,828	79.4	58.3	69,715	46.1	27.0	31.7	16.9
Some college or more	51,228	76.6	55.3	29,839	36.6	25.8	25.0	17.6

Note: See Note, table 6.37. Data on drug use were missing for 0.2 percent of cases, and on education for 0.5 percent of cases. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aAny drug includes the major drugs, marijuana or hashish, amphetamines, barbiturates, and methaqualone.

^bMajor drug includes heroin, cocaine, crack, LSD, PCP, and methadone.

^cIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

^dEducation is categorized by the last completed year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 5.

Table 6.52

Drug use history of convicted jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1989

Drug use	Percent of inmates	
	Female	Male
Any drug^a		
Ever used	83.6 %	77.4 %
Ever used on a regular basis	70.0	56.8
Used in the month before current offense	55.1	42.7
Used daily in month before current offense	40.1	28.6
Under the influence at the time of current offense	37.5	25.9
Major drug^b		
Ever used	70.7	54.5
Ever used on a regular basis	56.7	35.4
Used in the month before current offense	43.9	25.9
Used daily in month before current offense	31.8	15.7
Under the influence at the time of current offense	31.3	16.8
Number of inmates	21,782	196,620

Note: See Note, table 6.37. Convicted jail inmates are either awaiting sentencing, serving sentences to jail confinement, awaiting transfer to a prison, or serving a prison sentence in jail by arrangement with prison authorities. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes cocaine, heroin, PCP, LSD, methadone, marijuana or hashish, amphetamines, barbiturates, methaqualone, and all other drugs.

^bIncludes only cocaine, crack, heroin, PCP, LSD, and methadone.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 6.53

Drug use by convicted female jail inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1983 and 1989

Type of drug	Percent of convicted female inmates who had used drugs ^a			
	In the month before the offense		At the time of the offense	
	1983	1989	1983	1989
Any drug	50.5 %	55.1 %	31.2 %	37.5 %
Major drug	27.1	43.8	20.9	31.3
Cocaine or crack	15.2	39.3	7.4	24.9
Heroin	17.3	15.0	12.9	12.0
LSD	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.1
PCP	3.7	2.1	2.2	0.8
Methadone	1.7	1.1	2.2	0.7
Other drug	39.8	27.4	16.6	9.9
Marijuana	33.4	23.4	8.0	5.0
Amphetamines	8.7	6.6	4.0	4.1
Barbiturates	6.9	3.0	3.1	1.4
Methaqualone	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 6.37 and 6.52. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aDetail may add to more than total because an inmate may have been using more than one drug.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 8, Table 13.

Table 6.54

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	53.9	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 6.37. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes rape and other sexual assault.

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

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

^fIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

^gIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.

^hIncludes parole or probation violations, escape, AWOL, and flight to avoid prosecution.

ⁱIncludes rioting, abandonment, non-support, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.

^jIncludes 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 6.55

Use of cocaine or crack and other drugs by convicted jail inmates

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

	Jail inmates who in the month before the offense used		
	Cocaine or crack	Another drug	No drugs
Number of jail inmates	51,337	44,550	121,962
Sex			
Male	83.6 %	92.0 %	92.1 %
Female	16.4	8.0	7.9
Race, ethnicity			
White non-Hispanic	35.2	50.2	42.6
Black non-Hispanic	45.2	29.6	36.7
Hispanic	18.0	17.0	17.5
Other	1.8	3.3	3.1
Age			
17 years or younger	0.5	1.5	1.2
18 to 24 years	31.7	37.3	28.2
25 to 29 years	28.2	26.0	23.0
30 to 34 years	22.1	19.5	17.7
35 to 44 years	15.3	13.5	19.1
45 years or older	2.2	2.2	10.8
Education			
8th grade or less	14.4	12.4	18.0
9th to 11th grade	42.1	41.1	35.3
High school graduate	31.3	36.1	31.1
Some college or more	12.2	10.4	15.6
Employment			
Employed	53.4	65.8	70.3
Full-time	43.2	55.8	58.7
Part-time	10.2	10.0	11.6
Unemployed	46.6	34.1	28.7
Looking for work	27.4	20.7	17.9
Not looking for work	19.2	13.4	10.8
Sources of income			
Wages	69.6	76.7	79.1
Benefits	20.1	18.8	18.2
Family or friends	21.8	18.7	17.2
Illegal income	25.2	15.8	4.9
Other	2.2	2.7	3.4
Current offenses			
Violent	15.4	15.2	17.5
Robbery	7.9	3.8	4.3
Assault	3.4	4.4	6.0
Property	33.7	32.4	26.2
Burglary	12.9	11.5	7.9
Larceny	9.3	10.7	7.3
Drug	34.2	28.6	15.4
Possession	16.0	16.8	6.3
Trafficking	16.4	10.4	8.5
Other drug	1.7	1.3	0.5
Public-order	15.9	22.7	39.1
Other	0.9	1.3	1.8
Committed current offense for money for drugs	38.6	12.9	2.6
Incarcerated in past	67.3	63.7	52.4
Convicted in past	84.3	84.5	74.1
Received drug treatment in past	42.2	36.5	13.3

Note: See Note, table 6.37. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 8.

Table 6.56

Jail inmates who committed their offense for money to buy drugs

By race and most serious offense, United States, 1989

Most serious current offense	Number of inmates	Percent of convicted jail inmates who committed their offense for money to buy drugs		
		Total ^a	White	Black
All offenses	214,243	13.3 %	11.8 %	16.0 %
Violent offenses	35,582	11.5	9.4	15.1
Homicide ^b	4,074	2.8	1.8	4.0
Sexual assault ^c	7,242	2.2	1.6	4.4
Robbery	10,573	32.4	36.8	31.4
Assault	11,106	2.7	2.7	3.0
Other violent ^d	2,588	3.1	3.7	(e)
Property offenses	62,357	24.4	24.9	23.4
Burglary	21,001	31.0	32.4	38.8
Larceny/theft	17,886	27.8	29.7	25.9
Motor vehicle theft	5,917	6.8	2.1	16.8
Fraud	8,954	23.1	25.5	20.5
Stolen property	4,735	15.1	20.7	10.5
Other property ^f	3,884	13.1	9.7	(e)
Drug offenses	48,118	14.0	13.0	15.0
Possession	23,015	9.6	9.1	10.6
Trafficking	23,023	19.2	18.3	19.5
Other/unspecified	2,080	5.6	(e)	(e)
Public-order offenses	65,040	3.3	2.7	5.3
Driving while intoxicated	29,643	0.7	0.8	0.0
Other public-order	35,396	5.4	5.0	6.3
Other offenses	3,146	(e)	(e)	(e)

Note: See Note, table 6.37. The data presented above excludes 4,554 inmates whose offense or reason for committing the offense was unknown. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes jail inmates of races other than white and black.

^bIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes rape.

^dIncludes kidnapping.

^eToo few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^fIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 9, Table 14.

Table 6.57

Prisoners housed in jails due to overcrowded State facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1990 and 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails						Prisoners in jails as a percent of all prisoners 1991
	Total		Male		Female		
	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991	
United States, total	16,748	18,304	15,588	17,146	1,160	1,158	8.3 %
Northeast	3,215	4,381	3,011	4,212	204	169	12.1
Maine	10	2	10	2	0	0	0.1
Massachusetts ^a	430	833	418	820	12	13	8.3
New Jersey	2,741	3,523	2,549	3,367	192	156	15.0
Vermont	34	23	34	23	0	0	2.1
Midwest	855	789	835	779	20	10	3.7
Indiana ^a	757	711	757	711	0	0	5.2
Wisconsin	98	78	78	68	20	10	1.0
South	11,789	12,805	10,886	11,856	903	949	10.0
Alabama	858	1,310	806	1,241	52	69	7.8
Arkansas	777	87	645	87	132	0	1.1
Kentucky	693	866	627	822	66	44	8.8
Louisiana	4,493	5,028	4,236	4,686	257	342	25.1
Mississippi	775	847	668	783	107	64	9.5
Oklahoma ^a	210	434	189	411	21	23	3.2
South Carolina	443	418	437	416	6	2	2.3
Tennessee	1,869	2,018	1,854	1,929	15	89	17.6
Virginia	1,569	1,510	1,337	1,218	232	292	7.6
West Virginia ^a	102	287	87	263	15	24	16.0
West	889	329	856	299	33	30	0.9
Arizona ^a	52	49	49	46	3	3	0.3
Colorado	653	81	652	71	1	10	1.0
Idaho ^a	123	103	122	94	1	9	4.6
Oregon	61	0	33	X	28	X	0
Utah	0	96	X	88	X	8	3.7

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 21.

^aArizona, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and West Virginia did not include the inmates in jails in their jurisdiction counts; however, the percent of jurisdiction

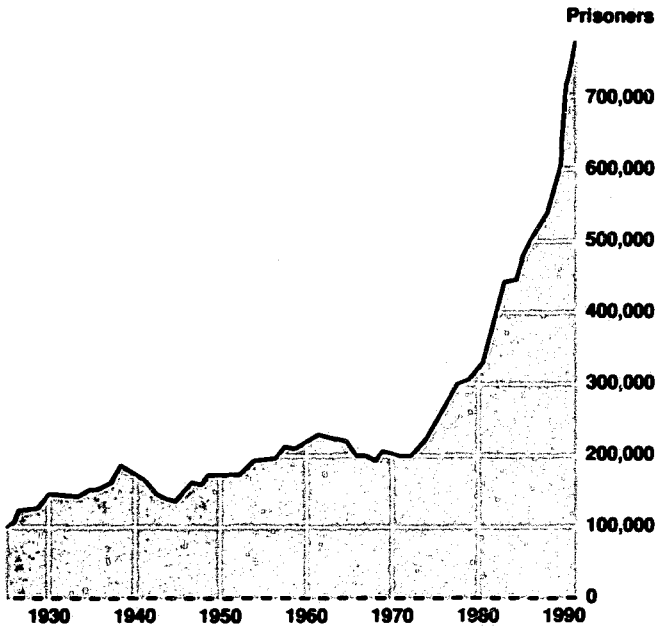
population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to incarceration, whether in prison or in jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 5.5.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-91



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 to hold 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.

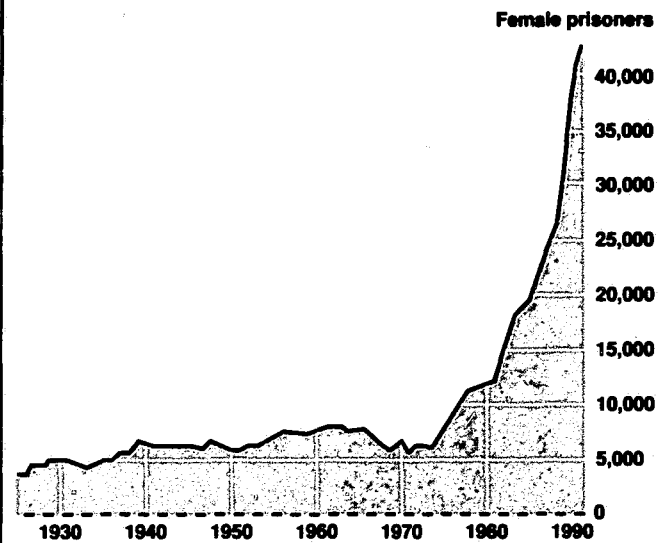
For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 21.

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; 1990, NCJ-135946, Table 5.1; 1991, NCJ-142729, 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, 1925-91



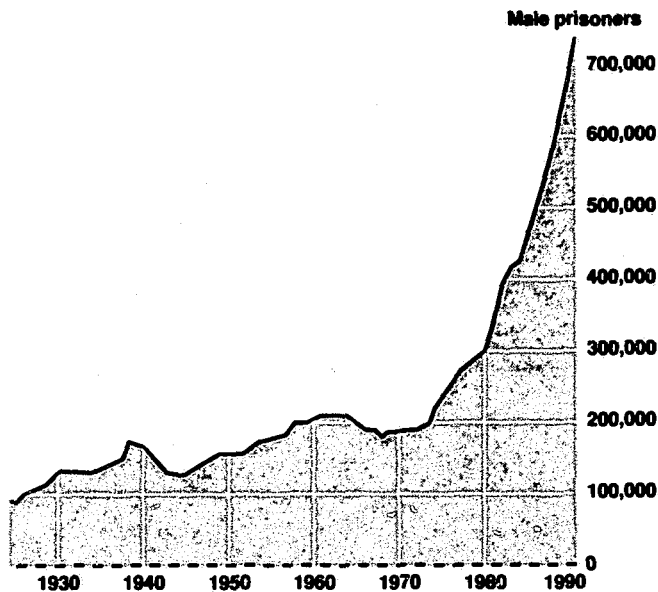
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 21.

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; 1990, NCJ-135946, Table 5.3; 1991, NCJ-142729, 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, 1925-91



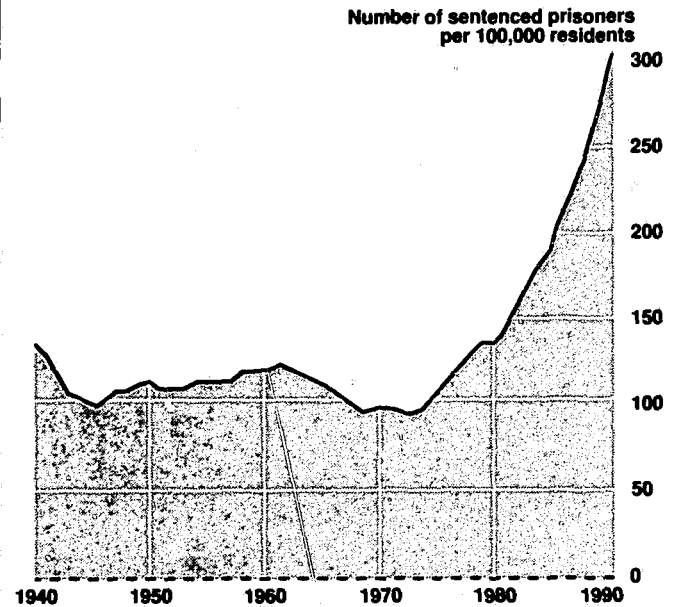
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 21.

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; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.2; *1991*, NCJ-142729, 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, 1940-91



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 21.

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; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.58

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, 1925-91

(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	1960	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	5,366	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 ^a	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9	1977 ^b	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9	1978	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	106	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	680,907	271	643,643	NA	37,264	NA
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9	1990	739,980	292	699,416	NA	40,564	NA
1957	195,414	113	188,113	221	7,301	8	1991	789,347	310	745,520	NA	43,827	NA
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 1984-90 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 21.

^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; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1991*, NCJ-142729, Tables 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.59

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1971-91

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population																				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	188	200	216	228	244	271	292	310
Federal institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	22
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176	187	201	211	227	253	272	287
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136	145	157	169	186	215	232	248
Connecticut	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119	127	135	144	146	194	238	263
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72	83	106	106	100	116	118	123
Massachusetts	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84	88	92	102	109	122	132	143
New Hampshire	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57	68	76	81	93	103	117	132
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138	149	157	177	219	251	271	301
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	158	172	187	195	216	229	248	285	304	320
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109	119	128	136	149	169	183	192
Rhode Island	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92	99	103	100	118	146	157	173
Vermont	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74	82	81	91	98	109	117	124
Midwest	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144	161	173	184	200	225	239	255
Illinois	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149	161	168	171	181	211	234	247
Indiana	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165	175	181	192	202	217	223	226
Iowa	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97	98	98	101	107	126	139	144
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173	192	217	233	232	222	227	231
Michigan	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	163	165	162	159	161	196	227	259	298	340	366	388
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52	56	58	60	64	71	72	78
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175	194	203	218	236	269	287	305
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95	108	116	123	129	141	140	145
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54	55	53	57	62	62	67	68
Ohio	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	97	117	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174	194	209	219	243	279	289	324
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127	146	160	160	143	175	187	191
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105	113	119	126	130	138	149	157
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231	236	248	255	266	292	316	333
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256	267	283	307	300	328	370	394
Arkansas	83.9	80.4	82.2	96.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188	195	198	227	230	261	277	317
Delaware	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183	208	250	273	263	281	311	326	331	333	323	344
District of Columbia	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	326	334	330	383	433	426	467	531	558	649	738	753	905	1,078	1,132	1,148	1,221
Florida	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242	247	272	265	278	307	336	344
Georgia	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254	251	265	282	281	300	327	342
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128	133	142	147	191	222	241	262
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310	308	316	346	370	396	427	462
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285	279	280	282	291	323	348	366
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229	237	249	256	277	293	307	330
North Carolina	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246	254	257	250	249	250	265	269
Oklahoma	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236	250	288	296	323	361	381	416
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284	294	324	344	369	416	451	473
Tennessee	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154	149	157	156	157	213	207	227
Texas	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	210	237	221	226	226	228	231	240	257	290	297
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185	204	215	217	230	263	279	311
West Virginia	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82	89	77	77	78	84	85	83
West	81.9	78.6	8.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166	176	197	214	234	256	277	287
Alaska	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252	288	306	339	355	361	348	345
Arizona	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247	256	268	307	328	350	375	396
California	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162	181	212	231	257	283	311	318
Colorado	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104	103	115	145	174	207	209	249
Hawaii	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124	134	142	141	136	142	150	153
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127	133	144	144	157	180	190	205
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121	136	135	147	158	165	176	183
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380	397	447	432	452	438	444	439
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133	144	154	174	180	178	196	191
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170	165	176	200	215	235	223	228
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84	98	108	110	115	137	142	149
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156	156	147	134	124	142	162	182
Wyoming	77.5	75.7	76.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143	148	168	190	199	216	237	237

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than 1 year. The data for the years 1971-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-91 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. Population estimates are provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics,

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 16; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719, p. 14; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520, p. 16; NCJ-86485, p. 16 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, 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 5.4; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; 1988, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; 1989, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4; 1990, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4; 1991, NCJ-142729, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.60

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Jan. 1, 1991	Admissions						
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Return of escapees and persons absent without leave	Return from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	739,999	480,046	317,237	142,100	9,586	922	4,175	6,026
Federal institutions, total	50,403	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State institutions, total	689,596	480,046	317,237	142,100	9,586	922	4,175	6,026
Northeast	119,197	71,852	50,573	14,246	2,602	154	2,264	2,013
Connecticut ^{a,b}	7,771	11,832	6,401	4,711	713	7	0	0
Maine	1,499	909	672	215	6	6	0	10
Massachusetts ^{b,c,d}	8,014	5,485	2,705	1,536	131	NA	1,113	0
New Hampshire ^b	1,342	828	677	136	15	NA	0	0
New Jersey ^b	21,128	12,134	8,665	2,410	307	NA	NA	752
New York ^b	54,895	29,743	24,119	3,284	1,276	108	853	103
Pennsylvania	22,281	9,611	6,435	1,690	54	26	258	1,148
Rhode Island ^{a,e}	1,586	840	589	187	45	7	12	0
Vermont ^a	681	470	310	77	55	NA	28	0
Midwest	145,581	84,660	64,737	17,571	1,241	281	436	394
Illinois ^{d,e}	27,516	18,880	14,650	3,995	180	55	NA	0
Indiana ^d	12,615	5,927	5,503	409	7	NA	8	0
Iowa ^d	3,967	2,985	1,818	796	208	29	69	65
Kansas ^b	5,775	3,477	2,118	1,305	48	NA	0	6
Michigan ^d	34,267	13,453	9,054	3,381	748	175	95	0
Minnesota	3,176	2,568	1,905	646	17	0	0	0
Missouri	14,943	8,756	6,164	2,278	NA	NA	3	311
Nebraska	2,286	1,404	1,064	328	12	NA	0	0
North Dakota ^b	435	340	293	43	4	0	0	0
Ohio ^{b,e}	31,822	22,138	18,377	3,476	8	20	257	0
South Dakota	1,341	764	583	166	9	2	4	0
Wisconsin	7,438	3,968	3,208	748	NA	NA	0	12
South	275,839	191,704	139,121	43,598	4,125	457	1,020	3,383
Alabama	15,365	7,908	5,721	1,734	174	181	51	47
Arkansas	7,274	4,574	3,181	1,218	15	154	6	0
Delaware ^{a,b,e}	2,241	1,206	794	34	84	NA	NA	294
District of Columbia ^{a,b,e}	6,798	6,475	1,061	2,337	2,197	NA	880	0
Florida ^{b,d}	44,380	37,440	33,094	2,981	352	NA	78	935
Georgia ^{b,d}	21,671	15,812	12,189	3,531	92	NA	0	0
Kentucky	9,023	5,116	3,720	1,289	90	NA	0	17
Louisiana ^a	18,599	8,381	4,200	3,174	100	72	0	835
Maryland ^{b,c}	16,734	8,561	7,008	1,422	128	NA	3	0
Mississippi ^b	8,084	3,910	3,294	474	56	NA	0	86
North Carolina ^a	17,764	21,696	18,056	3,320	280	0	0	40
Oklahoma ^{b,e}	12,285	6,243	5,718	229	294	0	2	0
South Carolina ^b	16,208	7,009	5,342	1,518	126	23	NA	0
Tennessee ^a	10,388	6,350	4,026	2,209	88	27	0	0
Texas ^d	50,042	37,820	21,417	16,378	25	NA	0	0
Virginia	17,418	12,513	9,716	1,649	19	NA	NA	1,129
West Virginia	1,565	690	584	101	5	0	0	0
West	148,979	131,830	62,806	66,685	1,618	30	455	236
Alaska ^{a,b}	1,851	1,341	1,021	316	0	4	0	0
Arizona ^d	13,781	7,790	6,144	1,283	321	0	42	0
California ^d	94,122	96,865	38,253	57,737	494	NA	381	0
Colorado ^e	7,671	4,037	2,887	699	361	6	3	81
Hawaii ^{a,c}	1,708	1,750	846	901	3	0	0	0
Idaho	1,961	1,402	1,101	280	9	0	11	1
Montana ^b	1,425	643	489	120	33	0	1	0
Nevada ^b	5,322	3,163	2,421	699	43	NA	0	0
New Mexico	3,067	1,632	1,152	444	23	NA	13	0
Oregon ^a	6,492	6,247	3,308	2,694	156	0	NA	89
Utah	2,474	1,623	720	875	25	3	0	0
Washington	7,995	4,905	4,070	606	147	17	0	65
Wyoming ^{b,d}	1,110	432	394	31	3	0	4	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All figures on admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. The data represent 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 1991; (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 expira-

tion 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 21.

Releases

Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapees and absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1991
436,991	353,774	55,579	9,921	2,208	5,383	1,856	8,270	789,347
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56,696
436,991	353,774	55,579	9,921	2,208	5,383	1,856	8,270	732,651
63,599	48,477	6,070	2,871	1,347	3,176	612	1,046	127,450
11,018	8,136	1,355	371	1,027	54	75	0	8,585
850	484	320	7	6	7	4	22	1,558
4,938	1,576	1,354	118	NA	1,863	27	0	8,561
637	427	105	15	7	0	6	77	1,533
9,779	7,961	1,376	270	76	0	96	0	23,483
26,776	22,643	777	1,952	171	890	318	25	57,862
8,506	6,394	665	49	48	344	83	922	23,386
677	605	8	35	12	14	3	0	1,749
418	251	109	54	NA	4	0	0	733
74,668	58,062	13,520	1,428	249	380	236	793	155,573
17,281	15,877	1,090	142	30	NA	55	87	29,115
5,677	5,246	395	9	NA	0	27	0	12,865
2,807	2,520	187	13	21	6	3	57	4,145
3,349	3,176	104	47	12	0	10	0	5,903
11,297	9,248	632	1,161	101	99	56	0	36,423
2,272	2,092	149	21	0	0	10	0	3,472
7,802	6,528	587	0	44	2	20	621	15,897
1,315	876	419	15	NA	3	2	0	2,375
334	239	91	4	0	0	0	0	441
18,216	8,345	9,517	9	39	265	41	0	35,744
731	483	227	7	2	5	7	0	1,374
3,587	3,432	122	NA	NA	0	5	28	7,819
175,003	138,458	28,484	3,609	310	1,706	768	1,668	292,540
6,873	4,477	1,978	150	71	78	52	67	16,400
4,126	3,165	750	7	148	34	22	0	7,722
1,017	540	244	108	0	29	6	90	2,430
6,167	2,136	751	1,788	NA	889	NA	603	7,106
35,289	21,347	13,468	261	NA	29	126	58	46,531
14,573	12,849	940	111	NA	610	62	1	22,910
4,340	2,624	1,505	94	NA	24	22	71	9,799
6,977	5,651	1,024	76	0	0	35	191	20,003
7,471	6,558	762	102	NA	7	42	0	17,824
3,312	2,261	968	29	NA	0	16	38	8,682
21,188	20,503	378	261	0	0	46	0	18,272
5,188	3,282	1,519	310	0	5	32	40	13,340
6,009	3,477	2,316	136	31	0	49	0	17,208
5,264	4,342	741	94	50	0	37	0	11,474
36,185	35,319	206	46	NA	1	111	502	51,677
10,271	9,234	851	3	10	NA	106	7	19,660
753	633	83	33	0	0	4	0	1,502
123,721	108,777	7,505	2,013	302	121	240	4,763	157,088
1,352	757	541	4	30	0	1	19	1,840
6,728	5,678	420	406	0	10	34	180	14,843
92,472	85,682	1,365	932	NA	75	135	4,283	98,515
3,316	2,083	792	296	17	0	10	118	8,392
1,692	1,133	316	3	186	0	2	52	1,766
1,220	1,018	168	6	4	17	7	0	2,143
590	467	85	26	4	0	8	0	1,478
2,982	1,569	1,350	51	3	0	9	0	5,503
1,683	1,171	486	12	9	0	5	0	3,016
6,007	5,629	161	95	4	NA	15	103	6,732
1,492	1,324	122	21	21	0	4	0	2,605
3,744	1,998	1,564	148	22	0	9	3	9,156
443	268	135	13	2	19	1	5	1,099

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bNew court commitments may include a small number of other admissions. For Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, unconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation.

^cNumbers for admission and release categories are estimated.

^dAll data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

^eCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Tables 5.10a and 5.10b.

Table 6.61

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1990 and 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than a year		
	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	Percent change
United States, total	773,919	824,133	6.5 %	739,980	789,347	6.7 %
Federal institutions, total	65,526	71,608	9.3	50,403	56,696	12.5
State institutions, total	708,393	752,525	6.2	689,577	732,651	6.2
Northeast	123,464	131,866	6.8	119,178	127,450	6.9
Connecticut ^a	10,500	10,977	4.5	7,771	8,585	10.5
Maine	1,523	1,579	3.7	1,480	1,558	5.3
Massachusetts ^b	8,345	9,155	9.7	8,014	8,561	6.8
New Hampshire	1,342	1,533	14.2	1,342	1,533	14.2
New Jersey	21,128	23,483	11.1	21,128	23,483	11.1
New York	54,895	57,862	5.4	54,895	57,862	5.4
Pennsylvania	22,290	23,388	4.9	22,281	23,386	5.0
Rhode Island ^a	2,392	2,771	15.8	1,586	1,749	10.3
Vermont ^a	1,049	1,118	6.6	681	733	7.6
Midwest	145,894	155,917	6.9	145,581	155,573	6.9
Illinois ^{b,c}	27,516	29,115	5.8	27,516	29,115	5.8
Indiana ^b	12,736	13,008	2.1	12,615	12,865	2.0
Iowa ^b	3,967	4,145	4.5	3,967	4,145	4.5
Kansas	5,775	5,903	2.2	5,775	5,903	2.2
Michigan ^b	34,267	36,423	6.3	34,267	36,423	6.3
Minnesota	3,176	3,472	9.3	3,176	3,472	9.3
Missouri	14,943	15,897	6.4	14,943	15,897	6.4
Nebraska	2,403	2,495	3.8	2,286	2,375	3.9
North Dakota	483	492	1.9	435	441	1.4
Ohio ^c	31,822	35,744	12.3	31,822	35,744	12.3
South Dakota	1,341	1,374	2.5	1,341	1,374	2.5
Wisconsin	7,465	7,849	5.1	7,438	7,819	5.1
South	284,651	301,866	6.0	275,839	292,540	6.1
Alabama	15,665	16,760	7.0	15,365	16,400	6.7
Arkansas	7,322	7,766	6.1	7,274	7,722	6.2
Delaware ^a	3,471	3,717	7.1	2,241	2,430	8.4
District of Columbia ^{a,c}	9,947	10,455	5.1	6,798	7,106	4.5
Florida ^b	44,387	46,533	4.8	44,380	46,531	4.8
Georgia ^b	22,411	23,644	5.5	21,671	22,910	5.7
Kentucky	9,023	9,799	8.6	9,023	9,799	8.6
Louisiana ^c	18,599	20,003	7.5	18,599	20,003	7.5
Maryland	17,848	19,291	8.1	16,734	17,824	6.5
Mississippi	8,375	8,904	6.3	8,084	8,682	7.4
North Carolina	18,411	18,903	2.7	17,764	18,272	2.9
Oklahoma ^c	12,285	13,340	8.6	12,285	13,340	8.6
South Carolina	17,319	18,269	5.5	16,208	17,208	6.2
Tennessee ^c	10,388	11,474	10.5	10,388	11,474	10.5
Texas ^b	50,042	51,677	3.3	50,042	51,677	3.3
Virginia	17,593	19,829	12.7	17,418	19,660	12.9
West Virginia	1,565	1,502	-4.0	1,565	1,502	-4.0
West	154,384	162,876	5.5	148,979	157,088	5.4
Alaska ^a	2,622	2,706	3.2	1,851	1,840	-0.6
Arizona ^b	14,261	15,415	8.1	13,781	14,843	7.7
California ^b	97,309	101,808	4.6	94,122	98,515	4.7
Colorado ^c	7,671	8,392	9.4	7,671	8,392	9.4
Hawaii ^a	2,533	2,700	6.6	1,708	1,766	3.4
Idaho	1,961	2,143	9.3	1,961	2,143	9.3
Montana	1,425	1,478	3.7	1,425	1,478	3.7
Nevada	5,322	5,503	3.4	5,322	5,503	3.4
New Mexico	3,187	3,119	-2.1	3,067	3,016	-1.7
Oregon ^c	6,492	6,732	3.7	6,492	6,732	3.7
Utah	2,496	2,625	5.2	2,474	2,605	5.3
Washington	7,995	9,156	14.5	7,995	9,156	14.5
Wyoming ^b	1,110	1,099	-1.0	1,110	1,099	-1.0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^cCounts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to a year or less. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 5.1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.62

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1991:

Region and jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	824,133	385,347	395,245	7,407	3,423	32,711
Federal institutions, total	71,608	46,868	22,727	1,222	791	0
State institutions, total	752,525	338,479	372,518	6,185	2,632	32,711
Northeast	131,866	56,815	66,442	214	338	8,057
Connecticut ^{a,b}	10,977	3,053	5,144	7	26	2,747
Maine	1,579	1,522	37	16	4	0
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	9,155	4,410	3,036	14	51	1,644
New Hampshire	1,533	1,443	80	5	5	0
New Jersey ^d	23,483	6,762	15,005	4	41	1,671
New York ^d	57,862	28,181	29,151	135	155	240
Pennsylvania ^b	23,388	8,470	13,090	28	45	1,755
Rhode Island ^a	2,771	1,856	899	5	11	0
Vermont ^{a,e}	1,118	1,118	NA	NA	NA	0
Midwest	155,917	71,227	79,217	1,394	130	3,949
Illinois ^{b,c}	29,115	8,055	18,306	49	28	2,677
Indiana ^c	13,008	8,000	4,971	30	7	0
Iowa ^c	4,145	3,089	940	69	15	32
Kansas ^b	5,903	3,329	2,145	81	33	315
Michigan ^{b,c}	36,423	14,586	20,985	137	25	690
Minnesota ^b	3,472	1,960	1,051	287	1	173
Missouri	15,897	8,547	7,317	30	3	0
Nebraska	2,495	1,564	830	95	0	6
North Dakota	492	397	4	88	3	0
Ohio ^e	35,744	16,433	19,311	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,374	992	32	350	NA	0
Wisconsin	7,849	4,275	3,325	178	15	56
South	301,866	104,969	181,341	1,249	374	13,933
Alabama ^b	16,760	5,958	10,793	6	2	1
Arkansas ^b	7,766	3,302	4,437	3	1	23
Delaware ^{a,b}	3,717	1,175	2,449	2	3	88
District of Columbia ^{a,e}	10,455	218	10,237	0	0	0
Florida ^{b,c}	46,533	18,383	27,185	0	105	860
Georgia ^c	23,644	7,613	15,931	20	6	74
Kentucky	9,799	6,672	3,123	2	0	2
Louisiana ^f	20,003	5,168	14,834	NA	NA	1
Maryland	19,291	4,581	14,638	6	0	66
Mississippi ^b	8,904	2,437	6,410	7	9	41
North Carolina	18,903	6,747	11,522	421	11	202
Oklahoma ^b	13,340	7,522	4,652	760	0	406
South Carolina	18,269	6,099	12,120	13	2	35
Tennessee ^f	11,474	5,857	5,503	NA	NA	114
Texas ^{b,c}	51,677	15,013	24,520	6	193	11,945
Virginia ^b	19,829	6,942	12,769	2	41	75
West Virginia	1,502	1,282	218	1	1	0
West	162,876	105,468	45,518	3,328	1,790	6,772
Alaska ^{a,e}	2,706	1,488	339	847	32	0
Arizona ^c	15,415	12,271	2,633	498	12	1
California ^c	101,808	61,594	35,205	662	NA	4,347
Colorado ^e	8,392	5,990	1,937	108	27	330
Hawaii ^{a,b,e}	2,700	642	155	34	1,470	399
Idaho ^a	2,143	1,997	32	94	15	5
Montana	1,478	1,189	20	269	0	0
Nevada ^b	5,503	3,141	1,719	77	50	516
New Mexico	3,119	2,680	316	97	4	22
Oregon	6,732	4,994	923	147	51	617
Utah	2,625	2,264	222	67	36	36
Washington	9,156	6,345	1,966	372	91	382
Wyoming ^{b,c}	1,099	873	51	56	2	117

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^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, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

^dHispanic prisoners were classified as white.

^eRacial group membership of the population was estimated.

^fLouisiana and Tennessee 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, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 5.6.

Table 6.63

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, 1991

(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	323	310	14	South	343	333	11
Federal institutions, total	28	22	6	Alabama	402	394	9
State institutions, total	295	287	8	Arkansas	319	317	2
Northeast	257	248	9	Delaware ^a	526	344	182
Connecticut ^a	337	263	73	District of Columbia ^{a,c}	1,796	1,221	575
Maine	125	123	2	Florida ^b	344	344	0
Massachusetts ^b	153	143	10	Georgia ^b	353	342	11
New Hampshire	132	132	X	Kentucky	262	262	X
New Jersey	301	301	0	Louisiana ^c	462	462	NA
New York	320	320	X	Maryland	396	366	30
Pennsylvania	192	192	0	Mississippi	339	330	8
Rhode Island ^a	274	173	101	North Carolina	278	269	9
Vermont ^a	189	124	65	Oklahoma ^c	416	416	NA
Midwest	256	255	1	South Carolina	502	473	29
Illinois ^{b,c}	247	247	0	Tennessee ^c	227	227	NA
Indiana ^b	229	226	3	Texas ^b	297	297	X
Iowa ^d	144	144	X	Virginia	314	311	3
Kansas	231	231	X	West Virginia	83	83	0
Michigan ^b	388	388	X	West	298	287	11
Minnesota	78	78	X	Alaska ^a	508	345	162
Missouri	305	305	X	Arizona ^b	411	396	15
Nebraska	153	145	7	California ^b	329	318	11
North Dakota	76	68	8	Colorado ^c	249	249	NA
Ohio ^c	324	324	NA	Hawaii ^a	234	153	81
South Dakota	191	191	0	Idaho	205	205	X
Wisconsin	158	157	1	Montana	183	183	0
				Nevada	439	439	X
				New Mexico	198	191	7
				Oregon ^c	228	228	NA
				Utah	150	149	1
				Washington	182	182	X
				Wyoming ^d	237	237	0

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 21.

^a Figures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^b Incarceration rates for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

^c Counts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 5.4.

Table 6.64

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1990 and 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length													
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced			1 year or less			Unsentenced	
	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	Percent change	1990	1991	1990	1991	
United States, total	743,382	792,176	6.6 %	712,985	761,175	6.8 %	30,397	31,001	2.0 %	11,865	12,345	18,532	18,656	
Federal institutions, total ^a	58,838	63,930	8.7	46,648	52,202	11.9	12,190	11,728	-3.8	3,717	3,441	8,473	8,287	
State institutions, total	684,544	728,246	6.4	666,337	708,973	6.4	18,207	19,273	5.9	8,148	8,904	10,059	10,369	
Northeast	119,257	127,020	6.5	115,001	122,568	6.6	4,256	4,452	4.6	1,624	2,024	2,632	2,428	
Connecticut ^b	10,101	10,573	4.7	7,470	8,249	10.4	2,631	2,324	-11.7	747	693	1,884	1,631	
Maine	1,541	1,564	1.5	1,498	1,543	3.0	43	21	-51.2	43	21	0	0	
Massachusetts	8,345	9,155	9.7	8,014	8,561	6.8	331	594	79.5	251	534	80	60	
New Hampshire	1,357	1,518	11.9	1,304	1,469	12.7	53	49	-7.5	10	18	43	31	
New Jersey	17,746	19,072	7.5	17,746	19,072	7.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
New York	54,895	57,862	5.4	54,895	57,862	5.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	21,903	23,405	6.9	21,869	23,393	7.0	34	12	-64.7	9	2	25	10	
Rhode Island ^b	2,377	2,783	17.1	1,581	1,716	8.5	796	1,067	34.0	338	519	458	548	
Vermont ^b	992	1,088	9.7	624	703	12.7	368	385	4.6	226	237	142	148	
Midwest	145,530	155,680	7.0	145,172	155,288	7.0	358	392	9.5	297	331	61	61	
Illinois ^a	27,516	29,115	5.8	27,516	29,115	5.8	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0	
Indiana	12,736	13,008	2.1	12,615	12,865	2.0	121	143	18.2	117	133	4	10	
Iowa	3,967	4,145	4.5	3,967	4,145	4.5	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	
Kansas	5,790	5,911	2.1	5,790	5,911	2.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Michigan	34,267	36,423	6.3	34,267	36,423	6.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Minnesota	3,215	3,516	9.4	3,176	3,472	9.3	39	44	12.8	0	0	39	44	
Missouri	14,943	15,897	6.4	14,943	15,897	6.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Nebraska	2,446	2,591	5.9	2,314	2,465	6.5	132	126	-4.5	114	119	18	7	
North Dakota	542	551	1.7	494	500	1.2	48	51	6.3	48	51	0	0	
Ohio ^a	31,501	35,446	12.5	31,501	35,446	12.5	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0	
South Dakota	1,360	1,391	2.3	1,360	1,391	2.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Wisconsin	7,247	7,686	6.1	7,229	7,658	5.9	18	28	55.6	18	28	0	0	
South	267,113	282,905	5.9	259,194	274,425	5.9	7,919	8,480	7.1	5,252	5,692	2,667	2,788	
Alabama	15,351	16,443	7.1	15,051	16,083	6.9	300	360	20.0	300	360	0	0	
Arkansas	6,569	7,479	13.9	6,521	7,435	14.0	48	44	-8.3	48	44	0	X	
Delaware ^b	3,058	3,308	8.2	2,034	2,249	10.6	1,024	1,059	3.4	362	395	662	664	
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	8,637	8,603	-0.4	5,972	5,857	-1.9	2,665	2,746	3.0	882	924	1,783	1,822	
Florida	43,992	46,449	5.6	43,985	46,447	5.6	7	2	-71.4	7	2	0	X	
Georgia	22,411	23,644	5.5	21,671	22,910	5.7	740	734	-0.8	740	734	X	X	
Kentucky	8,330	8,933	7.2	8,330	8,933	7.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana ^a	14,106	14,975	6.2	14,106	14,975	6.2	0	0	X	0	NA	0	0	
Maryland	17,567	18,983	8.1	16,469	17,530	6.5	1,098	1,445	31.6	1,098	1,445	X	X	
Mississippi	7,600	8,149	7.2	7,453	8,001	7.4	147	148	0.7	147	148	0	0	
North Carolina	18,619	19,116	2.7	17,764	18,272	2.9	855	844	-1.3	647	631	208	213	
Oklahoma ^a	10,502	11,107	5.8	10,502	11,107	5.8	0	0	X	NA	NA	X	X	
South Carolina	15,621	16,082	3.0	14,590	15,056	3.2	1,031	1,026	-0.5	1,017	1,008	14	18	
Tennessee ^a	8,519	9,456	11.0	8,519	9,456	11.0	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0	
Texas	50,042	51,677	3.3	50,042	51,677	3.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Virginia	14,624	16,928	15.8	14,620	16,927	15.8	4	1	-75.0	4	1	X	X	
West Virginia	1,565	1,573	0.5	1,565	1,502	-4.0	0	71	X	0	X	0	71	
West	152,644	162,641	6.5	146,970	156,692	6.6	5,674	5,949	4.8	975	857	4,699	5,092	
Alaska ^b	2,362	2,483	5.1	1,678	1,701	1.4	684	782	14.3	120	91	564	691	
Arizona	14,261	15,415	8.1	13,781	14,843	7.7	480	572	19.2	480	572	0	0	
California	97,309	101,808	4.6	94,122	98,515	4.7	3,187	3,293	3.3	0	0	3,187	3,293	
Colorado ^a	6,783	8,311	22.5	6,783	8,311	22.5	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	X	
Hawaii ^b	2,390	2,444	2.3	1,676	1,588	-5.3	714	856	19.9	95	70	619	786	
Idaho	1,848	2,059	11.4	1,848	2,059	11.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Montana	1,398	1,441	3.1	1,398	1,441	3.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	5,641	5,842	3.6	5,500	5,700	3.6	141	142	0.7	0	0	141	142	
New Mexico	3,379	3,137	-7.2	3,067	3,002	-2.1	312	135	-56.7	256	103	56	32	
Oregon	6,236	6,603	5.9	6,236	6,603	5.9	0	0	X	0	NA	0	0	
Utah	2,543	2,794	9.9	2,435	2,697	10.8	108	97	-10.2	24	20	84	77	
Washington	7,384	9,205	24.7	7,336	9,133	24.5	48	72	50.0	0	1	48	71	
Wyoming	1,110	1,099	-1.0	1,110	1,099	-1.0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^aCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Corrections! Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 5.18.

Table 6.65

State and Federal correctional facilities and inmates/residents

By type of facility and sex of inmates/residents, June 29, 1990

Facilities and inmates/residents	All facilities	Type of facility	
		Confinement	Community-based
Number of facilities			
Total	1,287	1,037	250
State	1,207	957	250
Federal	80	80	0
Number of inmates/residents			
Total	715,649	696,570	17,079
Male	675,624	660,222	15,402
Female	40,025	38,348	1,677
State	658,828	641,749	17,079
Male	622,982	607,580	15,402
Female	35,846	34,169	1,677
Federal	56,821	56,821	(a)
Male	52,642	52,642	(a)
Female	4,179	4,179	(a)

Note: These data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities was the fourth enumeration of State institutions and the first of Federal institutions. Previous censuses were completed in 1974, 1979, and 1984. Questionnaires were mailed to facilities at the end of June 1990. Through various followup procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved. Expenditure information was collected separately by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in site visits to State departments of correction, and by Federal Bureau of Prisons personnel.

Facilities were included in the census if they were staffed with State or Federal employees; housed primarily State or Federal prisoners; were physically, functionally, and administratively separate from other facilities; and were operational on the reference date, June 29, 1990. Where data refer to an annual period, the reference date is June 30, 1990. The census also included 67 private facilities under exclusive contract by State governments to house prisoners. The census included the following types of State and Federal adult correctional facilities: prisons; prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; road camps; forestry and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; prison hospitals; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and State-operated local detention facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Specifically excluded from the census were privately operated facilities that were not exclusively for State or Federal inmates; military facilities; Immigration and Naturalization Service facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated and administered by local governments, including those housing State prisoners; facilities operated by the U.S. Marshals Service; and public hospital wings and wards reserved for State prisoners.

Correctional facilities were classified as community-based if 50 percent or more of the residents were regularly permitted to leave the facility unaccompanied for work or study. These facilities included halfway houses, restitution centers, and pre-release, work release, and study release centers. Correctional facilities in which less than 50 percent of the inmates regularly left the facility unaccompanied were classified as confinement institutions. Because the census was a complete enumeration, the results were not subject to sampling error. (Source, p. 19.)

^aFederal correctional authorities did not operate community-based facilities. Some individuals in Federal custody were housed in community-based facilities under contract arrangements; however, because none of these facilities held only Federal inmates, they were excluded from the census.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 1.

Table 6.66

Number of inmates/residents in and design capacity of State and Federal correctional facilities

By facility size, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Facility size ^a	Number of inmates/residents		Facility design capacity		Percent of capacity occupied	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
U.S. total	(b)	715,649	(b)	580,362	(b)	123 %
State	395,309	658,828	355,201	541,568	111 %	122
Fewer than 500 inmates	98,235	123,585	93,975	118,617	105	104
500 to 999 inmates	102,215	174,236	91,940	139,735	111	125
1,000 to 2,499 inmates	139,401	249,555	123,640	208,358	113	120
2,500 inmates or more	55,458	111,452	45,646	74,858	122	149
Federal	(b)	56,821	(b)	38,794	(b)	146
Fewer than 500 inmates	(b)	7,195	(b)	7,627	(b)	94
500 to 999 inmates	(b)	25,873	(b)	16,408	(b)	158
1,000 to 2,499 inmates	(b)	23,753	(b)	14,759	(b)	161
2,500 inmates or more	(b)	0	(b)	0	(b)	X

Note: See Note, table 6.65. A variety of capacity measures are used by correctional reporting authorities to reflect both available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. The measure reported in this table, design capacity, is the number of inmates/residents that planners or architects intended for the facility.

^aBased on average daily population.

^bNot included in the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 6, Table 7.

Table 6.67

Admissions to State and Federal prisons

By race, United States, selected years 1926-86

Year	Number of admissions to State and Federal prisons	Percent of State and Federal prison admissions				Number of admissions to State prisons	Percent of State prison admissions				Number of admissions to Federal prisons	Percent of Federal prison admissions			
		Total	White	Black	Other		Total	White	Black	Other		Total	White	Black	Other
1926	43,328	100 %	78 %	21 %	1 %	38,318	100 %	75 % ^a	23 %	2 % ^a	5,010	100 %	81 % ^a	13 %	6 % ^a
1927	44,062	100	78	21	1	39,041	100	77	22	1	5,021	100	84	14	2
1928	48,212	100	78	21	1	42,642	100	NA	NA	NA	5,570	100	NA	NA	NA
1929	58,906	100	78	21	1	49,172	100	76	23	1	9,734	100	86	12	2
1930	66,013	100	77	22	1	56,213	100	75	24	1	9,800	100	86	12	1
1931	71,520	100	77	22	1	60,905	100	76	23	1	10,615	100	87	11	2
1932	67,477	100	77	22	1	57,825	100	76	23	1	9,652	100	88	10	2
1933	62,801	100	76	23	1	54,468	100	74	25	1	8,333	100	88	10	2
1934	62,251	100	75	24	1	52,976	100	73	26	1	9,275	100	87	11	2
1935	65,723	100	74	25	1	53,886	100	72	27	1	11,837	100	84	14	2
1936	60,925	100	73	26	1	49,466	100	72	27	1	11,459	100	80	17	2
1937	59,073	100	73	26	1	46,412 ^b	100	72	27	1	10,342 ^b	100	80	18	2
1938	64,265	100	73	26	1	50,169 ^b	100	72	27	1	11,664 ^b	100	78	20	2
1939	62,000	100	73	26	1	48,324 ^b	100	72	27	1	11,108 ^b	100	76	21	3
1940	62,692	100	71	28	1	47,462 ^b	100	70	29	1	12,621 ^b	100	75	23	2
1941	56,023	100	70	29	1	41,202 ^b	100	69	30	1	12,586 ^b	100	74	24	2
1942	47,761	100	68	31	1	35,649	100	65	34	1	12,112	100	76	22	2
1943	40,273	100	69	30	1	29,537	100	65	34	1	10,736	100	78	20	2
1944	41,058	100	69	30	1	28,641	100	66	33	1	12,417	100	76	21	3
1945	43,281	100	68	31	1	31,450	100	66	33	1	11,831	100	74	24	2
1946	56,432	100	66	33	1	43,679	100	64	35	1	12,753	100	73	25	2
1947	51,016 ^b	100	69	30	1	40,601 ^b	100	68	31	1	10,415 ^b	100	75	23	2
1948	49,834 ^b	100	70	29	1	39,899 ^b	100	68	31	1	9,935 ^b	100	76	22	2
1949	54,370 ^b	100	70	29	1	43,941 ^b	100	69	30	1	10,429 ^b	100	74	24	2
1950	57,988	100	69	30	1	46,496	100	69	30	1	11,492	100	70	28	2
1960	84,068	100	66	32	2	69,235	100	65	34	1	14,833	100	71	25	4
1964	81,099	100	65	33	2	67,879	100	63	35	2	13,220	100	73	25	2
1970	48,497	100	61	39 ^c	X	37,437	100	57	43 ^c	X	11,060	100	73	27 ^c	X
1974	52,245	100	59	38	3	37,064	100	54	41	5	15,181	100	71	29 ^c	X
1975	42,351	100	64	35	1	25,796	100	60	38	2	16,555	100	70	30 ^c	X
1976	69,746	100	61	35	4	51,035	100	58	37	5	18,711	100	71	29 ^c	X
1977	72,183	100	61	38	1	54,023	100	59	40	1	18,160	100	70	30 ^c	X
1978	95,502	100	58	41	1	77,017	100	55	44	1	18,485	100	69	31 ^c	X
1979	94,828	100	60	39	1	79,535	100	58	41	1	15,293	100	73	27 ^c	X
1980	134,634	100	58	41	1	117,251	100	57	42	1	17,383	100	73	27 ^c	X
1981	135,611	100	57	42	1	121,211	100	55	44	1	14,400	100	74	26 ^c	X
1982	131,617	100	55	44	1	114,391	100	53	46	1	17,226	100	75	25 ^c	X
1983	122,575	100	58	41	1	103,588	100	55	44	1	18,987	100	76	24 ^c	X
1984	137,583	100	58	41	1	119,042	100	55	44	1	18,541	100	77	23 ^c	X
1985	166,743	100	56	43	1	146,862	100	54	45	1	19,881	100	76	24 ^c	X
1986	183,769	100	55	44	1	167,474	100	53	46	1	16,295	100	77	21	2

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. The NPS is now administered by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and data are collected and processed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Where admission data are available on "sentenced felons admitted to prison as new court commitments," these data are used. Where there are no data on new court commitments, data on a more broadly defined category of admitted prisoners are the source of the numbers for race. The more broadly defined category of prisoners admitted applies to the years 1926-36 and 1980-82. For 1926-36, the only available data are for new court commitments that include both sentenced felons and a small number of sentenced misdemeanants. For 1980, the data cover all types of sentenced felons admitted to prison, not just new court commitments. For 1981 and 1982, the figures for race cover sentenced felons who were new court commitments or returned conditional release violators. For 1926-36, felons were defined as all admissions regardless of sentence length. From 1937-60, felons were defined as prisoners with maximum sentences of 6 months or longer. No data were available for 1961-63. From 1964-70, felons were defined as prisoners with maximum sentences of 1 year or longer. After

1970, felons were defined as prisoners with maximum sentences longer than 1 year. (Source, pp. 1, 2.)

No statistics were available for 1951-59, 1961-63, 1965-69, and 1971-73. The Federal Government apparently did not operate the NPS admissions series during these years. (Source, p. 2.) The number of admissions to State and Federal prisons includes prisoners whose race was unknown. Percentages are based on figures that exclude cases where race was unknown. The "other races" category consists of Asians, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders.

^aFor 1926, the "white" total shown excludes Mexicans and the "other races" total shown includes Mexicans.

^bMales only.

^cIncludes blacks plus "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86*, NCJ-125618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 5.

Table 6.68

Prison population projections

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Current prison population ^a	Population projections for:			Are construction plans adequate for projections?	Department initiating alternatives to prison?
		1993	1995	2000		
Alabama	16,290	18,304	19,393	--	No	Yes; community punishment and corrections act has been passed. Department will work with those counties desiring to initiate this type of community program.
Arizona	14,941	17,392	19,528	24,868	Yes; plans are adequate, but construction will not be adequate to handle projected population	No
Arkansas	7,040	8,527	9,168	10,721	No	Yes; increased capacity of boot camp program, early release, community service programs, emergency release, and intensive parole supervision. Legislature in 1991 established a Correction Resource Commission to review Arkansas Criminal Justice System which will be reviewing alternative punishment programs.
California	101,829	125,959	151,532	--	No	Yes; boot camp program is being developed. Programs have been implemented to reduce the number of parole violators by managing them in the community.
Connecticut	10,724	--	--	--	--	Yes; supervised home release, work release, and community release programs.
Delaware	3,417	3,975	4,265	--	No; unless efforts to divert inmates to community alternatives reduce the growth rate	Yes; proposed new sentencing alternatives including day fines, day treatment, day reporting, polygraph supervision, and super maximum probation supervision.
District of Columbia	9,632	13,500	14,550	--	Yes	Yes; use of alternatives to incarceration including pretrial options, sentencing alternatives, third-party custody, project triangle, intensive probation supervision, split-sentences, halfway back program, drug treatment and alcohol abuse program, client specific planning, community service program, emergency powers act of 1987, and good time credit act of 1986.
Florida	45,990	56,777	104,268	--	No; not enough to prevent early releases	Yes; department has initiated several programs including house arrests and boot camp for youthful offenders.
Georgia	23,385	30,706	35,589	NA	No	Yes; Georgia is internationally recognized for its pioneering in the area of alternatives to incarceration.
Hawaii	1,412	1,684	1,796	1,897	Yes	Yes; department is a strong proponent for alternatives to incarceration. However, experiencing minimum success working with the police, prosecutors, and courts.
Idaho	1,901	2,630	2,930	3,989	No - 1993 Yes - 1995 No - 2000	Yes; increase number of community work centers, revamp classification, develop pre-release programs and activities for better success before Parole Commission.
Illinois	28,832	36,198	42,109	54,577	No	Yes; initiated boot camp, electronic detention, and new parole program. Is promoting and supporting review of sentencing practice.
Indiana	13,231	16,758	19,238	23,843	Yes - 1993 No - 1995, 2000	Yes; community corrections (both adult and juvenile); regional community-based juvenile facilities.
Iowa	4,062	5,000	5,000	--	No	Developed 10 years ago and have 85 percent of committed felons in community programs as an alternative.
Kansas	5,619	5,759	6,269	7,700	Yes - 1993 Yes - 1995 No-2000	Yes; emphasis on community corrections, which recently became a statewide program (by statute). The department also participates in the Kansas Sentencing Commission, which has recommended consideration of sentencing guidelines. If adopted, guidelines could reduce reliance on incarceration for certain groups of offenders.
Kentucky	9,483	11,205	12,264	13,155	No	Yes; boot camps, drug rehabilitation for parole violators.
Louisiana	14,778	--	--	--	--	Yes; boot camps, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, work release, halfway houses for probation/parole violators.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.68

Prison population projections

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Current prison population ^a	Population projections for:			Are construction plans adequate for projections?	Department initiating alternatives to prison?
		1993	1995	2000		
Maine	1,662	1,920	2,253	3,086	No	Yes; intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, community detention, and work centers are being considered.
Maryland	18,389	23,000	25,000	30,000	No	Yes; boot camp and home detention.
Massachusetts	8,766	9,158	9,691	10,864	No	--
Michigan	26,096	(b)	(b)	(b)	Only if new initiatives are successful	Yes; special alternatives to incarceration prison and probation boot camp, State and local partnership, office of community corrections, whole range of diversion and alternative sanctions.
Minnesota	3,390	3,881	4,003	--	Yes	Yes; emphasis on community services alternatives and intensive community supervision.
Mississippi	7,975	9,798	10,677	12,382	No	Yes; house arrest, intensive supervision, proposed legislative statutory changes, electronic monitoring, and executive earned time.
Missouri	15,261	15,031	15,031	--	Yes	Yes; emphasizing short-term violator programs and community-based alternatives.
Montana	1,415	1,702	1,918	NA	No - 1993 Yes - 1995 (with double bunking)	Yes; community programs and early prison release alternatives (intensive supervision).
Nebraska	2,472	2,999	3,535	--	No	Yes; department is encouraging and supporting the pursuit of alternatives; in conjunction with the Nebraska Board of Parole, the department has initiated extended release programs.
Nevada	5,849	6,468	8,056	--	Yes - 1993 No - 1995	No
New Hampshire	1,607	1,650	--	--	Yes	Yes; shock incarceration, intensive probation, electronic monitoring, earned early release, study release, work release, house arrest, and community service.
New Jersey	18,917	27,200	--	--	No	Yes; early release with electronic monitoring, home confinement for county inmates, strengthening of probation and parole service to boost confidence of judiciary and Parole Board in supervision with increased use expected, expansion of community-based residential substance abuse services.
New Mexico	3,093	--	--	--	--	Yes; community service, intensive probation supervision, house arrest, electronic monitoring, and early release.
New York	59,791	61,625	68,474	73,396	No	Yes; propose a 2-month shock experience for non-violent, first felony offenders, expansion of eligibility criteria for traditional shock, and elimination of mandatory incarceration for non-violent second felons.
North Carolina	19,357	22,105	23,583	--	Yes	Yes; community service, intensive probation supervision, house arrest, electronic monitoring, early release, and the sentencing commission is working on revision to criminal punishments and establishing community corrections policies.
North Dakota	570	564	581	589	Yes	Yes; community confinement program, intensive supervised probation/parole, house arrest, and electronic monitoring.
Ohio	33,353	35,842	37,301	37,111	No	Yes; community based programs.
Oklahoma	13,156	15,431	17,380	--	No	Yes; community service sentencing programs.
Oregon	6,439	6,400	--	--	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	22,268	28,290	31,570	--	No	Yes; sentencing reform-presumptive release and earned time for most offenders.
Rhode Island ^c	2,857	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	16,337	20,101	23,701	--	Yes (if funded)	Yes; entire continuum of alternative sanctions from house arrest through shock incarceration. Legislation has been presented to alleviate prison overcrowding by providing for the identification, preparation, and placement of appropriate non-violent offenders in the community.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.68

Prison population projections

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Current prison population ^a	Population projections for:			Are construction plans adequate for projections?	Department initiating alternatives to prison?
		1993	1995	2000		
South Dakota	1,393	1,596	1,787	NA	No	Yes; community correctional facilities, intensive probation and parole, and youth-at-risk programs emphasizing prevention and intervention.
Tennessee	14,057	16,000	17,150	--	No	Yes; intensive supervision in community, changes in sentencing laws.
Texas	46,762	64,011 ^d	64,011 ^d	--	Yes	Yes; incentives are being developed by the Legislature to provide counties who initiate alternatives a monetary reward. Also increased utilization of the Parole in Absentia is being formulated which releases inmates directly from the county jails.
Utah	2,587	3,526	3,918	--	No - 1993 Yes - 1995	No
Vermont	852	1,275	1,414	--	No	Yes; day reporting centers, expanded community sentences, and work camps.
Virginia	15,182	21,823	24,719	31,700	No - 1993 Yes - 1995 (if funded)	Yes; intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, and boot camp.
Washington	7,985	10,976	11,257	12,325	Yes	Yes; community service program, supported legislation allowing for work crews, and introduced legislation for drug treatment alternative sentencing.
West Virginia	1,640	1,998	2,109	2,330	Yes - 1993 Yes - 1995 No - 2000	No
Wisconsin	7,464	9,581	11,841	19,385	No	Yes; community residential confinement, community structured supervision program, reconsideration of people originally deferred to mandatory release and boot camps.
Wyoming	1,102	--	--	--	--	Yes; increasing community alternative programs and introducing legislation for house arrest and day reporting centers.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	63,672	79,033	100,470	136,980	Yes	Yes; intermediate punishments such as community corrections centers, home confinement, electronic monitoring, etc.

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted between August and October 1991. Alaska did not respond to the survey. Colorado was unable to provide population projections or information on alternatives to prison. Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and Wyoming do not develop population projections. 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 August through October, 1991.

^bUnavailable; information determined every 3 years.

^cRhode Island is currently initiating a prison projection model and initial research regarding intermediate sanctions. Both programs are within the scope of internal development. The department is researching all aspects of intermediate sanctions for sentenced and pretrial populations.

^dBased on current construction program.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, November 1991), pp. 7-12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.69

Characteristics of State prison inmatesBy sex, United States, 1986 and 1991^a

Characteristics	Percent of prison inmates					
	1986			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number of inmates	450,416	430,604	19,812	711,643	672,847	38,796
Race, Hispanic origin						
White non-Hispanic	39.6 %	39.6 %	39.7 %	35.4 %	35.4 %	36.2 %
Black non-Hispanic	45.3	45.3	46.0	45.6	45.5	46.0
Hispanic	12.6	12.7	11.7	16.7	16.8	14.2
Other ^b	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.6
Age						
17 years or younger	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.1
18 to 24 years	26.7	26.9	22.3	21.3	21.6	16.3
25 to 29 years	26.2	26.1	28.1	24.2	24.1	26.1
30 to 34 years	19.5	19.3	22.4	21.5	21.3	24.2
35 to 39 years	13.0	13.0	13.6	14.1	14.0	16.6
40 to 44 years	6.4	6.5	5.9	8.6	8.6	8.9
45 to 49 years	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.0
50 to 54 years	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
55 to 59 years	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.9
60 to 64 years	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.4
65 years and older	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4
Marital status						
Married	20.3	20.4	20.1	18.1	18.1	17.3
Widowed	1.9	1.6	6.7	1.9	1.6	5.9
Divorced	18.1	18.0	20.5	18.5	18.4	19.1
Separated	6.0	5.8	11.0	6.3	5.9	12.5
Never married	53.7	54.3	41.7	55.3	55.9	45.1
Education						
8th grade or less	20.8	20.9	16.5	14.3	14.4	12.1
9th to 11th grade	40.8	40.8	40.4	26.9	26.7	29.5
High school graduate	27.5	27.4	28.4	46.3	46.5	42.9
Some college or more	10.9	10.8	14.8	12.5	12.3	15.5
Military service						
Veteran	20.2	21.0	2.0	16.4	17.2	1.9
Vietnam era	4.5	4.7	0.2	2.7	2.9	0.1
Other	15.7	16.3	1.8	13.6	14.3	1.7
Non-veteran	79.8	79.0	98.0	83.6	82.8	98.1

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 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities. Similar surveys were conducted in 1974, 1979, and 1986. The sample for the 1991 survey was selected from the 1,239 State prisons that were enumerated in the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities and those that were opened after completion of the census. The survey employed a stratified two-stage selection design. In the first stage, correctional facilities were separated into two sampling frames: one for prisons housing male inmates and one for prisons housing female inmates. Prisons housing both sexes were included on both lists. Within each frame, prisons were stratified into eight strata based on census region and facility type (confinement and community-based). All prisons with 1,950 or more men and all prisons with 380 or more women were selected. The remaining prisons in the male and female frames were grouped into strata. A systematic sample of prisons was then selected within strata with probabilities proportional to the size of each prison. In the second stage, interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures. In 1991, a total of 13,986 interviews were completed at 277 prisons for a response rate of 93.75 percent. In 1986, a total of 13,711 interviews were completed at 275 prisons from a sample of approximately 15,000. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Data for marital status were missing for 1.1 percent of the inmates; for education, 0.8 percent; and for military service, 0.2 percent.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.1.

Table 6.70

Most serious offense of State prison inmatesBy race and Hispanic origin, United States, 1986 and 1991^a

Most serious offense	Percent of prison inmates									
	1986					1991				
	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other ^b	Total	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other ^b
Number of inmates	447,852	177,181	202,872	56,505	11,295	704,181	248,705	321,217	117,632	16,627
Violent offenses	54.6 %	49.6 %	59.2 %	52.3 %	62.3 %	46.6 %	49.0 %	47.2 %	38.6 %	53.6 %
Murder	11.2	10.9	11.7	10.4	12.9	10.6	11.8	10.3	8.8	12.0
Negligent manslaughter	3.2	2.6	3.5	4.3	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	0.7
Kidnaping	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	3.5	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.8
Rape	4.3	3.8	4.9	3.3	6.3	3.5	4.8	3.1	1.7	6.3
Other sexual assault	4.5	7.5	2.2	3.0	7.7	5.9	10.5	2.9	4.3	5.9
Robbery	20.8	15.0	26.5	19.2	18.3	14.9	10.3	19.2	12.6	12.8
Assault	8.1	7.2	8.4	9.2	9.8	8.2	7.4	8.5	8.1	13.8
Other violent	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Property offenses	31.0	35.5	28.7	25.8	28.0	24.8	30.2	22.0	20.6	28.4
Burglary	16.5	18.7	14.8	16.4	15.8	12.4	15.3	10.5	11.6	11.9
Larceny/theft	6.0	5.8	6.8	3.7	7.2	4.9	5.4	5.0	3.5	4.3
Motor vehicle theft	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.3
Arson	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.9
Fraud	3.8	5.4	3.2	1.7	1.1	2.8	3.8	2.5	1.2	5.0
Stolen property	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	3.3
Other property	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
Drug offenses	8.6	7.8	7.2	16.2	6.0	21.3	12.0	24.9	33.0	9.7
Possession	2.9	1.8	2.8	6.8	3.3	7.6	4.0	8.6	13.1	2.0
Trafficking	5.4	5.6	4.2	9.3	2.7	13.3	7.7	15.7	19.5	7.4
Other and unspecified	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3
Public-order offenses	5.2	6.4	4.3	4.7	3.3	6.9	8.4	5.4	7.5	8.2
Weapons	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.0	1.1
Other public-order	3.7	5.4	2.6	2.8	1.4	5.1	7.1	3.2	5.5	7.1
Other offenses	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1

Note: See Note, table 6.69. This table excludes an estimated 2,564 State prison inmates in 1986 and 7,462 in 1991 whose offense was unknown. "Murder" includes non-negligent manslaughter. "Other violent" includes blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment against a person. "Other property" includes destruction of property, vandalism, criminal tampering, trespassing, entering without breaking, and possession of burglary tools. "Other public-order" includes 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" includes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.2.

Table 6.71

Most serious offense of State prison inmatesBy age, United States, 1991^a

Most serious offense	Total ^b	Age of prison inmates					
		18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and older
Number of inmates	704,181	150,378	170,783	150,936	159,797	45,894	21,839
Violent offenses	46.6 %	39.6 %	44.1 %	47.1 %	48.9 %	58.4 %	66.6 %
Murder	10.6	5.9	8.7	10.8	13.3	17.8	22.2
Negligent manslaughter	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.3
Kidnaping	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.0
Rape	3.5	1.2	3.2	3.8	4.3	6.0	9.4
Other sexual assault	5.9	3.2	4.2	5.0	7.7	12.7	17.2
Robbery	14.8	17.2	16.9	16.1	11.8	8.6	3.8
Assault	8.2	9.2	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.9
Other violent	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8
Property offenses	24.8	31.1	26.2	25.6	21.6	13.7	10.5
Burglary	12.4	16.1	13.4	13.4	10.1	5.8	2.9
Larceny/theft	4.9	5.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	3.5	2.6
Motor vehicle theft	2.2	4.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
Arson	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Fraud	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.9
Stolen property	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.1	0.5	1.1
Other property	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0
Drug offenses	21.3	22.8	22.4	20.9	21.6	17.7	14.3
Possession	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.8	6.3	4.3
Trafficking	13.3	14.4	14.4	12.7	13.2	11.1	9.5
Other and unspecified	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
Public-order offenses	6.9	6.1	6.8	6.1	7.5	10.0	7.9
Weapons	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4
Other public-order	5.1	3.8	5.1	4.5	5.6	8.8	6.5
Other offenses	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8

Note: See Note, table 6.69. For a list of offenses within categories, see Note, table 6.70. This table excludes an estimated 7,462 prison inmates whose offense was unknown.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes inmates who were 17 years or younger.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.3.

Table 6.72

Sentence length and special sentencing conditions of State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1991

Most serious offense	Number of inmates	Maximum sentence length (in months)		Special conditions of sentence							
		Median	Mean	Fines	Court costs	Victim restitution	Community service	Drug treatment	Drug testing	Alcohol treatment	Psychiatric or psychological counseling ^a
All offenses	690,721	108	150	10.6 %	12.1 %	10.5 %	1.0 %	6.2 %	5.2 %	3.2 %	2.5 %
Violent offenses	323,064	180	216	7.5	10.0	9.7	0.7	3.7	2.6	2.6	4.1
Murder	73,833	Life	381	4.7	6.9	4.7	0.2	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.3
Negligent manslaughter	12,642	156	185	8.2	8.4	9.1	2.4	4.0	2.3	5.3	1.0
Kidnaping	8,092	360	293	12.7	11.1	11.5	0.0	3.3	4.1	2.6	3.2
Rape	24,477	240	277	6.1	11.0	10.3	0.5	3.0	2.0	3.9	12.6
Other sexual assault	41,352	120	175	11.4	12.0	6.7	0.9	3.8	1.5	3.7	14.8
Robbery	102,642	144	200	6.8	10.1	13.2	0.7	4.8	3.7	2.1	1.4
Assault	56,313	114	158	9.8	11.8	11.8	0.9	4.4	3.5	3.1	1.9
Other violent	3,708	72	103	2.1	18.4	9.7	2.0	1.7	5.5	6.1	2.0
Property offenses	171,446	60	114	10.7	14.3	18.7	1.5	6.6	5.3	4.0	1.2
Burglary	86,237	96	140	10.8	12.9	17.6	1.4	6.7	5.5	3.9	1.5
Larceny/theft	33,265	48	72	9.2	16.3	17.5	0.4	6.3	5.1	3.1	0.5
Motor vehicle theft	15,217	54	80	9.2	10.5	12.6	1.5	4.0	5.1	5.3	1.2
Arson	4,652	120	197	11.7	10.6	22.0	1.3	4.4	3.7	5.2	8.0
Fraud	19,496	60	98	11.1	18.5	28.6	3.9	8.7	4.6	3.2	0.4
Stolen property	9,554	60	79	16.5	19.6	21.4	1.2	5.6	8.0	4.8	0.0
Other property	3,025	48	76	11.6	14.4	17.5	0.6	10.9	1.7	9.0	0.0
Drug offenses	146,803	60	95	15.8	13.2	4.1	1.2	11.2	10.6	2.2	0.5
Possession	51,925	54	81	12.1	11.9	3.5	1.1	10.4	11.9	2.4	0.4
Trafficking	91,690	72	104	18.1	13.8	4.3	1.4	11.4	9.9	2.1	0.5
Other and unspecified	3,188	48	70	12.7	17.2	6.6	0.0	15.9	10.3	2.3	1.9
Public-order offenses	46,590	48	82	14.7	13.2	6.0	1.2	6.3	5.8	7.2	2.8
Weapons	12,595	54	74	9.2	11.5	3.9	0.5	4.4	4.9	1.4	1.8
Driving while intoxicated ^b	9,985	30	40	26.4	14.9	7.2	1.9	3.2	7.1	15.5	0.6
Other public-order	24,010	60	104	12.8	13.1	6.6	1.2	8.5	5.7	6.8	4.1

Note: See Note, table 6.69. For a list of offenses within categories, see Note, table 6.70. This table excludes an estimated 20,922 prison inmates for whom current offense and sentencing information were unknown. Detail may add to more than total because inmates may have been given more than one special sentencing condition.

^aIncludes sex offender treatment programs.

^bIncludes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.4.

Table 6.73

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1986 and 1991

Type of drug	Drug use history									
	Ever used drugs		Ever used drugs regularly		Used drugs in the month before the offense		Used drugs daily in the month before the offense		Under the influence of drugs at time of offense	
	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991	1986	1991
Number of inmates	448,672	710,798	448,672	710,444	448,208	710,241	448,208	703,707	448,283	699,611
Any drug	79.8 %	79.4 %	62.6 %	62.2 %	56.0 %	49.9 %	42.8 %	36.0 %	35.5 %	30.9 %
Marijuana	76.0	73.8	54.8	51.9	46.4	32.2	32.9	21.0	18.0	11.4
Cocaine/crack ^a	43.9	49.5	22.3	32.0	20.4	25.3	11.9	15.9	10.3	14.5
Cocaine	43.9	45.5	22.3	27.3	20.4	20.5	11.9	12.2	10.3	10.5
Crack	NA	19.8	NA	13.0	NA	10.1	NA	6.9	NA	5.0
Heroin/opiates	26.3	25.2	17.5	15.3	10.6	9.6	7.9	7.2	7.1	5.8
Heroin	25.2	23.1	17.0	14.1	10.0	8.9	7.6	6.7	6.6	5.7
Other opiates	7.8	9.4	2.6	4.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.3
Stimulants ^a	30.4	29.7	16.3	16.5	9.7	7.6	5.8	4.8	3.8	2.6
Amphetamines	30.4	26.7	16.3	13.5	9.7	5.1	5.8	3.1	3.8	1.1
Methamphetamine	NA	14.6	NA	8.4	NA	4.6	NA	2.9	NA	1.8
Hallucinogens	27.2	26.9	11.8	11.5	6.6	3.7	2.8	1.4	3.2	1.6
LSD	22.2	22.4	8.3	8.5	3.6	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.9
PCP	16.2	14.4	5.7	5.1	3.7	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.9	0.8
Depressants	40.3	24.0	14.9	10.8	9.4	3.8	4.8	2.0	4.0	1.0
Barbiturates	37.1	20.7	13.4	9.4	7.8	3.5	3.5	1.8	2.7	0.9
Methaqualone	23.0	15.8	8.0	5.3	4.7	0.9	2.2	0.4	1.4	0.1

Note: See Note, table 6.69. This table excludes an estimated 1,744 cases in 1986 and 844 cases in 1991 for whom drug use information was not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.7.

^aPercents for 1986 reflect either cocaine alone or amphetamines alone because the 1986 survey did not include crack or methamphetamines.

Table 6.74

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By characteristics, United States, 1991

Characteristics	Number of inmates	Drug use history			
		Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense		Under the influence of drugs at time of offense
			At all	Daily	
All inmates	710,798	79.4 %	49.9 %	36.0 %	30.9 %
Sex					
Male	627,055	79.4	49.6	35.7	30.6
Female	38,743	79.5	53.9	41.4	36.3
Race, Hispanic origin					
White non-Hispanic	251,916	79.9	49.4	38.2	32.4
Black non-Hispanic	323,677	78.9	49.0	33.7	28.8
Hispanic	118,457	80.1	53.6	37.8	33.6
Other ^a	16,748	76.6	48.4	36.1	32.3
Age					
17 years or younger	4,552	71.5	51.1	34.6	22.3
18 to 24 years	151,209	81.2	52.4	37.4	30.7
25 to 29 years	172,244	85.2	55.2	39.3	33.7
30 to 34 years	152,767	86.7	56.3	41.1	37.2
35 to 44 years	161,344	79.7	47.6	35.1	30.5
45 to 54 years	46,475	53.5	28.3	20.7	15.4
55 to 64 years	16,997	28.5	9.8	7.0	6.8
65 years and older	5,210	12.0	4.7	2.5	5.7
Education					
8th grade or less	100,765	71.1	45.3	31.9	29.0
9th to 11th grade	189,898	81.5	51.1	36.1	31.2
High school graduate	326,817	82.4	53.2	39.3	33.4
Some college or more	88,064	74.9	41.0	28.8	23.9
Military service					
Veteran	116,690	74.7	41.5	30.9	25.6
Vietnam era	19,205	74.6	38.7	27.0	22.6
Other	96,389	74.7	42.3	31.8	26.3
Non-veteran	594,108	80.3	51.5	37.0	32.0

Note: See Note, table 6.69.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.6.

Table 6.75

Drug use history of State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1991

Most serious offense	Drug use history				Committed offense for money to buy drugs
	Never used drugs	Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense	Under the influence of drugs at time of offense	
All offenses	20.4 %	79.6 %	50.1 %	31.1 %	17.1 %
Violent offenses	25.0	75.0	45.5	28.2	11.6
Homicide	26.5	73.5	43.2	27.7	5.3
Rape	31.1	68.9	37.0	24.5	4.4
Other sexual assault	39.4	60.6	28.2	17.0	1.3
Robbery	15.7	84.3	58.6	37.5	26.8
Assault	23.3	73.7	42.2	22.9	5.5
Other violent	25.6	74.4	41.1	23.6	6.7
Property offenses	15.8	84.2	54.5	35.4	26.5
Burglary	12.2	87.8	59.3	39.7	29.6
Larceny/theft	16.7	83.3	54.2	37.7	31.0
Motor vehicle theft	17.4	82.6	52.1	27.8	16.4
Fraud	26.0	74.0	43.8	27.9	25.4
Stolen property	15.7	84.3	43.6	24.5	17.3
Other property	23.7	76.3	47.0	24.7	5.7
Drug offenses	14.1	85.9	60.0	36.9	21.9
Possession	14.3	85.7	61.0	37.8	16.0
Trafficking	14.2	85.8	59.3	36.2	25.3
Other and unspecified	10.2	89.8	65.7	43.4	20.4
Public-order offenses	24.5	75.5	35.3	18.0	5.0
Weapons	21.1	78.9	39.7	18.8	4.2
Other public-order	25.7	74.3	33.8	17.8	5.3

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Homicide includes murder, and negligent and non-negligent manslaughter. For a list of offenses within other categories, see Note, table 6.70.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.10.

Table 6.76

Drug use among State prison inmates during month before offense

By most serious offense, United States, 1991^a

Most serious offense	Percent of inmates who used in the month before the offense						
	Any drug	Heroin or other opiates	Cocaine or crack	Stimulants	Depressants	Hallucinogens	Marijuana
Number of inmates	352,092	68,052	177,708	53,597	26,910	26,132	225,789
Violent offenses	42.2 %	33.0 %	36.6 %	44.3 %	53.5 %	50.8 %	47.9 %
Homicide	10.7	8.0	7.5	13.3	18.4	19.1	12.7
Rape	2.6	0.8	1.7	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.5
Other sexual assault	3.3	1.2	2.8	5.2	2.0	4.9	4.3
Robbery	17.3	17.5	17.7	13.2	19.9	15.8	17.8
Assault	6.9	4.6	5.7	7.6	8.2	7.1	7.9
Other violent	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.7
Property offenses	27.0	32.1	27.5	29.0	25.0	26.8	26.3
Burglary	14.7	16.8	14.9	15.3	17.7	17.1	15.4
Larceny/theft	5.3	9.1	6.0	3.8	2.8	3.1	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.2	1.3	3.1	2.3
Fraud	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.1
Stolen property	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.4	1.2
Other property	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.3
Drug offenses	25.5	29.5	30.9	20.5	15.4	17.0	20.6
Possession	9.2	12.1	11.2	8.6	5.5	5.5	6.8
Trafficking	15.8	16.8	19.0	11.7	9.1	11.3	13.4
Other and unspecified	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5
Public-order offenses	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.8	5.9	5.0	4.8
Weapons	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.4	1.4
Other public-order	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	5.2	4.5	3.4
Other offenses	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3

Note: See Note, table 6.69. Homicide includes murder and negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter. For a list of offenses in other categories, see Note, table 6.70.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.11.

Table 6.77

Characteristics of victims of violent State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1991^a

Victim characteristics	All violent offenses ^b	Most serious offense						
		Murder	Negligent manslaughter	Rape	Other sexual assault	Robbery	Assault	Other violent
Number of inmates	327,958	74,693	12,786	24,833	41,649	104,136	57,558	12,303
Sex of victim(s)								
Male	50.1 %	69.2 %	68.0 %	8.7 %	16.6 %	50.1 %	67.2 %	32.5 %
Female	38.4	24.1	25.1	88.7	79.1	27.3	23.7	59.1
Both	11.5	6.7	7.0	2.7	4.3	22.6	9.2	8.4
Race of victim(s)								
White	54.6	51.8	41.9	63.3	71.5	53.8	45.1	59.8
Black	27.3	33.8	41.6	25.4	17.2	20.9	36.2	20.0
Hispanic	11.2	11.5	13.2	7.4	7.8	11.9	13.0	13.3
Other	2.7	1.4	2.1	2.5	1.7	4.2	2.5	4.2
Mixed	4.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	9.2	3.2	2.7
Age of victim(s)								
Minors only	17.8	4.8	5.9	40.8	79.6	1.1	5.4	29.3
Adults only	79.7	93.2	90.5	56.1	19.5	95.9	91.8	67.4
Both	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.1	0.9	3.0	2.8	3.3
Relationship of inmate to victim(s)								
Close	17.1	16.9	18.5	32.9	42.1	1.2	18.0	25.7
Relative	9.8	5.9	6.9	22.6	36.5	0.6	5.6	15.1
Intimate	7.3	11.0	11.6	10.3	5.6	0.6	12.4	10.6
Known	33.1	40.6	43.1	39.3	43.4	17.2	38.9	30.0
Well known	14.6	16.1	18.3	19.9	29.0	5.3	15.9	12.0
Acquaintance	12.0	16.7	16.4	15.6	11.6	6.1	13.5	12.6
Sight only	6.5	7.8	8.4	3.8	2.8	5.8	9.5	5.4
Strangers	49.9	42.5	38.3	27.9	14.5	81.5	43.1	44.2

Note: See Note, table 6.69. For a list of offenses within categories, see Note, table 6.70. This table excludes the following number of inmates because of missing data: sex of victims, 12,849; race of victims, 33,717; age of victims, 33,158; and victim-offender relationship, 16,778.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bTotal includes all violent offenders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.19.

Table 6.78

Prison admissions in 35 States

By admission type and selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Characteristics	All admissions	New court commitments
Number of admissions	390,087	268,330
Total	100 %	100 %
Sex		
Male	92.3	91.6
Female	7.7	8.4
Race^a		
White	46.0	45.3
Black	53.2	53.9
Other ^b	0.7	0.8
Hispanic origin^c		
Hispanic	19.5	18.3
Non-Hispanic	80.5	81.7
Age at admission		
Under 18 years	1.2	1.7
18 to 24 years	29.6	34.0
25 to 29 years	25.0	23.5
30 to 34 years	20.0	18.3
35 to 44 years	18.7	17.0
45 to 54 years	4.2	4.1
55 years and older	1.3	1.5
Median age	28 years	27 years
Education		
8th grade or less	16.9 %	16.1 %
9th to 11th grade	45.6	45.5
High school graduate	29.2	29.6
Some college	8.0	8.4
Other	0.4	0.4
Median education	11th grade	11th 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. Thirty-five States and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data on prison admissions. Thirty-four States and the CYA provided data on prison releases and entries to parole. Twenty-seven States and the CYA provided data on discharges from parole.

The 390,087 prison admissions reported by 35 States and the CYA accounted for nearly 90 percent of all prison admissions nationwide during 1990. New court commitments are offenders entering prison directly from a sentence by a court and not from an unsuccessful period of community supervision.

Data on race were reported for 92.5 percent of the 390,087 admissions to prison with a sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 75.8 percent, and data on education for 43.7 percent. Data on race were also reported for 91.3 percent of the 268,330 new court commitments with a sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 74.8 percent, and data on education for 46.5 percent. Data on age at admission were reported for 99.9 percent of all admissions and new court commitments. The median is the point above which and below which 50 percent of all cases fall.

For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of all races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 9.

Table 6.79

New court commitments to prisons in 35 States

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1990

Most serious offense	All new court commitments	Total	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic origin ^a	
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
All offenses	267,394	100 %	91.6 %	8.4 %	45.2 %	54.0 %	0.8 %	18.3 %	81.7 %
Violent offenses	71,778	100	95.0	5.0	44.6	54.3	1.1	17.2	82.8
Homicide	10,359	100	90.4	9.6	47.4	51.1	1.5	20.5	79.5
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,072	100	91.7	8.3	43.5	54.9	1.6	22.9	77.1
Murder	5,865	100	92.4	7.6	44.2	54.1	1.7	21.6	78.4
Nonnegligent manslaughter	1,207	100	88.4	11.6	39.9	58.8	1.3	27.7	72.3
Negligent manslaughter	3,079	100	87.4	12.6	56.3	42.3	1.3	16.6	83.4
Unspecified homicide	208	100	90.9	9.1	39.6	59.9	0.5	4.9	95.1
Kidnaping	1,572	100	96.4	3.6	53.7	44.7	1.6	17.1	82.9
Rape	6,400	100	99.3	0.7	60.3	38.6	1.1	17.0	83.0
Other sexual assault	8,224	100	99.0	1.0	73.9	25.0	1.0	14.9	85.1
Robbery	24,721	100	95.4	4.6	29.4	69.9	0.7	16.3	83.7
Assault	18,725	100	94.2	5.8	42.3	56.4	1.3	17.8	82.2
Other violent	1,777	100	89.2	10.8	59.4	38.5	2.0	14.5	85.5
Property offenses	86,405	100	90.8	9.2	52.4	46.8	0.8	14.1	85.9
Burglary	38,667	100	96.8	3.2	54.4	44.7	0.9	17.0	83.0
Larceny-theft	21,588	100	85.3	14.7	48.1	51.1	0.8	12.6	87.4
Motor vehicle theft	6,954	100	96.6	3.4	51.3	47.4	1.2	18.0	82.0
Arson	1,678	100	90.2	9.8	63.0	36.1	0.9	11.1	88.9
Fraud	10,501	100	73.7	26.3	55.4	43.9	0.6	6.1	93.9
Stolen property	5,063	100	94.1	5.9	46.4	53.2	0.4	10.6	89.4
Other property	1,954	100	95.2	4.8	53.6	45.6	0.8	9.1	90.9
Drug offenses	84,679	100	88.7	11.3	33.7	66.0	0.4	22.5	77.5
Possession	24,358	100	87.8	12.2	28.3	71.5	0.2	14.6	85.4
Trafficking	47,637	100	89.7	10.3	34.2	65.4	0.5	26.6	73.4
Other drug	12,684	100	86.7	13.3	41.4	58.2	0.4	23.3	76.7
Public-order offenses	21,682	100	94.8	5.2	59.4	39.6	1.0	19.6	80.4
Weapons	5,136	100	97.5	2.5	34.4	64.8	0.8	15.4	84.6
Driving while intoxicated	7,377	100	96.8	3.2	82.5	16.1	1.4	35.3	64.7
Other public-order	9,169	100	91.5	8.5	54.8	44.5	0.8	6.5	93.5
Other offenses	2,850	100	90.7	9.3	61.8	37.2	1.0	21.1	78.9

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Numbers by offense are based on new court commitments with sentences of more than 1 year and valid sex data. Base numbers for race and Hispanic origin by offense may differ from those for sex. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes persons of all races.

^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 15.

Table 6.80

New court commitments to prisons in 35 States

By offense and age at admission, United States, 1990

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Age at admission for new court commitments							Median age at admission
			Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 years and older	
All offenses	267,100	100 %	1.7 %	34.0 %	23.5 %	18.3 %	17.0 %	4.1 %	1.5 %	27 years
Violent offenses	71,720	100	2.8	36.5	21.9	16.2	15.7	4.6	2.3	27
Homicide	10,346	100	3.5	37.0	19.9	14.5	16.3	5.7	3.1	27
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,065	100	3.6	38.8	19.2	14.1	15.6	5.9	2.9	26
Murder	5,857	100	3.9	39.1	19.2	13.9	15.3	5.8	2.8	26
Nonnegligent manslaughter	1,208	100	2.1	36.9	19.2	15.2	16.6	6.8	3.1	27
Negligent manslaughter	3,073	100	3.0	32.8	21.7	15.5	17.9	5.4	3.8	28
Unspecified homicide	203	100	7.2	38.5	17.8	12.5	18.3	3.8	1.9	26
Kidnaping	1,570	100	3.1	33.5	24.8	16.9	16.2	4.5	1.0	27
Rape	6,394	100	1.5	24.7	20.2	19.1	22.1	8.4	4.1	30
Other sexual assault	8,217	100	0.7	19.7	17.5	19.4	24.8	10.8	7.0	33
Robbery	24,713	100	3.7	46.2	24.0	14.7	9.9	1.2	0.3	25
Assault	18,705	100	2.7	35.3	22.6	16.5	16.5	4.5	1.9	27
Other violent	1,775	100	1.4	31.7	21.9	17.9	19.4	5.2	2.4	28
Property offenses	86,243	100	1.8	38.7	23.4	17.4	15.1	2.8	0.7	26
Burglary	38,618	100	2.2	44.0	23.9	16.2	11.8	1.7	0.3	25
Larceny-theft	21,531	100	1.2	31.8	22.7	19.3	19.6	4.2	1.1	28
Motor vehicle theft	6,949	100	4.0	50.5	20.2	13.4	9.7	1.9	0.4	24
Arson	1,678	100	1.7	33.0	20.9	18.2	18.6	5.6	2.1	28
Fraud	10,473	100	0.4	25.0	25.7	21.1	21.6	4.9	1.3	29
Stolen property	5,047	100	1.6	39.8	23.9	17.3	14.7	2.1	0.7	26
Other property	1,947	100	2.5	45.6	21.6	13.9	12.4	3.0	1.1	25
Drug offenses	84,619	100	0.8	30.4	25.0	20.1	18.5	4.1	1.1	28
Possession	24,341	100	1.0	29.0	25.0	20.3	19.6	4.1	1.0	28
Trafficking	47,624	100	0.8	31.7	25.1	19.7	17.5	4.0	1.2	28
Other drug	12,654	100	0.6	28.0	24.5	21.3	20.5	4.2	0.9	29
Public-order offenses	21,669	100	0.8	21.7	23.7	21.2	22.2	7.4	3.0	30
Weapons	5,139	100	1.6	34.6	22.8	18.6	16.7	4.1	1.6	27
Driving while intoxicated	7,377	100	(a)	8.3	22.9	24.5	28.0	11.3	5.0	33
Other public-order	9,153	100	1.0	25.2	24.9	19.9	20.7	6.1	2.3	29
Other offenses	2,849	100	0.5	30.7	24.1	19.7	19.2	4.3	1.7	28

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data on age at admission by offense were reported for 99.5 percent of the 268,330 new court commitments with a sentence of more than a year. For survey methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 10.

Table 6.81

Prison inmates serving life sentences

By selected characteristics, on Sept. 30, 1992

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	Kidnaping	Drug charges	Sex offenses	Other		Male	Female
Alabama	2,548	58	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	685	11
Arizona	739	24	336	94	16	34	87	196	Yes	196	11
Arkansas	467	27	280	2	11	14	126	61	No	X	X
California	11,275	492	6,287	4,206	866	--	--	406	Yes	995	42
Colorado	500	12	386	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Yes	22	1
Connecticut	149	3	130	8	6	0	2	6	No ^b	X	X
Delaware	397	6	143	77	15	2	141	25	Yes	95	5
District of Columbia	774	10	313	140	21	2	51	257	Yes	10	0
Florida	4,767	145	2,350	608	169	23	970	790	Yes	2,332	44
Georgia	3,236	145	2,103	NA	85	325	475	396	No	X	X
Hawaii	3	0	153	2	3	1	26	22	Yes	28	3
Idaho	189	6	65	32	13	3	64	19	Yes	174	6
Illinois	551	14	472	0	0	1	24	68	Yes	532	14
Iowa	374	17	311	0	65	0	14	1	Yes	374	17
Kansas	488	19	370	0	127 ^c	2	0	8 ^d	No ^f	X	X
Kentucky	562	24	337	11 ^e	27	0	52	159	No ^f	8	X
Louisiana	2,158	72	602	952	33	101	504	38	Yes	2,083	71
Maine	44	0	43	0	1	0	0	--	Yes	11	0
Massachusetts	925	24	399	492	0	0	35	23	Yes	389	10
Michigan	3,086	107	1,721	643	53	149	248	379	Yes	1,729	66
Minnesota	153	7	160	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	1	0
Mississippi	49	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Yes	151	--
Missouri	1,166	52	572	334	4	6	99	203	Yes	318	24
Montana	27	0	13	0	3	1	2	8	No ^g	8 ^h	0
Nebraska	79	5	111	64	7	0	1	1	No	X	X
Nevada	903	31	358	89	53	9	366	59	Yes	214	9
New Hampshire	26	2	28	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	26	2
New Jersey	890	20	728	58	18	22	21	63	No	X	X
New Mexico	156	9	137	12	0	0	11	5	No	X	X
New York	9,033	444	(i)	4,726	100	3,277	97	1,277	No	X	X
North Carolina	2,171	66	646	606	42	2	719	222	No	X	X
North Dakota	12	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	No	X	X
Ohio	2,935	143	1,293	1,089	31	11	254	431	No	X	X
Oklahoma	929	62	657	109	14	17	52	139	Yes	87	8
Oregon	439	23	462	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	17	2
Pennsylvania	2,324	93	1,662	593	0	0	0	162	Yes	--	--
Rhode Island	83	0	58	11	1	0	8	5	Yes	10 ^j	0
South Carolina	1,290	67	1,045	0	167	0	1	144	No ^k	X	X
South Dakota	99	3	60	12	8	0	4	18	Yes	99	3
Tennessee	1,246	44	739	87	31	5	132	296	No	X	X
Texas	4,152	85	1,731 ^l	X	63	238	660	1,545	No	X	X
Utah	41 ^m	X	40	0	1	0	--	--	Yes	NA	NA
Vermont	14	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	Yes	NA	NA
Virginia	1,248	25	688	24	147	1	166	247	No	X	X
Washington	588	20	305	84	2	2	119	96	Yes	125 ⁿ	7
West Virginia	254	6	250	0	10	0	0	0	Yes	124	1
Wisconsin	498	25	519	0	0	0	0	4	No	X	X
Wyoming	108	3	83	13	4	0	10	1	Yes	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,177	41	492	NA	139	292	11	284	Yes	(o)	(o)

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 Fall of 1992. Alaska, Indiana, and Maryland 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.

^aIndividuals convicted of these crimes are sentenced to life as habitual offenders. Lifers include 12 offenders with indeterminate sentences (sentenced prior to 1979) and 42 sex offenders sentenced to life but eligible for parole after 1 day.

^bHowever, certain murder offenses are not parole eligible.

^cAggravated kidnaping.

^dOut-of-State compact offenders.

^eManslaughter.

^fLife without parole ended in 1975, however, there are eight remaining inmates serving life without parole sentences.

^gParole ineligibility exists as a separate sentencing enhancement, independent of the crime.

^hFor parole ineligibility only.

ⁱStatute was declared unconstitutional.

^jIncludes four in Rhode Island, two from Rhode Island serving out of State, and four from other States serving in Rhode Island.

^kHowever, a lifer can be ineligible for parole because of the repeat violent offender statute.

^lIncludes all homicide offenders with life sentences.

^mIncludes both males and females.

ⁿIncludes 11 death sentences.

^oThe Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 eliminated parole, therefore any life sentence imposed is, by definition, life without parole. Very few inmates in Bureau of Prison facilities remain under the old system.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, January 1993), pp. 7-14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.82

Characteristics of Federal prisoners

United States, 1990, 1991, and 1992

	1990		1991		1992	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,347	100.0 %	71,608	100.0 %	79,859	100.0 %
Sex						
Male	60,346	92.3	65,954	92.1	73,460	92.0
Female	5,001	7.7	5,654	7.9	6,399	8.0
Race						
White	43,191	66.1	46,868	65.5	51,932	65.0
Black	20,495	31.4	22,727	31.7	25,763	32.3
Other ^a	1,661	2.5	2,013	2.8	2,164	2.7
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	17,520	26.8	19,086	26.7	21,667	27.1
Non-Hispanic	47,827	73.2	52,522	73.3	58,192	72.9
Age						
Less than 18 years	50	0.1	53	0.1	50	0.1
18 to 25 years	8,628	13.2	9,322	13.0	10,645	13.3
26 to 30 years	11,808	18.1	12,653	17.7	14,160	17.7
31 to 35 years	13,166	20.2	14,254	19.9	15,547	19.5
36 to 40 years	11,418	17.5	12,736	17.8	13,958	17.5
41 to 45 years	8,752	13.4	9,715	13.6	10,747	13.5
46 to 50 years	5,221	8.0	5,869	8.2	6,830	8.6
51 to 55 years	3,056	4.7	3,405	4.8	3,864	4.8
56 to 60 years	1,770	2.7	1,960	2.7	2,237	2.8
61 to 65 years	934	1.4	1,028	1.4	1,155	1.4
66 years and older	518	0.8	605	0.8	639	0.8
Region						
Northeast	8,498	13.0	10,057	14.0	11,458	14.3
North Central	9,619	14.7	9,589	13.4	10,085	12.6
Mid-Atlantic	10,467	16.0	11,322	15.8	12,788	16.0
Southeast	10,791	16.5	11,338	15.8	11,601	14.5
South Central	14,150	21.7	16,181	22.6	19,524	24.4
West	11,822	18.1	13,121	18.3	14,403	18.0
Security level^b						
High	X	X	8,373	11.7	8,466	10.6
Medium	X	X	22,920	32.0	25,437	31.9
Low	X	X	9,103	12.7	10,923	13.7
Minimum	X	X	13,078	18.3	16,413	20.6
Administrative ^c	X	X	10,456	14.6	10,432	13.1
Contract ^d	X	X	7,678	10.7	8,188	10.3
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	47,524	72.7	52,151	72.8	58,109	72.8
Non-citizen	15,823	24.2	17,695	24.7	19,899	24.9
Unavailable	2,000	3.1	1,762	2.5	1,851	2.3

Note: These data include Federal Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to prisoners who have been assigned to a facility. Data for age is missing for 26 prisoners in 1990, 8 in 1991, and 27 in 1992.

^aIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^bAs of 1991, security level designations were revised. Therefore 1990 data are not comparable.

^cIncludes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.

^dFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1990*, pp. 9, 10; *1991*, pp. 9, 10, 12; *1992*, pp. 9, 10, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.83

Characteristics of Federal prisoners

United States, 1992

	Prisoners confined in:					
	Total		Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,859	100.0 %	71,671	100.0 %	8,188	100.0 %
Sex						
Male	73,460	92.0	66,209	92.4	7,251	88.6
Female	6,399	8.0	5,462	7.6	937	11.4
Race						
White	51,932	65.0	45,939	64.1	5,993	73.2
Black	25,763	32.3	23,861	33.3	1,902	23.2
Other ^b	2,164	2.7	1,871	2.6	293	3.6
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	21,667	27.1	18,911	26.4	2,756	33.7
Non-Hispanic	58,192	72.9	52,760	73.6	5,432	66.3
Age						
Less than 18 years	50	0.1	0	X	50	0.6
18 to 25 years	10,645	13.3	9,299	13.0	1,346	16.5
26 to 30 years	14,160	17.7	12,574	17.5	1,586	19.4
31 to 35 years	15,547	19.5	13,896	19.4	1,651	20.2
36 to 40 years	13,958	17.5	12,647	17.6	1,311	16.1
41 to 45 years	10,747	13.5	9,765	13.6	982	12.0
46 to 50 years	6,830	8.6	6,240	8.7	590	7.2
51 to 55 years	3,864	4.8	3,544	4.9	320	3.9
56 to 60 years	2,237	2.8	2,043	2.9	194	2.4
61 to 65 years	1,155	1.4	1,067	1.5	88	1.1
66 years and older	639	0.8	590	0.8	49	0.6
Region						
Northeast	11,458	14.3	10,874	15.2	584	7.1
North Central	10,085	12.6	9,411	13.1	674	8.2
Mid-Atlantic	12,788	16.0	11,623	16.2	1,165	14.2
Southeast	11,601	14.5	10,760	15.0	841	10.3
South Central	19,524	24.4	16,015	22.3	3,509	42.9
West	14,403	18.0	12,988	18.1	1,415	17.3
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	58,109	72.8	52,707	73.5	5,402	66.0
Non-citizen	19,899	24.9	17,254	24.1	2,645	32.3
Unavailable	1,851	2.3	1,710	2.4	141	1.7

Note: See Note, table 6.82.

^aFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 9, 10, 12.

Table 6.84

Federal prisoners

By security level of facility, sex, and race, United States, 1992

	Total		Male				Female							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Other ^a		White		Black		Other ^a	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	79,859	100.0 %	48,165	100.0 %	23,304	100.0 %	1,991	100.0 %	3,767	100.0 %	2,459	100.0 %	173	100.0 %
Security level														
High	8,466	10.6	4,399	9.1	3,739	16.0	244	12.3	51	1.4	31	1.3	2	1.2
Medium	25,437	31.9	15,221	31.6	8,619	37.0	748	37.6	556	14.8	241	9.8	52	30.1
Low	10,923	13.7	7,310	15.2	3,276	14.1	337	16.9	0	X	0	X	0	X
Minimum	16,413	20.6	10,268	21.3	3,651	15.7	188	9.4	1,310	34.8	963	39.2	33	19.1
Administrative ^b	10,432	13.1	5,549	11.5	2,426	10.4	234	11.8	1,275	33.8	915	37.2	33	19.1
Contract ^c	8,188	10.3	5,418	11.2	1,593	6.8	240	12.1	575	15.3	309	12.6	53	30.6

Note: See Note, table 6.82.

^cFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.^aIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^bIncludes special populations such as individuals requiring medical treatment or those in pretrial status regardless of security level.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 12.

Table 6.85

Type of commitment offense among Federal prisoners

By sex and race, United States, 1992

Offense	Total		Male				Female							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Other ^a		White		Black		Other ^a	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,465	100.0 %	42,379	100.0 %	20,322	100.0 %	1,797	100.0 %	3,479	100.0 %	2,328	100.0 %	160	100.0 %
Federal offenses	67,720	96.1	41,533	98.0	19,434	95.6	922	51.3	3,431	98.6	2,290	98.4	110	68.8
Drug	41,208	58.5	24,932	58.8	11,925	58.7	491	27.3	2,218	63.8	1,569	67.4	73	45.6
Robbery	7,128	10.1	4,035	9.5	2,808	13.8	70	3.9	140	4.0	73	3.1	2	1.3
Property	3,672	5.2	2,432	5.7	815	4.0	92	5.1	184	5.3	149	6.4	0	X
Extortion, fraud, bribery	5,327	7.6	3,418	8.1	1,022	5.0	83	4.6	455	13.1	327	14.0	22	13.8
Violent ^b	871	1.2	545	1.3	219	1.1	55	3.1	36	1.0	11	0.5	5	3.1
Firearms, explosives, arson	5,366	7.6	3,057	7.2	2,071	10.2	83	4.6	87	2.5	66	2.8	2	1.3
White collar	988	1.4	613	1.4	161	0.8	11	0.6	153	4.4	48	2.1	2	1.3
Immigration	1,473	2.1	1,350	3.2	60	0.3	11	0.6	51	1.5	1	(c)	0	X
Court, corrections ^d	573	0.8	368	0.9	95	0.5	9	0.5	69	2.0	30	1.3	2	1.3
Sex offenses	49	0.1	23	0.1	20	0.1	0	X	5	0.1	1	(c)	0	X
National security	77	0.1	50	0.1	15	0.1	3	0.2	8	0.2	0	X	1	0.6
Continuing criminal enterprise	619	0.9	449	1.1	148	0.7	6	0.3	12	0.3	4	0.2	0	X
Other	369	0.5	261	0.6	75	0.4	8	0.4	13	0.4	11	0.5	1	0.6
Other authority ^e	2,745	3.9	846	2.0	888	4.4	875	48.7	48	1.4	38	1.6	50	31.3
Drug	106	0.2	22	0.1	77	0.4	0	X	2	0.1	5	0.2	0	X
Robbery	163	0.2	30	0.1	122	0.6	7	0.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	X
Property	233	0.3	83	0.2	104	0.5	38	2.1	2	0.1	5	0.2	1	0.6
Extortion, fraud, bribery	22	(c)	8	(c)	8	(c)	0	X	2	0.1	3	0.1	1	0.6
Violent ^b	1,446	2.1	398	0.9	460	2.3	514	28.6	19	0.5	14	0.6	41	25.6
Firearms, explosives, arson	67	0.1	37	0.1	20	0.1	8	0.4	1	(c)	1	(c)	0	X
White collar	9	(c)	1	(c)	1	(c)	2	0.1	1	(c)	0	X	4	2.5
Court, corrections ^d	3	(c)	1	(c)	1	(c)	1	0.1	0	X	0	X	0	X
Sex offenses	475	0.7	128	0.3	44	0.2	298	16.6	3	0.1	0	X	2	1.3
National security	4	(c)	4	(c)	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Other	217	0.3	134	0.3	51	0.3	7	0.4	16	0.5	8	0.3	1	0.6

Note: See Note, table 6.82.

^ePrimarily District of Columbia prisoners and State prisoners that are housed in Federal Bureau of Prison facilities.^aIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^bIncludes crimes such as homicide and kidnaping.^cValue too small to display.^dIncludes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing or bringing contraband into a prison, and perjury.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 13.

Table 6.86

Federal prison admissions

By sentence length and selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

	Federal prison admissions		
	Total	Total maximum sentence length	
		12 months or less	More than 12 months
Number of admissions	32,825	13,186	18,476
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	88.9	87.2	90.0
Female	11.1	12.8	10.0
Race^a			
White	72.9	81.2	66.0
Black	24.9	16.8	31.7
Other ^b	2.2	2.0	2.3
Hispanic origin^c			
Hispanic	35.0	48.9	23.3
Non-Hispanic	65.0	51.1	76.7
Age at admission			
Under 18 years	0.1	0.2	0.1
18 to 24 years	21.4	26.2	16.6
25 to 29 years	21.2	22.8	19.7
30 to 34 years	19.0	18.3	19.9
35 to 44 years	24.5	20.7	28.0
45 to 54 years	9.8	8.2	11.2
55 years and older	4.0	3.6	4.5
Median age	31 years	30 years	33 years
Education			
8th grade or less	17.0%	14.5%	17.6%
9th to 11th grade	28.0	25.9	28.5
High school graduate	50.3	53.4	49.6
Some college	4.7	6.3	4.3
Other	(d)	(d)	(d)
Median education	12th grade	12th grade	12th grade

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data on education were reported for 61.3 percent of the 32,825 admissions to prison, and data on total maximum sentence length were reported for 89.9 percent. Sentence length refers to the total maximum sentence that an offender may be required to serve for all offenses. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of all races.

^dLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 54.

Table 6.87

New court commitments to Federal prison

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1990

Most serious offense	All admissions		Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic origin ^a	
	Number	Percent	Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
All offenses	30,974	100 %	89.1 %	10.9 %	73.8 %	24.2 %	2.0 %	36.2 %	63.8 %
Violent offenses	1,706	100	93.8	6.2	53.8	33.9	12.3	7.0	93.0
Homicide	167	100	89.8	10.2	24.6	44.3	31.3	6.6	93.4
Kidnaping	39	100	94.9	5.1	79.5	17.9	2.6	20.5	79.5
Rape	48	100	95.8	4.2	43.8	45.8	10.4	0.0	100.0
Other sexual assault	100	100	99.0	1.0	30.0	10.0	60.0	5.0	95.0
Robbery	946	100	94.3	5.7	64.2	34.8	1.1	5.6	94.4
Assault	363	100	92.6	7.4	42.1	36.4	21.5	9.9	90.1
Other violent	43	100	93.0	7.0	81.4	11.6	7.0	16.3	83.7
Property offenses	5,328	100	81.0	19.0	67.0	31.1	1.9	9.2	90.8
Fraud offenses	3,876	100	80.4	19.6	71.2	27.4	1.4	10.4	89.6
Embezzlement	417	100	57.1	42.9	72.4	25.7	1.9	5.8	94.2
Fraud	2,859	100	83.9	16.1	73.3	25.5	1.2	11.2	88.8
Forgery	319	100	69.0	31.0	41.4	57.7	0.9	6.0	94.0
Counterfeiting	281	100	92.9	7.1	81.5	15.3	3.2	14.2	85.8
Nonfraud offenses	1,452	100	82.6	17.4	55.9	40.8	3.3	6.0	94.0
Burglary	80	100	93.8	6.3	45.0	37.5	17.5	7.5	92.5
Larceny-theft	897	100	76.8	23.2	45.8	51.6	2.6	5.6	94.4
Arson	48	100	93.8	6.3	77.1	20.8	2.1	2.1	97.9
Motor vehicle theft	146	100	97.9	2.1	79.5	19.2	1.4	9.6	90.4
Other property	281	100	88.3	11.7	75.1	22.1	2.8	5.7	94.3
Drug offenses	13,134	100	88.3	11.7	67.3	31.2	1.5	29.5	70.5
Possession	481	100	83.6	16.4	77.3	21.6	1.0	39.5	60.5
Trafficking	7,848	100	88.2	11.8	65.9	32.6	1.5	32.4	67.6
Other drug	4,805	100	88.8	11.2	68.5	29.9	1.6	24.0	76.0
Public-order offenses	10,654	100	93.4	6.6	88.3	10.8	1.0	62.8	37.2
Regulatory offenses	270	100	90.7	9.3	84.1	11.9	4.1	21.1	78.9
Nonregulatory offenses	10,384	100	93.5	6.5	88.4	10.7	0.9	63.9	36.1
Weapons	1,430	100	96.8	3.2	58.0	41.4	0.6	10.0	90.0
Immigration	6,509	100	93.8	6.2	98.7	1.1	0.2	96.0	4.0
Tax law violations	424	100	90.3	9.7	89.6	9.4	0.9	3.5	96.5
Racketeering and extortion	536	100	88.4	11.6	81.5	17.0	1.5	14.7	85.3
Other public-order	1,485	100	91.6	8.4	74.4	21.5	4.1	10.3	89.7
Other offenses	152	100	86.2	13.8	77.0	16.4	6.6	26.3	73.7

Note: See Note, table 6.78. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^aIncludes persons of all races.

^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 57.

Table 6.88

New court commitments to Federal prison

By offense and age at admission, United States, 1990^a

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Age at admission							Median age at admission
			Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 years and older	
All offenses	30,957	100 %	0.1 %	22.0 %	21.4 %	18.8 %	24.0 %	9.6 %	4.0 %	31 years
Violent offenses	1,706	100	0.9	21.7	21.2	21.7	24.8	6.7	2.9	31
Homicide	167	100	3.6	24.6	25.1	18.6	18.6	6.0	3.6	29
Kidnaping	39	100	0.0	17.9	20.5	28.2	23.1	7.7	2.6	31
Rape	48	100	6.3	20.8	10.4	31.3	27.1	4.2	0.0	31
Other sexual assault	100	100	2.0	25.0	14.0	18.0	22.0	10.0	9.0	31
Robbery	946	100	0.0	19.5	22.9	22.8	25.5	6.4	2.9	31
Assault	363	100	1.4	26.4	19.0	20.4	25.3	6.3	1.1	30
Other violent	43	100	0.0	18.6	14.0	11.6	34.9	14.0	7.0	37
Property offenses	5,326	100	0.0	11.4	17.2	18.2	29.3	16.7	7.1	36
Fraud offenses	3,875	100	0.0	9.4	16.3	17.2	30.3	18.8	8.1	37
Embezzlement	417	100	0.0	9.8	14.4	19.2	31.4	18.7	6.5	36
Fraud	2,859	100	0.0	8.3	14.8	16.1	31.0	20.5	9.3	38
Forgery	318	100	0.0	11.9	27.0	21.1	27.7	9.1	3.1	32
Counterfeiting	281	100	0.0	17.4	22.4	21.0	24.2	12.1	2.8	32
Nonfraud offenses	1,451	100	0.0	16.7	19.5	21.0	26.9	11.2	4.7	33
Burglary	80	100	0.0	32.5	25.0	22.5	18.8	0.0	1.3	29
Larceny-theft	897	100	0.0	16.3	21.0	22.0	27.6	9.8	3.3	32
Arson	48	100	0.0	18.8	16.7	22.9	29.2	10.4	2.1	32
Motor vehicle theft	146	100	0.0	16.4	17.8	17.8	22.6	15.8	9.6	34
Other property	280	100	0.0	13.6	14.6	18.9	28.6	16.4	7.9	35
Drug offenses	13,132	100	0.1	19.5	21.9	19.9	26.5	9.0	3.1	32
Possession	481	100	0.2	27.7	26.2	19.5	20.8	4.0	1.7	29
Trafficking	7,847	100	0.2	21.0	21.9	19.9	25.7	8.3	3.1	31
Other drug	4,804	100	0.0	16.2	21.4	20.0	28.4	10.7	3.2	33
Public-order offenses	10,641	100	0.0	30.5	23.2	17.2	18.2	7.2	3.7	29
Regulatory offenses	269	100	0.0	9.3	11.2	20.8	28.3	20.4	10.0	38
Nonregulatory public-order	10,372	100	0.0	31.0	23.5	17.1	17.9	6.9	3.5	28
Weapons	1,429	100	0.0	17.6	21.6	21.8	27.6	8.3	3.1	32
Immigration	6,506	100	0.1	40.6	26.9	16.9	12.5	2.4	0.6	26
Tax law violations	424	100	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.1	33.3	36.3	20.8	47
Racketeering and extortion	536	100	0.0	7.3	11.8	12.9	28.5	21.6	17.9	41
Other public-order	1,477	100	0.1	19.2	20.5	18.1	24.2	11.4	6.5	32
Other offenses	152	100	0.0	20.4	15.1	17.8	26.3	13.2	7.2	33

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data on age at admission were reported for 94.3 percent of the 32,825 admissions to prison. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 59.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 6.89

Enrollment in academic, work, and counseling programs in State correctional facilities

By type of program and type of facility, June 30, 1984 and June 29, 1990

Type of program	Percent of all inmates/residents enrolled in programs					
	Total		Confinement facilities		Community-based facilities	
	1984	1990	1984	1990	1984	1990
Academic programs						
Adult basic education	8.2 %	8.7 %	8.3 %	8.8 %	4.6 %	4.3 %
Secondary ^a	7.5	5.9	7.6	5.9	5.7	5.4
Special ^b	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
College	5.4	4.8	5.5	4.9	2.2	0.7
Work programs						
Prison industries	11.0	6.9	11.5	7.1	(c)	0.2
Facility support services ^d	30.7	40.5	31.7	41.3	(c)	10.7
Farming/agriculture/ranching	5.1	4.0	5.3	4.1	(c)	0.3
Vocational training	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.7	(c)	0.4
Work release ^e	3.5	2.8	0.9	0.8	76.5	76.9
Counseling programs						
Psychological/psychiatric ^f	14.2	30.8	14.0	30.3	20.7	49.7
Employment	4.0	5.5	2.9	5.0	37.7	24.4
Life skills/community adjustment	8.7	5.0	7.7	4.4	34.5	25.0
Parenting	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.8

Note: See Note, table 6.65.

^aIncludes General Equivalency Diploma (GED) programs.^bFor example, programs for inmates with learning disabilities.^cNot included in the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities.^dIncludes office work, administration, food services, laundry, building maintenance, repair, construction, and similar programs.^eInmates work in the community, unsupervised by correctional facility staff, and return to the facility at night.^fIncluding drug and alcohol programs.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 20, Appendix Table 5.

Table 6.90

Academic programs in State and Federal correctional facilities and number of participants

By type of program, June 29, 1990

Academic program	State				Federal			
	Number of facilities with program	Number of participants			Number of facilities with program	Number of participants		
		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Adult basic education	944	57,256	53,708	3,548	77	5,257	4,661	596
Secondary ^a	962	38,883	36,397	2,486	77	3,386	3,007	379
Special ^b	597	8,680	8,225	455	52	1,256	1,184	72
College	712	31,693	29,398	2,295	70	3,277	2,921	356
Study release	446	785	627	158	2	57	57	0

Note: See Note, table 6.65. Figures add to more than total number of facilities and the total number of inmates because facilities offered multiple programs and some inmates participated in more than one program. Two Federal facilities had an unknown number of participants.

^aIncludes General Equivalency Diploma (GED) programs.^bFor example, programs for inmates with learning disabilities.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 11, Table 16.

Table 6.91

State and Federal correctional facilities providing work assignments and number of participants

By type of work assignment, June 29, 1990

Work assignment	State		Federal	
	Number of facilities	Number of participants	Number of facilities	Number of participants
Prison industries	390	45,380	62	13,464
Facility support services ^a	1,033	267,086	78	29,307
Farming/agriculture/ranching	325	26,482	12	398
Vocational training	598	55,889	50	3,269
Public works assignments ^b	596	28,961	16	877
Work release ^c	408	18,123	1	6

Note: See Note, table 6.65. Figures add to more than total number of facilities and the total number of inmates/residents because facilities offered multiple programs and some inmates participated in more than one program.

^aIncludes office work, administration, food services, laundry, building maintenance, repair, construction, and similar programs.

^bInmates work outside the facility, performing road, park, and public maintenance work, or other activities.

^cInmates work in the community, unsupervised by correctional facility staff, and return to the facility at night.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 12.

Table 6.92

Enrollment in counseling programs in State and Federal correctional facilities

By type of counseling program and type of facility, June 29, 1990

Counseling program	Number of inmates/residents						
	All facilities			State facilities			Federal confinement facilities
	Total	Confinement	Community-based	Total	Confinement	Community-based	
Drug dependency	81,506	77,078	4,428	77,088	72,660	4,428	4,418
Alcohol dependency	53,639	50,484	3,155	51,741	48,586	3,155	1,898
Psychological/psychiatric	78,615	77,750	865	74,574	73,709	865	4,041
Employment	38,009	33,847	4,162	36,533	32,371	4,162	1,476
Life skills/community adjustment	36,348	32,063	4,285	32,808	28,523	4,285	3,540
Parenting	6,633	6,331	302	5,999	5,697	302	634

Note: See Note, table 6.65.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 13, Table 18.



Table 6.93

Academic education programs in State and Federal prisons

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Type of education programs						Are any programs offered in a second language?	Highest college degree an inmate can earn	Percent of inmates eligible to participate	Percent of eligible inmates actually participating	Percent of participants who successfully complete program
	Adult basic education (A.B.E.)	General equivalency diploma (G.E.D.)	Two-year college courses	Four-year college courses	Master's degree courses	Special education program					
Alabama	Y	Y	Y	Y			No	Bachelor's	95 %	30 %	40 %
Alaska	Y	Y	Y			A.B.E. for mentally ill prisoners	No	Associate's	100	(a)	(b)
Arizona	Y	Y	Y				Reading, math	Associate's	100 ^c	33 ^c	--
Arkansas	Y	Y		Y			No	Only basic courses offered	20-50 ^d	25-30	(e)
California	Y	Y	Y	Y			No	Bachelor's ^f	95 ^g	17 ^h	35
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	100 ^c	25-30	60
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y			Y	No ⁱ	Associate's	100	20 ^c	(j)
Delaware	Y	Y	Y			Y	--	Associate's	90	50	80
Florida	Y	Y	(k)	(k)	(k)	Y	No	--	78	18	62
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	80	28	23
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y			No	Bachelor's	90	85	NA
Idaho	Y	Y					No	X	80	24 ^l	60
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Spanish	Bachelor's	96	31	67
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Ph.D. possible but unlikely	70-90	NA	NA
Iowa	Y	Y	Y				No	Associate's	80 ^c	28 ^c	90 ^c
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's ^m	60 ^c	85 ^c	42 ^c
Kentucky	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	--	Bachelor's	80	62	50
Louisiana	Y	Y				Y	No ⁿ	--	75 ^o , 33-40 ^p	50 ^o , 5 ^p	40 ^o , 50 ^p
Maine	Y	Y	Y				No	Associate's	90	33	85
Maryland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Ph.D., Master's	60	33	89 ^c
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Spanish	Bachelor's	100	78	58 ^c
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	40-60 ^c	24 ^c	NA
Minnesota	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Associate's ^q	50-90	50-90	60
Mississippi	Y	Y	Y				No	Associate's	39	20 ^r	10 ^r
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	A.B.E.	Bachelor's	100	71 ^c	--
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	40 ^c	20-25 ^c	65 ^c
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y			--	Associate's	45	35-40	NA
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y			Y	Spanish	Associate's	100 ^c	29	68
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y			Y	Spanish	Associate's	100	45-50	90
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Literacy, G.E.D., college	Master's	100	35	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.93

Academic education programs in State and Federal prisons

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Type of education programs						Are any programs offered in a second language?	Highest college degree an inmate can earn	Percent of inmates eligible to participate	Percent of eligible inmates actually participating	Percent of participants who successfully complete program
	Adult basic education (A.B.E.)	General equivalency diploma (G.E.D.)	Two-year college courses	Four-year college courses	Master's degree courses	Special education program					
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	100 %	20 %	7 %
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y			Y	No	Associate's	100	40	NA
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Spanish	Bachelor's	95	50	70
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	100	21 ^c	75 ^c
Oregon	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Spanish	Bachelor's	80	30-35	90
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	(i)	Bachelor's	90	25	50
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y			Y	A.B.E., G.E.D.	Associate's	100 ^g	30-40	70-80
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	75	35	33 ^c
South Dakota	Y	Y					No	X	95	55	85
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	45	20	60 ^c
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(i)	Master's	65	60	(s)
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No ⁱ	Master's	90	10	90
Vermont	Y	Y				Y	Spanish, French	X	80	34	NA
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Associate's	80	27	(t)
Washington	Y	Y	Y				No	Associate's	95	45	NA
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	100 ^u	50 ^v 65 ^w	67
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	(k)	(k)	Y	No	Associate's	100	26 ^c	21 ^c
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		(i)	Associate's	95	50 ^v 81 ^w	48 ^v 70 ^w
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	G.E.D.	Master's	90-100	90 ^x	62 ^y

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was mailed to academic education departments in these corrections agencies during November and December 1991. Nebraska, New Hampshire, and the District of Columbia did not respond to the survey. In the table, Y indicates the existence of a program; -- indicates that the respondent did not provide the requested information.

^aOver course of incarceration, most inmates participate to some degree.

^bDifficult to report success rate because program requirements vary.

^cApproximately.

^dDepending on the unit to which inmate is assigned.

^eIn 1990, 499 inmates earned a G.E.D. from a population of about 7,000.

^fAt the Correctional Training Facility and the California Men's Colony inmates can earn a four-year degree. At other institutions inmates can earn a two-year degree.

^gAll except those in Security Housing Units; segregation.

^hIncludes vocational programs.

ⁱEnglish as a Second Language program offered.

^j375 to 400 G.E.D. diplomas and 5 to 7 associate's degrees awarded annually.

^kCorrespondence courses only.

^lAt one time; however almost all inmates participate prior to release.

^mWhile a bachelor's degree is possible, time and scheduling constraints severely limit this potential and associate's degrees are more attainable and more common.

ⁿInterpreters are available.

^oSatellite facilities.

^pMaximum security facilities.

^qMaster's degree is possible but not likely.

^rA.B.E. and G.E.D. only.

^sPrograms are competency based; 4,337 inmates earned a G.E.D. in 1990-91.

^t2,990 completions in fiscal year 1990-91; includes A.B.E., G.E.D., vocational, and college.

^uAll inmates are eligible to participate; however, housing status and custody level preclude some from enrolling.

^vMales.

^wFemales.

^xLeisure activities, physical fitness, and wellness programs are also part of the education department.

^yG.E.D. only.

Source: Kathleen Maguire, "Academic Programs in State and Federal Prisons: Results of a National Survey," Albany, NY: The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, March 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table 1.

Table 6.94

Academic education programs in State and Federal prisons

By education level at reception, reasons for dropout, and jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Average education of inmates at reception (grade)	Any education programs mandatory	Common reasons for academic program dropout ^a					Other
			Transfer to another facility	Transfer to vocational program	Transfer to industry program	Disciplinary violations	Release from custody	
Alabama	9th	No	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^b
Alaska	NA	No			Y		Y	Y ^b
Arizona	NA	No						
Arkansas	6.6	Yes ^c			Y		Y	
California	7th	Yes ^d	Y			Y	Y	
Colorado	8th	Yes ^e	Y		Y		Y	
Connecticut	5-6th	No	Y			Y	Y	
Delaware	6th	--				Y	Y	
Florida	6.6	Yes ^f			Y	Y	Y	
Georgia	6th	No	Y			Y		Y ^b
Hawaii	7-8th	Yes ^g	Y			Y	Y	
Idaho	9th ^h	Yes			Y		Y	
Illinois	8th	Yes ⁱ	Y			Y	Y	
Indiana	NA	No				Y	Y	
Iowa	(j)	No	Y			Y	Y	
Kansas	(k)	No			Y		Y	Y ^b
Kentucky	5th	No			Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana	5th	No			Y	Y	Y	
Maine	9th	No				Y	Y	Y
Maryland	7-8th	Yes ^l	Y			Y	Y	
Massachusetts	6th	No	Y		Y		Y	
Michigan	NA	Yes ^m	Y			Y		
Minnesota	(n)	No			Y		Y	
Mississippi	4th	Yes ^o				Y	Y	
Missouri	7.6	No						
Montana	10th	Yes ^p			Y	Y	Y	
Nevada	6-7th	No					Y	Y ^b
New Jersey	6th	Yes ^q			Y	Y ^r	Y	
New Mexico	7th	Yes ^s			Y	Y	Y	
New York	6th	Yes ^t	Y	Y	Y			
North Carolina	6th	Yes ^u	Y				Y	
North Dakota	NA	Yes ^v			Y	Y	Y	
Ohio	7th	Yes ^u	Y			Y	Y	
Oklahoma	(w)	No		Y	Y		Y	
Oregon	10th	Yes ^x		Y	Y		Y	
Pennsylvania	6.5	(y)			Y	Y		Y ^b
Rhode Island	6-7th	No			Y	Y	Y	
South Carolina	--	Yes ^z			Y		Y	Y
South Dakota	11th	Yes ^{aa}				Y	Y	Y
Tennessee	5th	No			Y	Y	Y	
Texas	6th	Yes ^{ab}					Y	Y
Utah	9th	No	Y		Y		Y	Y ^b
Vermont	8-9th	Yes ^{ac}			Y		Y	Y ^b
Virginia	(ad)	No						
Washington	8th	No			Y		Y	
West Virginia	6th ^{ae}	No	Y			Y	Y	
Wisconsin	(af)	No			Y		Y	Y
Wyoming	11.5	(ag)			Y	Y	Y	
Federal Bureau of Prisons	(ah)	Yes ^{al}	Y					

Note: See Note, table 6.93.

^a Respondents were asked to cite the three most common reasons for education program dropout.^b Inmates lose interest; change mind; make request.^c For inmates who score below 4.5 during orientation.^d Literacy training will become mandatory for inmates reading below 9th grade level.^e Basic literacy training for all inmates who are illiterate and functionally illiterate who have 2 or more years to serve.^f Inmates testing below 9.0 must take 150 hours of academic instruction.^g Under Act 147, State of Hawaii sentenced felons must have a high school diploma or G.E.D. or participate in an education program in order to be paroled.^h Approximately 50 percent have completed a high school diploma or G.E.D. upon entry but the average last grade completed in school was 9th.ⁱ Inmates who test below the 6th grade must attend basic education classes for 90 instructional days.^j 57.5 percent of inmates do not have a high school diploma at reception.^k Approximately 52 percent have less than high school or equivalency; 55 percent score below the 8th grade in reading; 74 percent score below 8th grade in math.^l Inmates testing below 8th grade in reading are required to attend a 90-day education program.^m Inmates testing below 8th grade in math or reading are required to attend a 90-day education program.ⁿ 60 percent have completed high school or G.E.D.; 40 percent have not.^o All offenders age 20 or younger.^p Per Montana State Prison policy, inmates in low literacy levels are required to attend.^q Inmates under age 21 without a high school diploma or equivalent.^r Most of these are not permanent dropouts, they are analogous to suspensions.^s G.E.D. statutorily required for all new commitments as of 7-1-91.^t Below 8th grade.^u Inmates testing below the 6th grade are required to participate in A.B.E. program.^v Up to G.E.D. only.^w Reading 9.1; math 7.8.^x Basic literacy.^y Only for inmates under 17 years of age due to school laws in Pennsylvania.^z Those sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act guidelines.^{aa} Those testing below 8th grade level must participate in G.E.D.^{ab} Basic education is mandatory to inmates scoring below 6.0 on standardized achievement tests.^{ac} Inmates without a high school diploma must participate in education programs in order to obtain institutional employment.^{ad} 35 percent at or below 8th grade level; 43 percent between 9th and 12th grade level.^{ae} Males 6th grade; females 8th grade.^{af} 51.45 percent tested at 10th grade level or below.^{ag} Inmates assigned to medium security and do not have a high school diploma or G.E.D. are enrolled in the A.B.E. or G.E.D. program for a minimum of 3 months.^{ah} 50 percent below high school completion.^{al} Literacy up to the G.E.D. level for 120 days.

Source: Kathleen Maguire, "Academic Programs in State and Federal Prisons: Results of a National Survey," Albany, NY: The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, March 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table 2.

Table 6.95

Academic education programs in State and Federal prisons

By number and salary of teachers, and jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Number of full-time teachers ^a	Teacher's annual salary		Public school teachers in same jurisdiction earn: ^b	Jurisdiction	Number of full-time teachers ^a	Teacher's annual salary		Public school teachers in same jurisdiction earn: ^b
		Starting	Maximum				Starting	Maximum	
Alabama	120	\$25,000	\$52,000	Less	New Jersey	419	\$28,330-	\$45,911	More
Alaska	18	32,000	40,000	More ^c			32,583		
Arizona	55	23,238	35,168	More	New Mexico	86	24,000 ^l	NA	About same
Arkansas	54	19,214	NA	About same	New York	480 ⁿ	26,000	32,000	(o)
California	NA	2,638 ^d	4,039 ^d	About same	North Carolina	92,250 ^p	21,000	44,796	About same
Colorado	75	21,000	58,000	About same	North Dakota	8	24,000	28,000	About same
Connecticut	120	30,820	61,899	About same	Ohio	230	21,000	39,000	More ^q
Delaware	22	25,000	50,000	Less	Oklahoma	104	22,718	35,036 ^d	More
Florida	217	23,000	36,000	More	Oregon	30	2,100 ^d	3,999 ^d	More
Georgia	130 ^e	1,900 ^d	4,100 ^d	Less ^f	Pennsylvania	160 ⁿ	25,000	34,000	More
Hawaii	23	25,776	36,708	More	Rhode Island	19	21,000	39,000	About same
Idaho	22	22,500	28,500	More ^g	South Carolina	176	23,409	47,403	About same ^r
Illinois	550	24,687	34,893	About same	South Dakota	8.5	18,137	27,206	More
Indiana	278	28,000	55,000	About same	Tennessee	160	1,887 ^d	4,020 ^d	About same
Iowa	57	(h)	(h)	Less	Texas	565	20,400-	42,504	About same
Kansas	54	17,500	44,000	More ^h			28,824		
Kentucky	112	24,800	NA	About same	Utah	26	14,907	36,000	Same
Louisiana	58	24,000	48,400	About same	Vermont	14	22,700	36,000	More ^s
Maine	10	20,000	26,000	More	Virginia	217	24,238	36,357	More
Maryland	113	25,000 ⁱ	58,000 ^j	About same	Washington	187	22,730 ^t	43,085	About same
Massachusetts	76	418.83 ^k	754.98 ^k	About same	West Virginia	21	23,969 ^u	40,158 ^j	About same
Michigan	150 ^l	27,582	46,604	(l)	Wisconsin	153 ^u	26,431	37,650	More
Minnesota	100	27,800	50,700	About same	Wyoming	9	18,060	28,872	More
Mississippi	15	23,856	39,467	About same					
Missouri	124-188	(m)	(m)	About same	Federal Bureau of Prisons	300 ^v	21,000	40,000	--
Montana	8	20,000	35,000	About same					
Nevada	16	22,000	40,000	About same					

Note: See Note, table 6.93.

^aIncludes full-time equivalent positions.^bRespondents were asked to compare salaries of teachers in prison to salaries of public school teachers in the same jurisdiction; response categories were: public school teachers earn more, public school teachers earn less, they both earn about the same.^cIn most jurisdictions.^dPer month.^e130 as of July 1991; 107 anticipated for December 1991.^fBecause public school teachers work fewer months.^gBoth prison and public school teachers start at the same salary but public school teachers advance in salary at a more rapid rate.^hSalaries vary because of differing salary schedules for the five community colleges involved.ⁱWhen compared for equivalent contract days; prison programs are 12-month programs.^jApproximately; about average.^kPer week.^lVaries with each local school district.^mPosition dependent.ⁿPlus an additional 120 part-time teachers.^oTeachers in prison start out higher but reach the top of the grade quickly.^p92 correctional teachers and 250 from the community college system.^qIn the large cities.^rHowever, prison teachers work 235 days and public school teachers work 190 days.^sBased on number of hours worked.^tState contracts for all teachers from local community college districts; district salary schedules vary.^u128 State employed teachers; 25 contracted teachers.^vPlus an additional 150 positions contracted.

Source: Kathleen Maguire, "Academic Programs in State and Federal Prisons: Results of a National Survey," Albany, NY: The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, March 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table 3.

Table 6.96

Participation in drug treatment programs among State prison inmates

By sex, race and Hispanic origin, and drug use history, United States, 1991^a

Participation in drug treatment	All inmates	Sex		Race, Hispanic origin				Drug use history		
		Male	Female	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other ^b	Ever used drugs	Used drugs in the month before the offense	Under the influence of drugs at time of offense
Number of inmates	698,777	660,557	38,221	246,339	319,235	116,456	16,746	552,115	348,198	216,458
Ever participated in drug abuse treatment program	43.2 %	42.8 %	50.5 %	44.5 %	42.4 %	43.3 %	39.9 %	54.7 %	62.3 %	67.6 %
Since admission	32.7	32.5	37.7	32.0	33.1	33.7	30.7	41.4	47.5	52.3
Before admission	21.0	20.5	28.6	24.8	18.3	20.5	19.3	26.5	31.1	34.3
Number of times										
1 time	12.4	12.1	16.2	13.9	11.3	12.6	7.8	15.7	17.6	18.9
2 times	4.6	4.5	6.0	5.6	4.0	4.2	5.7	5.8	7.2	8.0
3 to 5 times	3.0	2.9	4.8	4.0	2.2	3.0	4.5	3.8	4.8	5.7
6 times or more	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
In a program in the month before current admission	6.6	6.5	9.1	6.9	6.1	7.5	7.3	8.4	9.6	11.0
Most recent treatment was while incarcerated	35.6	35.3	40.2	35.2	35.7	36.3	33.6	55.0	48.7	43.9
Currently in treatment	13.4	13.0	20.7	12.5	13.2	15.9	13.4	16.9	19.7	22.2

Note: See Note, table 6.69. This table excludes inmates with no information on number of times in treatment, prior drug use, drug use in the month before the offense, or drug use at the time of the offense.

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

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 4.12.

Table 6.97

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By sex, race, ethnicity, and age, United States, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Selected characteristics	Total clients	Type of client		
		Drug abuse clients	Alcoholism clients	Both drug and alcoholism problems
Sex				
All clients ^a	776,069	227,873	350,960	197,236
Male	562,388	150,099	269,238	143,051
Female	213,681	77,774	81,722	54,185
Race, ethnicity				
All clients ^a	735,749	219,118	337,391	179,240
White, non-Hispanic	452,171	107,064	228,620	116,487
Black, non-Hispanic	156,014	68,336	45,989	41,689
Hispanic	103,984	39,635	48,901	15,448
Asian	6,451	1,383	3,922	1,146
Native American	13,465	1,612	8,116	3,737
Other	3,664	1,088	1,843	733
Age				
All clients ^a	738,371	222,679	336,773	178,919
Under 18 years	43,698	11,225	15,076	17,397
18 to 20 years	38,544	10,201	16,659	11,684
21 to 24 years	95,718	25,516	44,954	25,248
25 to 34 years	260,184	80,608	111,313	68,263
35 to 44 years	197,165	71,046	66,112	40,007
45 to 54 years	71,315	18,546	41,104	11,665
55 to 64 years	24,283	4,579	16,086	3,618
65 years and older	7,464	958	5,469	1,037

Note: These data are from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 30, 1991. The 1991 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 that 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, the Trust territories, and the Virgin Islands. Both public and privately funded programs are included.

A total of 11,277 treatment units responded to the 1991 survey, reporting 811,819 clients in treatment. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aExcludes clients for whom sex, race, ethnicity, or age was not known or not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *Highlights from the 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS)* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1992), p. 8.

Table 6.98

Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units, clients in treatment, and treatment capacity

By jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units ^a	Total clients	Type of client			Total treatment capacity ^b	Utilization rate ^c
			Drug abuse clients	Alcoholism clients	Both drug and alcoholism problems		
Total	8,928	811,819	237,008	365,147	209,664	998,477	81.1 %
Federal	294	31,071	6,271	16,068	8,732	40,982	74.9
State	8,634	780,748	230,737	349,079	200,932	957,495	81.3
Alabama	42	3,334	918	995	1,421	3,712	89.8
Alaska	28	1,381	146	689	546	1,888	73.1
Arizona	122	11,629	4,381	6,287	961	13,333	87.2
Arkansas	41	3,042	1,258	1,193	591	3,822	79.6
California	1,194	163,237	41,886	106,517	14,834	188,659	86.5
Colorado	144	16,523	3,304	9,065	4,154	22,888	72.2
Connecticut	155	9,709	3,281	2,425	4,003	9,580	101.3
Delaware	25	2,100	507	766	827	2,067	101.6
District of Columbia	44	6,010	3,076	1,183	1,751	6,353	80.7
Florida	539	28,359	10,508	9,350	8,501	39,911	71.1
Georgia	71	7,369	2,780	2,660	1,929	9,233	79.8
Hawaii	44	938	426	233	279	1,200	78.2
Idaho	16	1,799	267	873	659	2,233	80.6
Illinois	370	26,673	7,433	10,930	8,310	32,678	81.0
Indiana	117	12,801	1,263	6,722	4,816	16,302	78.5
Iowa	60	4,613	529	2,631	1,453	5,536	83.3
Kansas	103	4,658	1,071	2,016	1,571	7,007	66.5
Kentucky	151	8,910	1,570	4,157	3,183	11,719	76.0
Louisiana	57	13,468	3,214	2,630	7,624	16,427	82.0
Maine	72	2,160	124	930	1,106	2,942	73.4
Maryland	241	21,627	6,768	6,860	7,999	28,119	76.9
Massachusetts	217	19,578	4,277	2,733	12,568	24,160	81.0
Michigan	532	40,133	10,386	16,417	13,330	56,672	70.8
Minnesota	186	4,055	611	1,552	1,892	6,634	61.1
Mississippi	55	4,123	1,330	1,810	983	4,843	85.1
Missouri	102	9,320	2,228	3,407	3,694	12,302	75.8
Montana	31	1,480	94	630	756	2,131	69.5
Nebraska	100	5,294	871	3,296	1,127	6,655	76.6
Nevada	51	1,809	814	485	510	2,340	77.3
New Hampshire	31	1,016	108	416	492	1,394	72.9
New Jersey	257	21,724	9,045	5,273	7,406	26,780	79.8
New Mexico	29	3,616	952	2,400	264	4,564	79.2
New York	874	94,440	48,083	41,544	4,813	108,850	86.8
North Carolina	101	17,406	3,905	9,610	3,891	19,559	89.0
North Dakota	29	1,095	39	596	460	2,403	45.6
Ohio	387	28,325	7,507	10,589	10,229	37,467	75.6
Oklahoma	88	4,816	928	1,229	2,659	6,997	68.8
Oregon	149	15,787	3,692	7,501	4,594	19,117	82.6
Pennsylvania	347	22,637	7,402	8,664	6,571	27,566	82.1
Rhode Island	67	4,780	1,892	1,837	1,051	6,059	78.8
South Carolina	52	11,239	1,747	7,473	2,019	12,674	86.6
South Dakota	44	1,277	58	892	327	1,999	61.1
Tennessee	58	5,247	1,797	2,303	1,147	6,392	82.1
Texas	441	29,400	10,634	4,551	14,215	38,181	77.0
Utah	44	4,308	688	1,322	2,298	5,156	83.6
Vermont	17	1,743	133	939	671	1,767	98.6
Virginia	90	16,595	3,518	6,157	6,920	18,944	87.4
Washington	167	22,345	3,585	8,319	10,441	28,437	78.6
West Virginia	34	2,844	333	2,119	392	2,992	95.1
Wisconsin	226	14,631	2,559	7,857	4,215	18,651	77.9
Wyoming	38	1,703	178	1,002	523	2,164	78.7
Guam	1	68	6	40	22	58	117.2
Puerto Rico	150	17,337	6,503	6,919	3,915	17,742	97.7
Trust territories	1	7	1	3	3	16	43.8
Virgin Islands	2	221	123	82	16	220	100.5

Note: See Note, table 6.97. Data for the States exclude treatment units operated by or under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments. The Federal totals include all units operated by the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Indian Health Services, and all units under contract to the Indian Health Services. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aExcludes 127 units that reported no clients.

^bExcludes 129 units that reported no capacity.

^cUnits that did not report total capacity and units that reported no clients were excluded from the computations of utilization rate. Both clients and total capacity were reported for 98.3 percent of treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), pp. 29, 41.

Table 6.99

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total ^a	Age group								Unknown ^b
		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	811,819	43,698	38,544	93,718	260,184	197,165	71,315	24,283	7,464	73,448
Federal	31,071	716	927	2,183	6,280	7,058	3,545	1,723	535	8,004
State	780,748	42,982	37,617	93,435	253,904	190,107	67,770	22,560	6,929	65,444
Alabama	3,334	173	131	385	1,021	669	263	80	23	589
Alaska	1,381	103	61	199	346	297	128	37	15	195
Arizona	11,629	883	712	1,511	3,906	2,927	1,027	392	220	51
Arkansas	3,042	209	244	482	1,132	636	191	95	31	22
California	163,237	6,414	6,910	24,949	49,980	41,044	16,281	5,219	1,361	11,079
Colorado	16,523	811	882	2,218	5,800	3,449	1,316	494	115	1,438
Connecticut	9,709	244	526	1,135	4,085	2,447	649	188	142	293
Delaware	2,100	101	131	215	823	461	193	83	27	66
District of Columbia	6,010	114	106	367	1,344	1,362	448	97	18	2,154
Florida	28,359	2,050	1,307	3,102	9,603	7,148	2,061	641	257	2,190
Georgia	7,369	276	203	673	2,102	1,534	505	197	63	1,816
Hawaii	938	129	24	108	356	233	71	10	5	2
Idaho	1,799	227	99	316	480	232	71	21	6	347
Illinois	26,673	2,403	1,385	2,832	8,364	6,260	2,262	953	214	2,000
Indiana	12,801	739	897	1,663	5,120	2,764	1,009	439	168	2
Iowa	4,613	492	378	668	1,667	840	297	102	49	120
Kansas	4,658	370	437	719	1,486	952	345	106	27	216
Kentucky	8,910	604	693	909	3,018	1,457	626	177	57	1,369
Louisiana	13,468	353	361	702	2,050	1,276	461	200	59	8,006
Maine	2,160	97	97	215	583	505	167	62	23	411
Maryland	21,627	1,142	1,148	2,778	8,218	5,680	1,886	600	119	56
Massachusetts	19,578	701	895	2,263	7,529	5,338	1,610	491	208	543
Michigan	40,133	1,791	2,055	4,495	12,439	10,421	3,585	1,157	390	3,800
Minnesota	4,055	362	255	555	1,330	922	307	133	72	119
Mississippi	4,123	130	307	483	975	686	219	75	23	1,225
Missouri	9,329	396	693	1,449	3,985	2,021	513	153	47	72
Montana	1,480	148	109	187	521	346	111	45	12	0
Nebraska	5,294	652	448	662	1,687	1,050	369	123	40	263
Nevada	1,809	203	64	114	622	592	159	46	9	0
New Hampshire	1,016	161	54	132	319	199	112	24	14	1
New Jersey	21,724	1,198	1,002	2,891	6,974	5,034	1,598	428	154	2,445
New Mexico	3,616	346	200	302	945	635	256	78	21	833
New York	94,440	3,150	3,124	8,253	32,341	30,446	11,058	3,435	698	1,935
North Carolina	17,406	779	779	2,124	5,701	3,964	1,633	683	292	1,451
North Dakota	1,095	122	92	130	328	212	98	59	42	12
Ohio	28,325	3,056	2,401	3,770	9,515	5,832	1,891	628	238	99
Oklahoma	4,816	270	210	410	1,618	1,273	486	197	79	273
Oregon	15,787	1,258	729	1,955	5,280	3,816	1,355	451	158	785
Pennsylvania	22,637	1,317	1,100	2,669	7,163	5,499	1,542	479	143	2,725
Rhode Island	4,780	289	181	489	1,820	1,464	379	113	31	14
South Carolina	11,239	609	610	1,239	4,289	2,817	1,003	400	166	106
South Dakota	1,277	242	135	153	368	238	93	33	13	2
Tennessee	5,247	512	253	508	1,900	1,302	456	169	49	98
Texas	29,400	1,778	851	2,127	6,831	5,164	1,470	424	92	10,663
Utah	4,308	646	303	490	1,481	946	276	112	30	24
Vermont	1,743	75	111	200	715	426	118	42	10	46
Virginia	16,595	982	885	1,907	6,183	3,414	1,238	400	125	1,461
Washington	22,345	1,179	948	3,018	7,102	5,461	2,169	716	353	1,399
West Virginia	2,844	260	197	288	921	663	279	123	70	43
Wisconsin	14,631	933	918	1,887	4,590	3,103	962	477	211	1,550
Wyoming	1,703	229	189	200	548	353	115	42	16	11
Guam	68	14	4	6	23	16	3	2	0	0
Puerto Rico	17,337	1,259	774	1,922	6,299	4,220	2,003	616	121	123
Trust territories	7	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1
Virgin Islands	221	0	7	11	78	59	45	13	3	5

Note: See Notes, tables 6.97 and 6.98. Age was reported for 91.0 percent of all clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aExcludes 127 units that reported no clients.

^bWhere units did not report clients by age, age was classified as unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 34.

Table 6.100

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total ^a	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown ^b
Total	811,819	562,388	213,681	35,750
Federal	31,071	22,849	2,958	5,264
State	780,748	539,539	210,723	30,486
Alabama	3,334	2,547	787	0
Alaska	1,381	826	344	211
Arizona	11,629	7,573	3,723	333
Arkansas	3,042	2,246	775	21
California	163,237	119,377	40,954	2,906
Colorado	16,523	11,342	3,374	1,807
Connecticut	9,709	6,916	2,646	147
Delaware	2,100	1,454	540	106
District of Columbia	6,010	3,443	1,314	1,253
Florida	28,359	18,511	8,176	1,672
Georgia	7,369	3,923	1,671	1,775
Hawaii	938	652	286	0
Idaho	1,799	1,028	410	361
Illinois	26,673	16,605	8,466	1,602
Indiana	12,801	9,192	3,578	31
Iowa	4,613	3,209	1,206	118
Kansas	4,658	3,421	1,148	89
Kentucky	8,910	6,286	1,807	817
Louisiana	13,468	11,530	1,938	0
Maine	2,160	1,385	547	228
Maryland	21,627	16,013	5,490	124
Massachusetts	19,578	11,993	7,161	424
Michigan	40,133	25,459	11,098	3,576
Minnesota	4,055	2,807	1,148	100
Mississippi	4,123	2,541	834	748
Missouri	9,329	6,592	2,708	29
Montana	1,480	1,058	422	0
Nebraska	5,294	3,486	1,677	131
Nevada	1,809	1,247	556	6
New Hampshire	1,016	714	301	1
New Jersey	21,274	13,336	6,571	1,817
New Mexico	3,616	2,388	859	369
New York	94,440	62,106	30,726	1,608
North Carolina	17,406	12,918	4,130	358
North Dakota	1,095	738	346	11
Ohio	28,325	19,222	8,846	257
Oklahoma	4,816	3,079	1,502	235
Oregon	15,787	10,515	4,684	588
Pennsylvania	22,637	14,236	6,362	2,039
Rhode Island	4,780	2,920	1,846	14
South Carolina	11,239	8,633	2,504	102
South Dakota	1,277	873	384	20
Tennessee	5,247	3,496	1,667	84
Texas	29,400	22,199	5,919	1,282
Utah	4,308	3,018	1,278	12
Vermont	1,743	1,192	507	44
Virginia	16,595	10,833	4,315	1,447
Washington	22,345	15,370	6,717	258
West Virginia	2,844	2,119	682	43
Wisconsin	14,631	9,380	4,048	1,203
Wyoming	1,703	1,093	604	0
Guam	68	44	24	0
Puerto Rico	17,337	16,275	989	73
Trust territories	7	6	0	1
Virgin Islands	221	168	48	5

Note: See Notes, tables 6.97 and 6.98. Sex was reported for 95.6 percent of all clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aExcludes 127 units that reported no clients.

^bWhere units did not report clients by sex, sex was classified as unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 35.

Table 6.101

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total ^a	Race, ethnicity				
		White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other ^b	Unknown ^c
Total	811,819	452,171	156,014	103,984	23,580	76,070
Federal	31,071	9,666	5,560	1,576	5,096	9,173
State	780,748	442,505	150,454	102,408	18,484	66,897
Alabama	3,334	2,104	1,208	11	9	2
Alaska	1,381	704	33	23	415	206
Arizona	11,629	7,508	696	2,420	896	109
Arkansas	3,042	1,871	1,112	21	16	22
California	163,237	83,972	20,015	47,609	6,998	4,643
Colorado	16,523	9,456	1,362	4,153	349	1,203
Connecticut	9,709	5,740	2,306	1,406	62	195
Delaware	2,100	719	435	18	7	921
District of Columbia	6,010	420	3,849	429	29	1,283
Florida	28,359	17,032	7,063	2,248	185	1,831
Georgia	7,369	2,942	2,539	23	14	1,851
Hawaii	938	382	28	37	488	3
Idaho	1,799	1,293	4	89	52	361
Illinois	26,673	15,233	8,048	1,722	175	1,495
Indiana	12,801	10,315	2,172	197	100	17
Iowa	4,613	4,052	285	68	81	127
Kansas	4,658	3,353	646	355	143	161
Kentucky	8,910	7,282	836	16	18	758
Louisiana	13,468	2,673	2,921	67	28	7,779
Maine	2,160	1,876	15	5	42	222
Maryland	21,627	13,259	7,756	415	146	51
Massachusetts	19,578	13,658	2,544	1,850	638	888
Michigan	40,133	24,244	9,963	1,026	555	4,345
Minnesota	4,055	3,291	350	68	228	118
Mississippi	4,123	1,307	1,609	5	30	1,172
Missouri	9,329	6,806	2,295	127	58	43
Montana	1,480	1,275	5	19	181	0
Nebraska	5,294	4,361	398	234	157	144
Nevada	1,809	1,382	190	139	98	0
New Hampshire	1,016	948	28	17	10	13
New Jersey	21,274	11,565	5,568	2,093	123	2,375
New Mexico	3,616	1,140	72	1,517	448	439
New York	94,440	46,909	26,327	18,490	1,070	1,644
North Carolina	17,406	10,194	6,212	107	504	389
North Dakota	1,095	874	4	5	201	11
Ohio	28,325	20,160	6,591	634	159	781
Oklahoma	4,816	3,495	559	23	407	332
Oregon	15,787	12,959	729	1,054	566	479
Pennsylvania	22,637	13,376	5,243	816	47	3,155
Rhode Island	4,780	3,497	537	301	77	368
South Carolina	11,239	7,168	3,879	37	47	108
South Dakota	1,277	905	5	4	361	2
Tennessee	5,247	4,093	965	11	82	96
Texas	29,400	9,605	3,694	5,078	170	10,853
Utah	4,308	3,560	123	398	195	32
Vermont	1,743	1,598	24	12	16	93
Virginia	16,595	9,277	5,239	359	183	1,537
Washington	22,345	17,689	1,661	930	1,147	918
West Virginia	2,844	2,592	178	9	13	52
Wisconsin	14,631	10,702	1,961	435	352	1,181
Wyoming	1,703	1,473	19	148	58	5
Guam	68	25	0	2	41	0
Puerto Rico	17,337	164	1	5,094	0	12,078
Trust territories	7	0	0	0	6	1
Virgin Islands	221	27	152	34	3	5

Note: See Notes, tables 6.97 and 6.98. Race or ethnicity was reported for 90.6 percent of all clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aExcludes 127 units that reported no clients.

^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

^cWhere units did not report clients by race or ethnicity, race or ethnicity was classified as unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 36.

Table 6.102

Drug and alcoholism treatment and prevention units providing services

By type of treatment unit and type of service, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Services provided	Total units ^a	Alcoholism services	Drug services	Combined services
Total	11,277	1,251	1,031	8,995
Total treatment units	9,057	984	896	7,177
Non-methadone	8,453	984	519	6,950
Methadone	322	0	290	32
Non-methadone and methadone	282	0	87	195
Total non-treatment units ^b	2,220	267	135	1,818
Total prevention or education units	7,374	760	469	6,145
Prevention or education and treatment	5,522	552	369	4,601
Prevention or education with no treatment	1,852	208	100	1,544
Total other units ^c	4,530	426	331	3,773
Other and treatment, or prevention, or education	4,162	367	296	3,499
Other but no treatment, or prevention, or education	368	59	35	274

Note: See Notes, tables 6.97 and 6.98. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aTotal number of units reporting does not equal the sum of the number of units reporting services provided because units may report multiple services.

^bIncludes prevention, education, and other services.

^cIncludes services such as crisis intervention and hot-lines.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 7.

Table 6.103

Drug and alcoholism treatment and prevention units: providing services

By type of service and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total units ^a	Treatment units				Prevention or education units			Other units
		Total treatment units	Non-methadone treatment only	Methadone treatment only	Methadone and non-methadone treatment	Total prevention or education units	Units providing treatment	Units not providing treatment	
Total	11,277	9,057	8,453	322	282	7,374	5,522	1,852	4,530
Federal	360	297	267	1	29	283	225	58	197
State	10,917	8,760	8,186	321	253	7,091	5,297	1,794	4,333
Alabama	52	43	42	0	1	28	21	7	21
Alaska	37	28	27	0	1	28	20	8	20
Arizona	173	123	114	5	4	112	68	44	71
Arkansas	43	41	41	0	0	29	27	2	20
California	1,447	1,196	1,108	59	29	1,010	861	149	579
Colorado	174	147	140	3	4	124	98	26	80
Connecticut	193	156	139	12	5	83	55	28	90
Delaware	34	25	23	0	2	19	12	7	10
District of Columbia	62	44	34	2	8	42	29	13	20
Florida	713	557	528	20	9	434	302	132	202
Georgia	77	73	67	0	6	56	52	4	38
Hawaii	65	45	44	0	1	37	17	20	14
Idaho	18	16	15	0	1	11	11	0	10
Illinois	472	375	348	11	16	278	193	85	166
Indiana	215	123	117	1	5	154	78	76	116
Iowa	86	60	58	0	2	69	44	25	44
Kansas	126	105	103	1	1	80	61	19	42
Kentucky	162	154	151	1	2	129	122	7	106
Louisiana	77	57	52	2	3	57	38	19	32
Maine	75	73	73	0	0	41	39	2	19
Maryland	264	243	216	11	16	177	159	18	125
Massachusetts	271	217	195	15	7	167	113	54	87
Michigan	725	550	529	9	12	426	287	139	243
Minnesota	214	189	188	1	0	136	124	12	123
Mississippi	58	55	55	0	0	45	42	3	28
Missouri	128	102	97	4	1	75	62	13	78
Montana	31	31	31	0	0	26	26	0	2
Nebraska	133	106	105	0	1	78	57	21	51
Nevada	57	53	50	2	1	39	36	3	23
New Hampshire	41	32	32	0	0	28	20	8	18
New Jersey	270	257	232	7	18	199	186	13	106
New Mexico	40	29	27	0	2	39	28	11	17
New York	1,280	879	759	99	21	756	366	390	411
North Carolina	124	101	94	0	7	91	78	13	87
North Dakota	32	30	30	0	0	27	26	1	18
Ohio	601	390	380	1	9	496	291	205	220
Oklahoma	97	88	85	1	2	41	33	8	29
Oregon	155	149	141	3	5	117	111	6	49
Pennsylvania	432	360	343	8	9	202	153	49	151
Rhode Island	89	68	62	5	1	60	42	18	36
South Carolina	53	52	51	0	1	43	43	0	33
South Dakota	56	45	45	0	0	42	31	11	32
Tennessee	66	58	56	1	1	49	41	8	37
Texas	506	456	410	26	20	321	277	44	229
Utah	45	44	43	0	1	34	33	1	29
Vermont	22	17	17	0	0	19	14	5	15
Virginia	109	91	81	1	9	86	69	17	63
Washington	171	169	161	6	2	107	106	1	73
West Virginia	35	34	34	0	0	21	20	1	17
Wisconsin	293	232	229	1	2	179	157	22	161
Wyoming	39	38	37	0	1	32	31	1	21
Guam	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Puerto Rico	173	150	144	3	3	106	83	23	17
Trust territories	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1
Virgin Islands	3	2	1	0	1	3	2	1	2

Note: See Notes, tables 6.97 and 6.98. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aTotal number of units reporting does not equal the sum of the number of units reporting services provided because units may report multiple services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), p. 13.

Table 6.104

Capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers

By location, 1992

Correctional center and location	Capacity	Average population
Naval Station, Long Beach, California	34	14
Naval Station, Treasure Island, California	30	24
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	20	9
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	50	34
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	35	13
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	60	39
Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois	60	20
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	105	61
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	20	11
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	40	16
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	270	128
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	30	27
Naval Station, Guam	25	9
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	42	19
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	10	1
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	3
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	26	13
Naval Air Consolidated Brig, ^a Miramar, San Diego, California	360	203
Naval Consolidated Brig, ^a Charleston, South Carolina	360	194

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.

^aThese facilities retrain inmates for return to honorable service, preparation for return to civilian life, or holding for transfer to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1993 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1993), pp. 474, 475. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.105

Capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers

By location, 1992

Correctional center and location	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 6.104. 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, *1993 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1993), p. 477. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.106

Number of escapes from correctional facilities and number of inmates returned

By type of facility and jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Escapes							Number of escapees returned
	Total	Maximum security	Medium security	Minimum security	Community ^a	Furloughs	Other	
Alabama	79	12	3	12	58	0	0	77
Alaska	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Arizona	81	0	5	19	54	3	0	69
Arkansas	8	0	0	5	0	1	2	8
California	1,196	0	7	67	1,122	NA	0	1,030
Colorado	219	(b)	(b)	26	185	0	0	189
Delaware	318 ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	264
District of Columbia	48	0	7	0	0	41	0	48
Florida	261	72	12	0	188	0	0	358 ^d
Georgia	83	0	19	41	23	0	0	79
Hawaii	35	0	6	5	13	11	0	29
Idaho	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Illinois	152	0	0	0	152	0	0	180 ^d
Iowa	227	0	2	13	211	1	0	218
Kansas	50	2	1	28	12	0	7	49
Kentucky	82	1	6	(e)	(e)	(e)	--	48
Louisiana	19	0	6	12	0	0	0	19
Maine	7	0	0	4	0	3	0	6
Maryland	102	1 ^f	0	26	21	NA	54	94
Massachusetts	121	0	1	22	98	0	0	116
Michigan	40	0	1 ^g	39	0	0	0	35
Minnesota	87	0	0	21	NA	66	0	77
Missouri	456	7	10	5	434	3	0	NA
Montana	22	0	0	7	15	0	0	38 ^d
Nebraska	67 ^h	0	0	4	15	--	48 ⁱ	66
Nevada	51	0	0	44	7	0	0	45
New Hampshire	14	0	0	6	8	0	--	16 ^d
New Jersey	(c,i)	X	X	X	X	X	415	--
New Mexico	26	0	2	16	8	NA	NA	24
New York	11	5	1	5	--	--	--	11
North Carolina	266	1 ^j	4	(k)	(k)	(k)	--	288 ^d
North Dakota	4	--	1	3	--	--	--	4
Ohio	33	0	0	9	24	0	0	32
Oklahoma	310	0	5	88	93	--	124	239 ^l
Oregon	92	0	0	92	0	0	0	74
Pennsylvania	49	2	1	1	36	9	0	33
Rhode Island	69	--	--	36	20	3	10	67
South Carolina	136	0	8	53	43	7	25	130
South Dakota	7	0	7 ^m	X	X	X	X	7
Tennessee	110	0	9	34	27	40	--	99
Texas	23	(n)	(n)	0	0	10	--	23
Vermont	29	0	2	--	--	27	--	27
Virginia	3	--	--	2	--	1	--	3
Washington	148	(o)	(o)	35	109	--	--	131
West Virginia	36	1 ^j	9	11	15	--	--	34
Wisconsin	181	0	0	111	--	--	70	110
Wyoming	9	--	1 ^p	4	4	--	--	7
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3	--	2	--	--	--	1	NA

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Connecticut was unable to participate and Indiana, Mississippi, and Utah did not respond to the survey. Categories may not add to total because work and education releases, furloughs, walkaways, and late returns may not be calculated in the total escape category for some States. 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.

^aCommunity includes work and education release.

^b8 escapes from maximum and medium security.

^cBreakdown unavailable.

^dIncludes escapes from prior years.

^e75 escapes from minimum security facilities, community, and furloughs.

^fSuper maximum facility.

^gFrom funeral leave.

^hIncludes juvenile facilities.

ⁱJuvenile facilities.

^jIncludes close security.

^k261 escapes from minimum security, community, and furloughs.

^lAlso 56 returned escapees from prior years.

^mIncludes all types of facilities except maximum security.

ⁿ13 escapes from maximum and medium security.

^o4 escapes from maximum and medium security.

^pOn excursion.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, November 1992), pp. 9, 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.107

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and State, 1991

Region and State	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	353,774	167,487	20,200	126,271	39,816	55,579	45,661	200	9,718
State institutions, total	353,774	167,487	20,200	126,271	39,816	55,579	45,661	200	9,718
Northeast	48,477	36,051	949	3,250	8,227	6,070	5,851	9	210
Connecticut ^{a,b}	8,136	175	NA	X	7,961	1,355	1,316	1	38
Maine	484	2	462	0	20	320	320	0	0
Massachusetts ^{b,c,d}	1,576	1,576	NA	X	0	1,354	1,237	0	117
New Hampshire	427	343	84	X	0	105	105	0	NA
New Jersey	7,961	7,716	X	X	245	1,376	1,376	0	0
New York	22,643	19,393	X	3,250	0	777	777	0	0
Pennsylvania	6,394	6,394	X	X	0	666	607	4	55
Rhode Island ^{a,e}	605	232	372	X	1	8	4	4	0
Vermont ^a	251	220	31	X	0	109	109	0	0
Midwest	58,062	27,965	6,184	22,458	1,455	13,520	13,032	21	467
Illinois ^{c,e}	15,877	70	X	15,807	0	1,090	1,053	16	21
Indiana ^c	5,246	3	1,337	3,906	0	395	2	1	392
Iowa ^c	2,520	1,655	198	X	667	187	162	0	25
Kansas	3,176	2,264	591	X	321	104	104	0	0
Michigan ^c	9,248	9,248	X	X	0	632	632	0	0
Minnesota	2,092	37	X	1,606	449	149	136	NA	13
Missouri	6,528	5,704	824	X	0	587	587	NA	NA
Nebraska	876	876	X	X	0	419	419	0	0
North Dakota	239	120	108	X	11	91	91	0	0
Ohio ^e	8,345	5,249	3,096	X	0	9,517	9,497	4	16
South Dakota	483	453	30	X	0	227	227	0	0
Wisconsin	3,432	2,286	0	1,139	7	122	122	0	0
South	138,458	88,842	11,124	12,712	25,780	28,484	19,507	168	8,809
Alabama	4,477	2,618	1,859	X	0	1,978	1,899	0	79
Arkansas	3,165	2,448	X	X	717	750	748	0	2
Delaware ^{a,b,e}	540	168	NA	372	0	244	120	0	124
District of Columbia ^{a,b,e}	2,136	1,895	NA	241	0	751	751	0	0
Florida ^c	21,347	321	2,043	X	18,983	13,468	6,639	2	6,827
Georgia ^c	12,849	7,178	36	X	5,635	940	898	42	0
Kentucky ^e	2,624	2,064	560	X	NA	1,505	1,505	0	NA
Louisiana ^e	5,651	1,254	100	4,297	0	1,024	729	0	295
Maryland ^d	6,558	3,740	X	2,818	0	762	299	8	455
Mississippi	2,261	1,357	901	X	3	968	907	0	61
North Carolina ^e	20,503	20,475	28	NA	0	378	333	7	38
Oklahoma ^e	3,282	1,725	1,382	X	175	1,519	1,322	10	187
South Carolina	3,477	2,223	1,205	0	49	2,316	2,228	0	88
Tennessee ^e	4,342	2,962	1,194	NA	186	741	741	0	0
Texas ^c	35,319	31,714	1,614	1,991	0	206	206	0	0
Virginia	9,294	6,301	X	2,993	0	851	99	99	653
West Virginia	633	399	202	X	32	83	83	0	0
West	108,777	14,629	1,943	87,851	4,354	7,505	7,271	2	232
Alaska ^a	757	151	386	220	0	541	531	1	9
Arizona ^c	5,678	1,269	32	239	4,138	420	350	0	70
California ^c	85,682	NA	X	85,682	X	1,365	1,365	0	NA
Colorado ^e	2,083	1,965	118	X	0	792	792	0	0
Hawaii ^{a,d}	1,133	468	604	X	61	316	316	0	0
Idaho	1,018	403	615	X	0	168	146	1	21
Montana	467	359	108	X	0	85	85	0	0
Nevada	1,569	1,569	X	X	0	1,350	1,342	0	8
New Mexico	1,171	1,020	X	X	151	486	486	0	0
Oregon ^e	5,629	5,629	X	X	0	161	136	0	25
Utah	1,324	1,324	0	0	0	122	23	0	99
Washington	1,998	288	X	1,710	0	1,564	1,564	0	0
Wyoming ^c	268	184	80	X	4	135	135	0	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.60. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1991. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bUnconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

^dNumbers for release categories are estimated.

^eCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 5.13.

Table 6.108

First releases from prisons in 34 States

By offense, race, Hispanic origin, and time served in prison, United States, 1990

Most serious offense	Total			White ^a			Black ^a			Hispanic ^b		
	Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)		Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)		Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)		Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)	
		Median	Mean		Median	Mean		Median	Mean		Median	Mean
Number of releases	213,148	X	X	89,705	X	X	102,342	X	X	29,006	X	X
All offenses	100 %	13	22	100 %	13	21	100 %	13	23	100 %	14	21
Violent offenses	25.3	27	39	23.4	26	37	27.0	28	41	22.4	25	35
Homicide	2.9	48	64	3.0	40	58	2.9	55	70	2.6	45	58
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.8	70	83	1.6	68	82	1.9	73	86	1.9	58	70
Murder Nonnegligent manslaughter	1.4	79	91	1.3	75	89	1.4	85	96	1.2	61	75
Negligent manslaughter	0.5	45	58	0.3	40	50	0.5	44	58	0.7	47	61
Unspecified homicide	1.1	24	31	1.3	23	29	0.9	28	35	0.7	22	28
Kidnaping	(c)	84	88	0.1	91	91	(c)	79	86	0.0	(d)	(d)
Rape	0.5	31	45	0.6	27	41	0.3	38	52	0.4	27	36
Other sexual assault	1.9	43	55	2.2	40	51	1.7	49	61	1.7	39	46
Robbery	2.7	25	30	4.3	25	31	1.4	23	31	2.0	22	27
Assault	10.8	30	41	6.9	29	40	14.0	30	42	9.9	26	35
Other violent	5.9	16	23	5.6	16	23	6.3	16	24	5.4	17	23
Property offenses	0.5	17	23	0.7	17	22	0.4	18	24	0.4	19	23
Burglary	37.7	11	18	42.1	12	18	35.1	11	18	28.2	11	17
Larceny-theft	17.3	15	22	19.8	15	22	15.0	14	22	16.3	13	21
Motor vehicle theft	9.9	9	14	10.1	9	14	10.5	9	14	5.9	8	13
Arson	2.5	8	13	2.7	9	14	2.3	8	13	2.7	7	10
Fraud	0.7	18	26	0.9	18	25	0.5	18	27	0.4	24	29
Stolen property	4.7	9	14	5.9	10	15	4.2	8	14	1.6	8	13
Other property	1.9	13	17	1.7	13	18	2.0	13	17	1.1	15	17
Drug offenses	0.8	9	14	0.9	9	14	0.7	8	15	0.3	8	10
Possession	27.5	11	14	21.7	11	14	30.9	10	13	40.6	13	17
Trafficking	8.2	8	12	5.6	8	11	10.1	7	11	7.7	10	16
Other drug	14.8	13	16	11.2	13	16	15.8	12	15	27.7	16	19
Public-order offenses	4.6	9	12	4.9	9	12	4.9	9	11	5.1	8	9
Weapons	8.1	8	14	10.9	8	12	6.1	10	15	7.3	9	13
Driving while intoxicated	1.8	13	19	1.3	12	17	2.1	13	19	2.0	18	23
Other public-order	2.9	7	8	5.2	7	9	1.0	4	6	4.4	8	8
Other offenses	3.4	9	15	4.4	9	15	3.0	9	15	0.9	13	19
Other offenses	1.3	11	16	1.9	11	16	0.9	11	17	1.6	10	14

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data are based on first releases with a sentence of more than a year for whom the most serious offense and time served in prison were reported. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainer. Sentence length refers to the maximum sentence that an offender may be required to serve for the most serious offense. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes persons of all races.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dFigure not computed because there were fewer than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 26, 29.

Table 6.109

First releases from Federal prisons

By offense, race, Hispanic origin, and time served in prison, United States, 1990

Most serious offense	Total			White ^a			Black ^a			Hispanic ^b		
	Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)		Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)		Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)		Percent of releases	Time served in prison (in months)	
		Median	Mean		Median	Mean		Median	Mean		Median	Mean
Number of releases	13,782	X	X	9,855	X	X	3,569	X	X	3,040	X	X
All offenses	100 %	23	29	100 %	24	29	100 %	22	31	100 %	22	27
Violent offenses	11.0	47	55	8.0	45	53	15.4	59	65	4.1	50	56
Homicide	0.6	66	82	0.2	58	75	0.9	116	122	(c)	(d)	(d)
Kidnaping	0.3	79	89	0.2	78	90	0.4	79	86	0.1	(d)	(d)
Rape	0.3	50	52	0.1	(d)	(d)	0.3	62	73	0.1	(d)	(d)
Other sexual assault	0.3	23	28	0.1	(d)	(d)	0.2	(d)	(d)	0.1	(d)	(d)
Robbery	6.9	47	54	5.9	43	49	10.1	58	60	2.7	50	54
Assault	2.5	50	56	1.4	65	66	3.4	59	61	1.1	52	55
Other violent	0.2	24	27	0.2	22	26	0.1	(d)	(d)	0.0	(d)	(d)
Property offenses	23.4	19	23	21.8	19	24	28.6	18	22	7.6	17	22
Fraud offenses	15.7	18	21	15.5	18	22	16.9	16	19	5.3	17	21
Embezzlement	1.4	16	19	1.4	17	20	1.3	13	16	0.4	17	19
Fraud	11.1	18	21	11.2	18	22	11.5	17	20	3.3	17	21
Forgery	1.5	15	20	1.0	19	23	3.2	13	18	0.7	15	20
Counterfeiting	1.7	18	24	2.0	19	25	1.0	14	20	1.0	18	20
Nonfraud offenses	7.8	21	28	6.3	22	29	11.7	21	26	2.3	17	25
Burglary	0.6	31	38	0.2	31	34	1.3	41	45	(c)	(d)	(d)
Larceny-theft	4.2	19	24	2.8	20	26	8.1	19	23	1.4	14	21
Arson	0.3	36	39	0.3	38	40	0.1	(d)	(d)	0.1	(d)	(d)
Motor vehicle theft	1.3	20	24	1.5	19	24	0.8	24	28	0.3	21	24
Other property	1.4	26	33	1.5	26	36	1.4	28	27	0.5	31	35
Drug offenses	47.9	25	28	50.7	25	28	42.9	23	27	69.1	25	28
Possession	0.4	20	25	0.4	21	26	0.2	(d)	(d)	0.8	18	25
Trafficking	27.9	24	28	29.0	25	28	26.5	21	26	44.0	24	27
Other drug	19.6	26	29	21.2	26	29	16.2	24	28	24.3	27	30
Public-order offenses	17.4	18	24	19.3	18	24	12.7	18	22	18.8	14	20
Regulatory offenses	0.8	18	22	1.0	18	22	0.5	23	24	0.6	14	19
Nonregulatory public-order	16.6	18	24	18.4	18	24	12.2	18	22	18.2	14	20
Weapons	5.3	19	23	5.0	19	24	6.4	18	22	3.1	19	21
Immigration	2.9	12	18	3.9	12	18	0.3	8	13	11.3	11	18
Tax law violations	1.3	17	21	1.7	18	21	0.4	16	16	0.2	(d)	(d)
Racketeering and extortion	2.9	26	32	3.5	28	34	1.5	22	25	1.4	26	31
Other public-order	4.2	18	24	4.4	18	25	3.5	18	23	2.3	18	22
Other offenses	0.3	22	31	0.2	13	22	0.5	34	41	0.3	15	30

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data are based on first releases with a sentence length of more than a year. First releases are persons released for the first time on their current sentence. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainer. Data on time served in prison are based on all first releases for whom the most serious offense, race, Hispanic origin, and time served were reported. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes persons of all races.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dFigure not computed because there were fewer than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 73, 77.

Table 6.110

Offenders released from Federal prison

By time served to first release and type of offense, 1984-90

	Year of first release						
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Average time served until first release							
Number of releases ^a	16,758	16,606	22,122	22,315	22,022	23,748	25,591
All offenses	14.9 mos.	14.9 mos.	14.9 mos.	16.3 mos.	18.7 mos.	18.7 mos.	19.2 mos.
Violent offenses	49.9	49.9	49.6	48.8	54.2	52.6	54.1
Property offenses							
Fraudulent	12.6	12.3	13.5	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.1
Other property	16.5	17.3	19.3	18.8	21.0	18.4	19.6
Drug offenses	21.9	21.2	22.1	23.0	25.2	27.7	29.6
Public-order offenses							
Regulatory	12.6	14.9	15.9	16.3	18.3	17.7	18.2
Other	6.5	6.4	6.0	7.1	8.5	8.0	8.1
Average percent of sentence served until first release							
Number of releases ^b	16,751	16,581	22,117	22,312	22,013	23,725	25,574
All offenses	68.6 %	69.3 %	67.5 %	67.9 %	66.9 %	70.8 %	75.0 %
Violent offenses	49.2	56.1	53.8	56.8	57.6	59.0	64.8
Property offenses							
Fraudulent	67.3	68.4	65.8	68.3	67.7	69.8	76.7
Other property	65.6	68.2	64.0	64.7	65.6	69.7	74.8
Drug offenses	58.4	59.9	59.0	59.9	58.3	61.9	67.6
Public-order offenses							
Regulatory	69.5	68.0	66.9	68.9	67.6	73.4	78.7
Other	78.2	77.2	75.2	76.1	76.1	79.9	81.1

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program. Sources of information include the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 established the U.S. Sentencing Commission in order to develop sentencing guidelines that scale punishments to the gravity of the offense and the offender's criminal record. These guidelines apply to Federal prisoners who committed their crime on or after Nov. 1, 1987. Under the guidelines Federal prisoners are no longer released from prison to parole by the U.S. Parole Commission. Instead, judges impose prison sentences that are served in full, except for time off that prisoners earn for good behavior. Offenders are supervised following their release from prison only if a judge requires it as a part of the sentence (Source, p. 1). These data include only prisoners first released after serving terms imposed by Federal district

courts. For a list of crimes included in the offense categories, see table 5.7.

^aIncludes prisoners with life sentences, those whose sentence could not be determined, and the following number of prisoners for whom an offense category could not be determined: 1984, 403; 1985, 609; 1986, 522; 1987, 355; 1988, 220; 1989, 179; and 1990, 195.

^bExcludes prisoners with a life sentence and those whose sentence could not be determined.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Sentencing in Transition, 1986-90*, Special Report NCJ-134727 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1992), p. 8, Tables 11 and 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.111

Time served by Federal offenders

By most serious conviction offense, time served, and percent of sentence served, United States, 1989

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of prisoners released	Time served (in months)	Percent of sentence served
All offenses	23,748	18.7	85.7 %
Violent offenses	1,333	52.6	67.1
Murder/manslaughter	62	53.3	66.8
Assault	412	41.9	77.9
Robbery	732	58.6	60.4
Rape	16	(a)	(a)
Other sex offenses ^b	72	36.2	75.3
Kidnaping	24	97.2	54.5
Other violent offenses	15	(a)	(a)
Property offenses	5,322	16.4	81.4
Fraudulent offenses	3,642	15.5	80.7
Embezzlement	402	10.3	77.5
Fraud ^c	2,577	15.6	80.1
Forgery	337	16.5	85.8
Counterfeiting	326	19.8	84.4
Other offenses	1,680	18.4	82.8
Burglary	96	26.0	78.8
Larceny ^d	985	16.3	84.7
Motor vehicle theft	238	21.3	78.0
Arson	61	35.3	73.4
Transportation of stolen property	174	24.8	67.5
Other property offenses ^e	126	6.5	105.7
Drug offenses	7,253	27.7	72.8
Trafficking	6,807	28.9	70.5
Possession and other	446	9.8	106.8
Public-order offenses	9,661	8.5	100.2
Regulatory offenses	484	17.7	85.2
Other offenses	9,177	8.0	101.0
Weapons	941	20.8	89.5
Immigration offenses	6,545	4.4	107.1
Tax law violations			
Including tax fraud	462	11.0	70.9
Bribery	82	13.9	74.3
Perjury	71	16.6	83.8
National defense	18	(a)	(a)
Escape	97	17.0	100.5
Racketeering and extortion	402	30.3	71.7
Gambling offenses	5	(a)	(a)
Liquor offenses	2	(a)	(a)
Mail or transport of obscene material	45	19.6	72.6
Traffic offenses	366	2.7	105.7
Migratory birds	39	6.0	92.4
Other	102	12.5	99.9

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.^bMay include some non-violent offenses.^cExcludes tax fraud.^dExcludes transportation of stolen property.^eExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 55.

Table 6.112

Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Jan. 1, 1990	Movement during 1990		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1990	Percent change in parole population during 1990
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	456,803	358,820	284,216	531,407	16.3 %
Federal	21,422	9,790	9,519	21,693	1.3
State, total	435,381	349,030	274,697	509,714	17.1
Northeast	110,749	71,214	53,017	128,946	16.4
Connecticut	322	49	80	291	-9.6
Massachusetts ^a	4,688	5,774	5,742	4,720	0.7
New Hampshire	477	408	363	522	9.4
New Jersey	20,062	13,019	9,783	23,298	16.1
New York	36,885	23,273	17,321	42,837	16.1
Pennsylvania	47,702	28,225	19,270	56,657	18.8
Rhode Island	393	276	348	321	-18.3
Vermont	220	190	110	300	36.4
Midwest	55,773	50,053	40,133	65,693	17.8
Illinois	14,550	16,349	13,228	17,671	21.5
Indiana	3,456	2,965	2,643	3,778	9.3
Iowa	1,900	1,572	1,361	2,111	11.1
Kansas	5,089	3,107	2,445	5,751	13.0
Michigan	9,890	8,994	6,983	11,901	20.3
Minnesota	1,699	2,249	2,075	1,873	10.2
Missouri ^a	7,545	4,746	3,095	9,196	21.9
Nebraska	490	840	698	632	29.0
North Dakota	138	136	158	116	-15.9
Ohio	6,464	5,788	4,307	7,945	22.9
South Dakota	510	571	461	620	21.6
Wisconsin	4,042	2,736	2,679	4,099	1.4
South	183,715	117,556	85,498	215,773	17.4
Alabama	5,724	2,225	1,979	5,970	4.3
Arkansas	3,657	2,402	2,088	3,971	8.6
Delaware ^a	1,013	676	406	1,283	26.7
District of Columbia	4,915	3,268	2,837	5,346	8.8
Florida	2,318	645	899	2,064	-11.0
Georgia	17,437	16,611	11,402	22,646	29.9
Kentucky	3,133	2,210	2,160	3,183	1.6
Louisiana	9,177	6,220	6,520	8,877	-3.3
Maryland	9,862	7,715	6,385	11,192	13.5
Mississippi	3,349	1,657	1,528	3,478	3.9
North Carolina	7,559	9,148	6,824	9,883	30.7
Oklahoma	1,993	1,990	747	3,236	62.4
South Carolina	3,386	1,129	972	3,543	4.6
Tennessee	10,511	5,914	5,098	11,327	7.8
Texas	91,294	46,476	28,044	109,726	20.2
Virginia	7,444	8,790	7,186	9,048	21.5
West Virginia	943	480	423	1,000	6.0
West	85,144	110,207	96,049	99,302	16.6
Alaska ^a	533	542	507	568	6.6
Arizona	2,048	4,087	3,424	2,711	32.4
California	57,515	91,379	81,332	67,562	17.5
Colorado	1,974	2,149	1,727	2,396	21.4
Hawaii	1,287	527	389	1,425	10.7
Idaho	238	275	270	243	2.1
Montana	752	406	347	811	7.8
Nevada	2,417	1,620	1,187	2,850	17.9
New Mexico ^a	1,151	1,277	1,204	1,224	6.3
Oregon	5,794	5,805	3,576	8,023	38.5
Utah	1,277	1,244	960	1,561	22.2
Washington	9,832	741	958	9,615	-2.2
Wyoming	326	155	168	313	-4.0

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Maine eliminated parole in 1976. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.113

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1979-90

	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
1990	287

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 17.

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; *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125833, p. 3; and *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.114

Sentenced prisoners admitted to State institutions for violations of parole or other conditional release

By whether a new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and State, 1991

Region and State	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	142,100	63,306	33,852	2,147	25,550	1,757	78,794	22,744	1,436	50,142	4,472
State institutions, total	142,100	63,306	33,852	2,147	25,550	1,757	78,794	22,744	1,436	50,142	4,472
Northeast	14,246	9,024	1,347	20	7,226	431	5,222	226	26	4,583	387
Connecticut ^a	4,711	70	3	0	66	1	4,641	159	23	4,098	361
Maine	215	2	1	0	1	0	213	10	0	192	11
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	1,536	1,536	NA	NA	1,499	97	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	136	136	NA	NA	130	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	2,410	2,378	486	3	1,790	99	32	NA	NA	31	1
New York	3,284	3,058	NA	NA	2,857	201	226	NA	NA	213	13
Pennsylvania	1,690	1,690	811	12	842	25	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^{a,d}	187	77	15	5	56	1	110	57	3	49	1
Vermont ^a	77	77	31	0	45	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	17,571	11,542	4,809	262	6,114	357	6,029	2,890	140	2,782	217
Illinois ^{b,d}	3,995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,995	2,282	94	1,551	68
Indiana ^b	409	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	409	381	28	NA	NA
Iowa ^b	796	619	345	9	251	14	177	51	4	116	6
Kansas	1,305	998	247	9	698	44	307	49	13	205	40
Michigan ^b	3,381	3,381	1,639	85	1,570	87	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	646	646	169	4	439	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	2,278	2,278	1,034	110	1,073	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	328	328	NA	NA	295	33	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	43	26	NA	NA	23	3	17	NA	NA	17	0
Ohio ^a	3,476	2,792	1,270	40	1,417	65	684	NA	NA	585	99
South Dakota	166	140	6	0	128	6	26	2	0	21	3
Wisconsin	748	334	99	5	220	10	414	125	1	287	1
South	43,598	35,833	26,422	1,775	7,122	514	7,765	4,461	249	2,716	339
Alabama	1,734	1,441	124	12	1,237	68	293	282	11	NA	NA
Arkansas	1,218	1,116	225	8	842	41	102	59	5	36	2
Delaware ^{a,d}	34	18	16	2	NA	NA	16	15	1	NA	NA
District of Columbia ^{a,d}	2,337	2,038	1,363	98	577	NA	299	238	NA	61	NA
Florida ^b	2,981	246	47	5	192	2	2,735	790	68	1,625	252
Georgia ^b	3,531	3,531	3,064	185	246	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	1,289	1,178	124	7	972	75	111	10	2	90	9
Louisiana ^d	3,174	2,645	793	52	1,626	174	529	74	8	415	32
Maryland ^c	1,422	1,422	1,039	46	323	14	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	474	470	311	18	130	11	4	1	0	3	0
North Carolina ^d	3,320	3,320	3,156	164	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma ^d	229	229	22	1	180	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	1,518	667	109	7	507	44	851	338	16	454	-43
Tennessee ^{c,d}	2,209	1,879	1,762	117	NA	NA	330	283	47	NA	NA
Texas ^b	16,378	14,117	13,120	997	NA	NA	2,261	2,176	85	NA	NA
Virginia	1,649	1,488	1,129	55	282	22	161	122	6	32	1
West Virginia	101	28	18	1	8	1	73	73	0	0	0
West	66,685	6,907	1,274	90	5,088	455	59,778	15,167	1,021	40,061	3,529
Alaska ^a	316	316	7	0	303	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona ^b	1,283	150	5	0	107	38	1,133	98	2	925	108
California ^b	57,737	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57,737	14,994	1,016	38,408	3,319
Colorado ^d	699	665	182	8	434	41	34	0	0	32	2
Hawaii ^{a,c}	901	482	5	1	420	56	419	3	0	367	49
Idaho	280	121	11	3	100	7	159	72	2	76	9
Montana	120	120	19	1	96	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	699	699	100	8	571	20	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	444	429	NA	NA	404	25	15	NA	NA	5	10
Oregon ^d	2,694	2,694	750	56	1,704	184	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	875	875	115	11	681	68	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	606	325	70	2	247	6	281	0	1	248	32
Wyoming ^b	31	31	10	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.60. 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. Data for the Federal Jurisdiction were unavailable for 1991. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

^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 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 5.16.

Table 6.115

Entries to parole supervision from prisons in 34 States

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1990

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race ^a			Hispanic ^c
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^b	
Number of entries	186,465	170,941	15,505	76,196	90,777	1,171	27,631
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	25.2	26.0	16.1	23.0	27.1	34.1	22.2
Homicide	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.0	2.9	5.0	2.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	3.1	2.0
Murder	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.3
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7
Negligent manslaughter	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.8	0.7
Unspecified homicide	(d)	(d)	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	(d)
Kidnaping	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.4
Rape	1.9	2.0	0.2	2.1	1.6	3.2	1.6
Other sexual assault	2.3	2.5	0.3	3.8	1.3	3.6	1.9
Robbery	11.2	11.6	6.8	7.2	14.4	10.0	9.9
Assault	5.8	6.0	4.3	5.6	6.2	10.0	5.3
Other violent	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.3
Property offenses	37.2	36.9	40.3	41.8	34.5	39.8	28.3
Burglary	17.5	18.5	6.4	20.0	15.2	19.0	16.4
Larceny-theft	9.6	8.9	16.6	9.9	10.1	8.4	5.9
Motor vehicle theft	2.7	2.8	1.0	2.9	2.4	4.5	2.7
Arson	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4
Fraud	4.6	3.7	14.3	5.8	4.1	3.8	1.6
Stolen property	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.6	1.1
Other property	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3
Drug offenses	28.2	27.4	37.1	22.2	31.4	15.7	40.6
Possession	8.6	8.4	11.4	6.0	10.6	3.3	7.8
Trafficking	15.6	15.3	19.3	11.7	16.8	10.1	27.5
Other drug	4.0	3.8	6.4	4.5	4.1	2.3	5.2
Public-order offenses	8.1	8.4	5.0	11.0	6.0	9.5	7.4
Weapons	1.8	1.9	0.5	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.0
Driving while intoxicated	3.0	3.2	1.1	5.6	1.0	4.9	4.6
Other public-order	3.2	3.2	3.3	4.2	2.9	3.2	0.8
Other offenses	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data on offense distribution were reported for 99.8 percent of the 186,904 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 22.

^aIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of all races.

^dLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 35.

Table 6.116

Parole discharges in 27 States

By method of parole discharge, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1990

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race ^a			Hispanic ^c
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^b	
Number of discharges	159,279	143,202	13,067	73,295	64,643	794	30,414
All methods	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Successful completion	36.4	36.3	37.3	38.6	34.1	34.9	31.3
Absconder	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2
Return to jail or prison ^d	61.6	61.7	61.4	59.5	63.5	63.1	67.4
Transfer	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Death	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8
Other	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data were reported for 97.7 percent of the 162,959 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 22.

^aIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of all races.

^dIncludes 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, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 41.

Table 6.117

Parole discharges in 27 States

By offense and type of discharge, United States, 1990

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Type of discharge								
			Successful completion of term	Ab-sconder	Return to prison with:					Death	Other
					New sentence	Parole revocation	Re-vocation pending	Transfer			
All offenses	157,815	100 %	36.4 %	0.5 %	12.6 %	27.4 %	21.7 %	0.2 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	
Violent offenses	42,401	100	40.7	0.7	10.0	27.9	18.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	
Homicide	4,179	100	50.6	0.6	7.5	25.1	13.6	0.5	1.9	0.2	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,734	100	44.6	0.4	9.0	28.7	14.7	0.4	1.9	0.2	
Murder	2,001	100	42.2	0.5	7.3	30.6	16.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	
Nonnegligent manslaughter	733	100	51.0	0.3	13.6	23.5	8.6	0.3	2.7	0.0	
Negligent manslaughter	1,346	100	63.1	1.0	3.6	18.1	12.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	
Unspecified homicide	99	100	47.5	1.0	16.2	21.2	0.0	6.1	7.1	1.0	
Kidnaping	780	100	38.3	0.3	10.3	23.1	26.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	
Rape	2,935	100	47.9	0.7	5.6	28.5	15.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	
Other sexual assault	3,141	100	57.0	0.2	5.1	19.5	17.0	(a)	1.1	0.1	
Robbery	21,452	100	34.2	0.7	12.2	32.1	18.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	
Assault	9,226	100	42.5	0.8	9.5	23.1	22.6	0.2	0.9	0.5	
Other violent	688	100	53.9	0.9	6.1	22.2	15.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	
Property offenses	65,359	100	33.9	0.4	12.2	32.2	19.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	
Burglary	32,355	100	32.2	0.5	11.3	33.7	20.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	
Larceny-theft	17,749	100	32.9	0.4	15.1	29.4	21.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	
Motor vehicle theft	5,504	100	25.2	0.3	16.2	34.4	22.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Arson	936	100	49.5	0.4	4.8	26.1	17.7	0.1	1.0	0.4	
Fraud	6,236	100	44.4	0.4	6.9	32.0	14.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	
Stolen property	1,877	100	48.8	0.2	12.8	33.5	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.3	
Other property	702	100	54.0	0.4	6.6	28.2	9.3	0.0	1.4	0.1	
Drug offenses	36,892	100	34.6	0.4	15.1	20.9	27.9	0.2	0.7	0.3	
Possession	7,689	100	42.5	0.5	8.1	34.3	13.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	
Trafficking	19,366	100	36.8	0.3	16.1	19.7	25.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	
Other drug	9,837	100	24.0	0.3	18.6	12.6	43.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	
Public-order offenses	9,329	100	45.5	1.4	13.9	21.4	16.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	
Weapons	3,722	100	38.4	0.6	18.3	20.7	20.2	0.1	1.2	0.5	
Driving while intoxicated	1,947	100	46.4	0.5	16.4	21.5	14.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	
Other public-order	3,660	100	52.1	2.8	8.1	22.1	13.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	
Other offenses	3,834	100	27.3	0.2	18.0	15.3	37.8	0.2	0.7	0.5	

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data on type of parole discharge and most serious offense were reported for 96.8 percent of the 162,959 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 22.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 43.

Table 6.118

Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission

By region, fiscal years 1977-91

	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	62.7	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
1990	6,537	66.4	1,750	74.2	1,770	71.7	1,065	60.3	1,263	65.6	689	51.7
1991	5,459	69.3	1,000	72.2	1,845	75.7	933	67.5	982	67.5	699	57.2

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over approximately 21,000 Federal parolees. 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, 1990 to September 30, 1991*, p. 11). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions.

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.); and 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; *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.119

Entries to Federal parole supervision

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1990^a

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic ^d
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	
Number of parole entries	9,216	8,438	778	6,606	2,371	239	1,740
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	13.1	13.6	7.6	9.4	19.3	54.0	6.0
Homicide	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.2	10.9	0.1
Kidnaping	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
Rape	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	10.0	0.1
Other sexual assault	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	5.9	0.1
Robbery	8.3	8.6	4.4	6.8	12.7	3.3	4.0
Assault	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.7	4.2	23.8	1.6
Other violent	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Property offenses	24.2	23.0	36.6	22.6	29.4	15.1	8.4
Fraud offenses	15.9	15.0	26.1	16.0	16.6	7.9	5.8
Embezzlement	1.5	1.0	6.2	1.5	1.3	2.5	0.5
Fraud	11.4	11.2	13.5	11.6	11.3	5.0	3.2
Forgery	1.7	1.4	5.9	1.2	3.4	0.0	1.0
Counterfeiting	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.1
Nonfraud offenses	8.2	8.0	10.5	6.6	12.8	7.1	2.6
Burglary	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	3.8	0.0
Larceny-theft	4.3	3.9	8.9	2.9	8.6	3.3	1.6
Arson	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Motor vehicle theft	1.3	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.3
Other property	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.6
Drug offenses	48.5	48.6	47.4	52.2	40.7	23.0	74.5
Possession	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7
Trafficking	25.8	25.9	25.1	27.6	22.0	13.0	42.7
Other drug	22.4	22.4	22.1	24.2	18.6	9.6	31.1
Public-order offenses	14.0	14.6	8.1	15.7	10.0	7.9	10.9
Regulatory offenses	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
Nonregulatory public-order	13.2	13.8	7.2	14.8	9.6	7.5	10.6
Weapons	4.3	4.6	1.2	4.2	4.7	3.3	2.7
Immigration	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.4	4.3
Tax law violations	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
Racketeering and extortion	3.2	3.3	2.1	4.0	1.4	0.0	1.7
Other public-order	3.1	3.3	1.5	3.3	2.8	3.3	1.6
Other offenses	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.78. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^cIncludes persons of all races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 81.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Table 6.120

Federal parole discharges

By method of parole discharge, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1990^a

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic ^d
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	
Number of discharges	9,428	8,596	831	6,292	2,853	262	1,250
All methods	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Successful completion	68.8	68.3	73.9	75.5	53.4	76.0	68.1
Unsuccessful, returned to prison ^e	23.3	22.7	18.2	16.0	36.3	18.3	19.2
Death	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.8
Other	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.3	8.3	5.3	11.9

Note: See Note, table 6.78. Data on race were reported for 99.8 percent of the 9,428 Federal parole discharges, and data on Hispanic origin for 99.8 percent. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^dIncludes persons of all races.

^eIncludes 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, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 88.

Table 6.121

Federal parole discharges

By offense and type of discharge, United States, 1990^a

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Type of discharge		Death
			Successful completion of term	Unsuccessful completion of term	
All offenses	8,713	100 %	74.4 %	24.1 %	1.5 %
Violent offenses	1,308	100	49.8	47.7	2.4
Homicide	15	100	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kidnaping	55	100	50.9	43.6	5.5
Rape	47	100	66.0	21.9	2.1
Robbery	1,075	100	46.5	51.1	2.4
Assault	105	100	70.5	27.6	1.9
Other violent	11	100	36.4	63.6	0.0
Property offenses	2,371	100	73.9	24.8	1.3
Fraud offenses	1,441	100	79.0	19.6	1.4
Embezzlement	501	100	91.0	8.6	0.4
Fraud	459	100	80.8	17.2	2.0
Forgery	388	100	60.1	37.6	2.3
Counterfeiting	93	100	83.9	16.1	0.0
Nonfraud offenses	930	100	66.0	32.7	1.3
Burglary	134	100	44.8	53.0	2.2
Larceny-theft	624	100	68.3	30.8	1.0
Arson	10	100	100.0	0.0	0.0
Motor vehicle theft	154	100	72.7	25.3	1.9
Other property	8	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Drug offenses	3,760	100	80.8	18.1	1.2
Possession	52	100	80.8	17.3	1.9
Trafficking	3,685	100	80.8	18.1	1.1
Other drug	23	100	78.3	17.4	4.3
Public-order offenses	1,204	100	81.5	16.6	1.9
Regulatory offenses	17	100	82.4	11.8	5.9
Nonregulatory public-order	1,187	100	81.5	16.7	1.9
Weapons	449	100	79.7	18.9	1.3
Immigration	165	100	80.0	18.8	1.2
Tax law violations	140	100	94.3	4.3	1.4
Racketeering and extortion	170	100	87.6	11.8	0.6
Other public-order	263	100	74.5	21.3	4.2
Other offenses	70	100	85.7	14.3	(b)

Note: See Note, table 6.78. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bFigure not computed because there were fewer than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990*, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 90.

Table 6.122

Federal parolees terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1989

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of parolees terminating parole	Percent of parolees terminating supervision with:			
		Total	No violation	Revocations	
				Technical violation ^a	New crime ^b
All offenses	10,828	100 %	57.2 %	27.1 %	15.7 %
Violent offenses	1,469	100	32.5	38.5	29.1
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	65	100	49.2	27.7	23.1
Negligent manslaughter	3	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Assault	77	100	53.2	23.4	23.4
Robbery	1,219	100	29.5	41.0	29.5
Rape	32	100	53.1	18.8	28.1
Other sex offenses ^d	12	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Kidnaping	54	100	27.8	33.3	38.9
Threats against the President	7	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Property offenses	2,515	100	54.3	28.9	16.8
Fraudulent offenses	1,400	100	61.6	25.0	13.4
Embezzlement	167	100	77.8	18.6	3.6
Fraud ^e	667	100	69.6	19.9	10.5
Forgery	470	100	43.6	35.3	21.1
Counterfeiting	96	100	66.7	20.8	12.5
Other offenses	1,115	100	45.1	33.8	21.1
Burglary	165	100	29.7	40.0	30.3
Larceny ^f	668	100	41.8	38.6	19.6
Motor vehicle theft	156	100	56.4	18.6	25.0
Arson	2	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Transportation of stolen property	103	100	73.8	16.5	9.7
Other property offenses ^g	21	100	42.9	33.3	23.8
Drug offenses	5,733	100	63.0	24.7	12.3
Trafficking	5,532	100	62.7	24.7	12.6
Possession and other	201	100	69.7	24.9	5.5
Public-order offenses	1,107	100	66.4	20.4	13.2
Regulatory offenses	138	100	71.0	17.4	11.6
Agriculture	8	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Antitrust	0	X	X	X	X
Labor law	1	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Food and drug	5	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Motor carrier	0	X	X	X	X
Other regulatory offenses	124	100	68.5	18.5	12.9
Other offenses	297	100	44.1	33.0	22.9
Immigration offenses	301	100	78.1	12.0	10.0
Tax law violations					
Including tax fraud	89	100	93.3	6.7	0.0
Bribery	34	100	88.2	5.9	5.9
Perjury	22	100	68.2	18.2	13.6
National defense	4	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Escape	70	100	40.0	47.1	12.9
Racketeering and extortion	126	100	71.4	16.7	11.9
Gambling offenses	15	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Liquor offenses	2	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mail or transport of obscene material	3	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Traffic offenses	6	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Migratory birds	0	X	X	X	X
Other	0	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 6.6. Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aViolation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

^cToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^dMay include some non-violent offenses.

^eExcludes tax fraud.

^fExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^gExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 52.

Table 6.123

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities

By cause of death, sex, region, and State, 1991

Region and State	Total		Illness or natural cause		AIDS		Suicide		Accidental self-injury, male ^a	Execution, male ^a	Caused by another, male ^a	Unspecified cause	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female
United States, total	1,802	54	787	26	506	14	88	1	35	17	55	314	13
State institutions, total	1,802	54	787	26	506	14	88	1	35	17	55	314	13
Northeast	594	18	185	4	304	11	13	0	10	0	16	66	3
Connecticut ^b	72	3	NA	NA	11	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	61	3
Maine	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
Massachusetts ^c	27	0	14	0	8	0	3	0	1	X	1	0	0
New Hampshire	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
New Jersey	94	2	27	2	66	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	306	12	82	1	199	11	6	0	7	X	11	1	0
Pennsylvania	82	1	54	1	19	0	3	0	2	0	1	3	0
Rhode Island ^b	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	1	0
Vermont ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Midwest	231	5	171	5	20	0	19	0	3	3	9	6	0
Illinois ^c	54	1	34	1	10	0	2	0	1	0	5	2	0
Indiana ^c	27	0	20	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa ^c	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	2	0
Kansas	10	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	X	1	1	0
Michigan ^c	55	1	49	1	X	X	3	0	0	X	2	1	0
Minnesota	10	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	X	1	0	0
Missouri	20	0	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Ohio	38	3	33	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
South	743	25	302	13	138	2	24	1	19	14	14	232	9
Alabama	48	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	4
Arkansas	21	1	15	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
Delaware ^b	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	0	0
Florida ^c	124	2	62	1	50	1	3	0	4	3	2	0	0
Georgia ^c	59	3	38	3	13	0	2	0	1	1	0	4	0
Kentucky	22	0	16	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Louisiana	34	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	33	1
Maryland	40	2	22	1	13	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	15	1	11	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	44	2	23	2	14	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	0
Oklahoma	30	2	21	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
South Carolina	48	1	27	1	12	0	2	0	5	1	1	0	0
Tennessee	36	1	28	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Texas ^c	111	0	NA	NA	18	0	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	88	0
Virginia	101	5	31	1	8	0	1	0	1	2	1	57	4
West Virginia	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
West	234	6	129	4	44	1	32	0	3	0	16	10	1
Alaska ^b	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X	0	0	0
Arizona ^c	32	2	16	2	4	0	3	0	2	0	4	3	0
California ^c	132	3	76	2	37	1	15	0	0	0	4	0	0
Colorado	10	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hawaii ^b	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Idaho	7	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Nevada	9	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
New Mexico	4	1	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	4	1
Oregon	15	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Utah	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Washington ^c	9	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming ^c	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1991. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 5.17.

^aThere were no female deaths due to accidental self-injury, execution, or caused by another during 1991.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Table 6.124

Deaths and assaults among inmates and staff in State and Federal prisons

By jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Inmates killed by inmates	Staff killed by inmates	Inmates killed by staff	Assaults on staff by inmates resulting in injury	Assaults on inmates by inmates resulting in injury	Inmate suicides
Alabama	0	0	0	340	555	3
Alaska	0	0	0	NA	NA	2
Arizona	4	0	0	82	164	1
Arkansas	1	0	1 ^a	30	169	2
California	3	0	1	1,194 ^b	856 ^b	16
Colorado	1	0	0	26	188 ^c	4
Delaware	0	0	0	45	28 ^d	--
District of Columbia	0	0	0	--	173	--
Florida	2	0	0	696 ^b	1,507 ^b	3
Georgia	0	0	0	288	1,324	2
Hawaii	1	0	0	51	315	0
Idaho	0	0	0	2	54	1
Illinois	1	0	0	1,076	581	2
Iowa	0	0	0	42	207	0
Kansas	1	0	0	5	22	3
Kentucky	0	0	0	11	15	2
Louisiana	0	0	0	137	941	2
Maine	0	0	0	10	196	0
Maryland	0	0	0	433	1,464	3
Massachusetts	1	0	0	--	--	3
Michigan	2	0	0	735 ^b	848 ^b	3
Minnesota	1	0	0	5	36	2
Missouri	0	0	0	246 ^b	184 ^b	1
Montana	5	0	0	12	18	1
Nebraska	0	0	0	25	55	2
Nevada	1	0	0	NA	NA	2
New Hampshire	2	0	0	43	40	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	102	94	1
New Mexico	1	0	0	NA	NA	0
New York	5	0	0	981	975	5
North Carolina	1	0	1	49	NA	2
North Dakota	0	0	0	2	50	0
Ohio	0	0	0	358	637	3
Oklahoma	3	0	0	104 ^b	138 ^e	3
Oregon	1	0	0	5	441	2
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	431	1,399	3
Rhode Island	0	0	0	23	16	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	240	372	3
South Dakota	0	0	0	3	13	1
Tennessee	3	0	0	17	98	4
Texas	3	0	0	262	234	11
Vermont	0	0	0	2 ^f	5 ^f	0
Virginia	1	0	0	50	92	1
Washington	0	0	0	NA	24	2
West Virginia	0	0	0	15-20 ^f	75-100 ^f	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	NA	NA	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	7	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7	0	0	NA	NA	10

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Connecticut was unable to participate and Indiana, Mississippi, and Utah did not respond to the survey. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

- ^aAccidental.
^bInjured and noninjured.
^cIncludes fighting.
^dRequiring medical attention.
^eInmates involved.
^fEstimated.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, November 1992), pp. 11, 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.125

Number of inmates/residents in State and Federal correctional facilities

By status, 1990

Status	Number of inmates		
	Total ^a	State confinement	Federal confinement
Inmate deaths^b			
Total	1,729	1,521	165
Illness/natural cause (excluding AIDS)	992	868	105
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) ^c	470	420	45
Suicide	134	119	11
Homicide by other inmate(s)	65	57	3
Homicide-other	11	6	1
Accidents	40	35	0
Other causes	17	16	0
Inmates receiving regularly scheduled furloughs^d	28,849	25,192	3,657
Inmates receiving emergency furloughs^d	7,319	6,773	546
Inmates housed under sentence of death^e	2,368	2,368	0
Non-U.S. citizen inmates^e	25,250	15,044	10,162
Inmates under age 18^e	3,600	3,509	39
Female inmates known to be pregnant^e	807	720	65

Note: See Note, table 6.65.

^aIncludes residents of community-based facilities, not shown separately.
^bJuly 1, 1989 to June 30, 1990.

^cIncludes AIDS mortalities resulting from pneumocystic carinii pneumonia (PCP), Kaposi's sarcoma, and other AIDS-related diseases.

^dJuly 1, 1989 to June 29, 1990.

^eOn June 29, 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990*, NCJ-137003 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 6.126

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, on Apr. 20, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States	2,737	1,385	1,075	193	49	20	15
Federal statutes	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
U.S. military	6	1	4	0	0	0	1
Alabama	117	61 ^{a,b}	54 ^{a,c}	1	0	1	0
Arizona	111	75 ^{d,e}	12 ^f	19 ^e	4	0	1
Arkansas	33	21	10 ^e	1	1 ^e	0	0
California	356	160 ^{a,g}	128	47 ^d	13	6	2
Colorado	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Delaware	11	3	8	0	0	0	0
Florida	317	173 ^{f,h,i}	108 ^{c,d}	33 ^d	1	1	1
Georgia	107	58 ^c	49 ^j	0	0	0	0
Idaho	23	22	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	153	49 ^d	94 ^{a,e}	8	0	0	2
Indiana	55	34 ^e	20 ^{e,k}	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	29	23 ^d	6 ^c	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	41	13	26	2	0	0	0
Maryland	16	3	11	0	0	0	2
Mississippi	52	21 ^{c,d,e}	31 ^j	0	0	0	0
Missouri	87	48 ^{c,h}	36 ^{c,e}	1 ^d	1	1	0
Montana	8	6	0	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	11	7	3	0	1	0	0
Nevada	61	32	20 ^{d,e}	7	0	0	2
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	7	3 ^e	4	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	111	58 ^l	45 ^d	1	4	1	2
Ohio	127	57	65 ^h	3	2	0	0
Oklahoma	124	76 ^{e,h,i}	30 ^d	2	14 ^e	1	1
Oregon	13	12 ^a	0	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	152	55	92 ^{a,e,j}	3	0	2	0
South Carolina	46	25	21	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	105	71 ^d	30 ^a	1	2	1	0
Texas	376	169 ^{c,e,h}	138 ^{d,f,m}	59 ^b	4	5	1
Utah	10	7	2	1	0	0	0
Virginia	48	27 ^c	21 ^c	0	0	0	0
Washington	11	8 ^c	2	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Apr. 20, 1993, 36 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws; and 34 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 20, 1993, an estimated 1,288 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 two females.

^bIncludes three males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.

^cIncludes one male who was a juvenile at the time of his offense.

^dIncludes one female.

^eIncludes one male sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^fIncludes two males sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^gIncludes three males sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^hIncludes three females.

ⁱIncludes five males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.

^jIncludes two males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.

^kIncludes one female sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^lIncludes five females.

^mIncludes four males who were juveniles at the time of their offenses.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.127

Prisoners under sentence of death

By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1991

Total number	2,482
Sex	
Male	98.6 %
Female	1.4
Race	
White	59.0
Black	39.6
Other ^a	1.4
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	8.0
Non-Hispanic	92.0
Age ^b	
17 years or younger	(c)
18 to 19 years	0.5
20 to 24 years	7.2
25 to 29 years	17.9
30 to 34 years	25.9
35 to 39 years	19.1
40 to 44 years	14.1
45 to 49 years	8.5
50 to 54 years	3.7
55 to 59 years	1.3
60 years and older	1.6
Education	
Grade 7 or less	8.0
Grade 8	8.3
Grades 9 to 11	37.3
Grade 12	36.1
College	10.2
Marital status	
Married	28.8
Divorced or separated	22.1
Widowed	2.5
Never married	46.6
Prior felony conviction history	
Prior felony convictions	68.7
No prior felony convictions	31.3
Legal status at time of capital offense	
Charges pending	6.5
Probation	8.2
Parole	20.2
Prison escapee	1.9
Prison inmate	2.8
Other status ^d	1.3
None	59.0

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1991. Data on ethnicity were not reported for 169 prisoners; education, 313 prisoners; marital status, 183 prisoners; prior felony conviction history, 172 prisoners; legal status at time of capital offense, 321 prisoners.

^aConsists of 23 American Indians and 13 Asians.

^bThe youngest person under sentence of death was a black prisoner in Florida born in April 1975 and sentenced to death in October 1991.

The oldest person under sentence of death was a white prisoner in Missouri born in December 1914 and sentenced to death in May 1991.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dIncludes 12 persons on furlough or work release, 4 persons on mandatory conditional release, 4 persons out on bail, 2 persons residing in halfway houses, 2 persons residing in pre-release centers, 1 person confined in a local jail, 1 person under house arrest, 1 for whom charges were pending from the U.S. Army, 1 assigned to road gang work, and 1 on an accelerated release program.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136946 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 10, Tables 6 and 7; p. 11, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.128

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1990 and 1991

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1990			Changes during 1991									Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1991		
	Total ^b	White	Black	Received under sentence of death			Removed from death row (excluding executions) ^a			Executed			Total ^b	White	Black
				Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black			
United States, total	2,346	1,368	940	266	163	101	116	60	52	14	7	7	2,482	1,464	982
Federal ^c	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
State	2,346	1,368	940	265	162	101	116	60	52	14	7	7	2,481	1,463	982
Northeast	134	53	80	21	6	14	10	2	8	0	0	0	145	57	86
Connecticut	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	10	4	6	0	0	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	4	2	2
Pennsylvania	122	47	74	19	6	12	4	0	4	0	0	0	137	53	82
Midwest	362	169	191	37	21	16	17	5	12	1	0	1	381	185	194
Illinois	128	47	81	7	1	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	132	48	84
Indiana	48	32	16	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	49	33	16
Missouri	71	39	32	13	9	4	6	3	3	1	0	1	77	45	32
Nebraska	11	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	3
Ohio	104	44	59	13	8	5	6	1	5	0	0	0	111	51	59
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	1,362	801	540	158	104	53	73	40	31	13	7	6	1,434	858	556
Alabama	117	58	58	6	4	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	119	60	58
Arkansas	33	21	12	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	34	22	12
Delaware	6	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	4
Florida	291	188	103	45	29	16	23	12	11	2	1	1	311	204	107
Georgia	99	53	46	7	2	5	4	1	3	1	0	1	101	54	47
Kentucky	27	21	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	24	6
Louisiana	32	14	18	7	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	37	17	20
Maryland	17	2	15	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	16	1	15
Mississippi	46	18	28	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	21	30
North Carolina	84	45	35	17	10	7	26	13	11	1	1	0	74	41	31
Oklahoma	117	80	28	12	6	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	125	83	32
South Carolina	40	17	23	8	7	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	45	21	24
Tennessee	85	57	23	12	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	67	28
Texas	323	201	117	26	19	7	4	3	1	5	3	2	340	214	121
Virginia	45	24	21	6	5	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	47	26	21
West	488	330	122	49	31	18	16	13	1	0	0	0	521	383	146
Arizona	87	77	7	13	11	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	97	85	9
California	280	173	99	24	11	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	301	182	112
Colorado	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Idaho	19	19	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0
Montana	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0
Nevada	59	42	17	4	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	60	41	19
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Oregon	10	8	2	3	3	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	9	8	1
Utah	11	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	3
Washington	10	8	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	2
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1990 and on Dec. 31, 1991. Some figures shown for yearend 1990 have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

^bTotals include persons of other races.

^cExcludes 5 males held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

^aIncludes 6 deaths due to natural causes (2 each in Pennsylvania and Florida, and 1 each in Missouri and California) and 1 suicide in Nevada.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136946 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 8.

Table 6.129

Hispanic and female prisoners under sentence of death

By State, 1990 and 1991

	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1990		Received under sentence of death		Death sentence removed ^a		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1991	
	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females
United States, total	171	32	20	4	7	2	184	34
Alabama	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Arizona	19	0	2	1	2	0	19	1
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
California	37	1	2	0	1	0	38	1
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	27	2	5	0	1	0	31	2
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Illinois	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Indiana	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Kentucky	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Nevada	6	1	1	0	0	0	7	1
Missouri	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	2
North Carolina	1	5	1	1	0	0	2	6
Ohio	5	4	1	0	1	1	5	3
Oklahoma	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
South Carolina	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Texas	51	3	6	0	1	0	56	3
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Note: See Note, table 6.128.

^aNo females were executed during 1991. One Hispanic was executed during 1991 in Texas.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136946 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 9.

Table 6.130

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1991

(- represents zero)

Region and Jurisdiction	Total ^a	White	Black
United States	266	163	101
Federal	1	1	-
State	265	162	101
Northeast	21	6	14
Connecticut	2	-	2
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	19	6	12
Vermont	-	-	-
Midwest	37	21	16
Illinois	7	1	6
Indiana	3	2	1
Missouri	13	9	4
Nebraska	1	1	-
Ohio	13	8	5
South Dakota	-	-	-
South	158	104	53
Alabama	6	4	2
Arkansas	2	1	1
Delaware	1	1	-
Florida	45	29	16
Georgia	7	2	5
Kentucky	3	3	-
Louisiana	7	3	4
Maryland	1	1	-
Mississippi	5	3	2
North Carolina	17	10	7
Oklahoma	12	6	5
South Carolina	8	7	1
Tennessee	12	10	2
Texas	26	19	7
Virginia	6	5	1
West	49	31	18
Arizona	13	11	2
California	24	11	13
Colorado	1	1	-
Idaho	2	2	-
Montana	-	-	-
Nevada	4	2	2
New Mexico	-	-	-
Oregon	3	3	-
Utah	1	1	-
Washington	1	-	1
Wyoming	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.127. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aIncludes one American Indian (sentenced in Oklahoma) and one Asian (sentenced in Pennsylvania).Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), 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, 1991

(- represents zero)

	Total	Age							Legal status at arrest							
		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					Not reported
									No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other ^a	
United States, total	266	14	65	61	46	32	41	7	149	12	28	36	6	3	1	31
Federal	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	21	-	3	6	5	3	4	-	7	5	4	4	-	-	-	1
Midwest	37	4	5	5	6	6	7	4	29	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
South	158	9	43	38	27	14	26	1	80	6	22	20	4	2	-	24
West	49	1	14	12	8	8	4	2	32	1	1	9	2	1	1	2

Note: See Note, table 6.127. Of the 37 jurisdictions with a death penalty statute, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wyoming reported receiving no prisoners under sentence of death in 1991. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^a"Other" includes mandatory conditional release, bail, temporary leave, work release or furlough, halfway house, house arrest, and jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.132

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-91

(- 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
1990	244	108	23	2,356
1991	266	116	14	2,482

Note: See Note, table 6.127. 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 21.

^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; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 7.2; *1991*, NCJ-142729, 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, 1991

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	White				Black					
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91
United States	1,368	163	60	7	1,464	940	101	52	7	982
Federal	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
State	1,368	162	60	7	1,463	940	101	52	7	982
Northeast	53	6	2	-	57	80	14	8	-	86
Connecticut	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	4	-	2	-	2	6	-	4	-	2
Pennsylvania	47	6	-	-	53	74	12	4	-	82
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	169	21	5	-	185	191	16	12	1	194
Illinois	47	1	-	-	48	81	6	3	-	84
Indiana	32	2	1	-	33	16	1	1	-	16
Missouri	39	9	3	-	45	32	4	3	1	32
Nebraska	7	1	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	3
Ohio	44	8	1	-	51	59	5	5	-	59
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	801	104	40	7	858	540	53	31	6	556
Alabama	58	4	2	-	60	58	2	2	-	58
Arkansas	21	1	-	-	22	12	1	1	-	12
Delaware	2	1	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	4
Florida	188	29	12	1	204	103	16	11	1	107
Georgia	53	2	1	-	54	46	5	3	1	47
Kentucky	21	3	-	-	24	6	-	-	-	6
Louisiana	14	3	-	-	17	18	4	1	1	20
Maryland	2	1	2	-	1	15	-	-	-	15
Mississippi	18	3	-	-	21	28	2	-	-	30
North Carolina	45	10	13	1	41	35	7	11	-	31
Oklahoma	80	6	3	-	83	28	5	1	-	32
South Carolina	17	7	2	1	21	23	1	-	-	24
Tennessee	57	10	-	-	67	26	2	-	-	28
Texas	201	19	3	3	214	117	7	1	2	121
Virginia	24	5	2	1	26	21	1	-	1	21
West	345	31	13	-	363	129	18	1	-	146
Arizona	77	11	3	-	85	7	2	-	-	9
California	173	11	2	-	182	99	13	-	-	112
Colorado	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	19	2	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	42	2	3	-	41	17	2	-	-	19
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	8	3	3	-	8	2	-	1	-	1
Utah	8	1	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	3
Washington	8	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	2
Wyoming	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.127. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aOne American Indian and one Asian were received from court. Two American Indians and two Asians had their death sentences removed. Twenty-three American Indians and 13 Asians were under a death sentence at yearend.

^bHispanics may be of any race. This category does not figure into the total of all prisoners under sentence of death presented in tables 6.127, 6.128, and 6.132.

^cDispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutations, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

^dTwo American Indian prisoners in North Carolina had their sentences overturned by an appellate court and were awaiting resentencing. An Asian prisoner in California died of natural causes. An Asian prisoner in Washington had his sentence overturned by an appellate court and was resentenced to life imprisonment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Tables 7.2 and 7.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Other ^a				Hispanic ^b					
Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution ^{c,d}	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/91
38	2	4	-	36	171	20	6	1	184
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	2	4	-	36	171	20	6	1	184
1	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	2	15	2	1	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	1	2	-	20	87	13	1	1	98
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	27	5	1	-	31
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	2
9	1	-	-	10	5	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
5	-	-	-	5	51	6	-	1	56
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	-	2	-	12	66	5	3	-	68
3	-	-	-	3	19	2	2	-	19
8	-	1	-	7	37	2	1	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.134

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1991

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Other status ^a
United States	130	48	21	22	37	2
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	130	48	21	22	37	2
Northeast	10	2	2	3	3	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	6	1	-	2	3	-
Pennsylvania	4	1	2	1	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	18	7	2	6	3	-
Illinois	3	-	-	-	3	-
Indiana	2	1	-	1	-	-
Missouri	7	-	2	5	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	6	6	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	86	32	15	13	24	2
Alabama	4	3	-	1	-	-
Arkansas	1	1	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	25	18	4	2	-	1
Georgia	5	2	1	2	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	2	1	1	-	-	-
Maryland	2	1	-	-	1	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	27	2	1	2	22	-
Oklahoma	4	-	-	3	-	1
South Carolina	3	1	1	1	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	9	2	5	1	1	-
Virginia	4	1	2	1	-	-
West	16	7	2	-	7	-
Arizona	3	2	-	-	1	-
California	3	2	1	-	-	-
Colorado	1	1	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3	1	1	-	1	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	4	-	-	-	4	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	1	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	1	-

Note: See Note, table 6.127. This table identifies the 1991 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 21.

^aAll charges on capital offense dropped.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 7.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.135

Prisoners removed from death row

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1991

(- 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
United States	130	14	7	2	77	29
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	130	14	7	2	77	29
Northeast	10	-	2	-	5	3
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	6	-	-	-	4	2
Pennsylvania	4	-	2	-	1	1
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	18	1	1	1	9	6
Illinois	3	-	-	-	3	-
Indiana	2	-	-	-	1	1
Missouri	7	1	1	-	-	5
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	6	-	-	1	5	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	86	13	2	1	49	20
Alabama	4	-	-	-	2	2
Arkansas	1	-	-	-	1	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	25	2	2	-	16	5
Georgia	5	1	-	1	1	2
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	2	1	-	-	1	-
Maryland	2	-	-	-	1	1
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	27	1	-	-	24	2
Oklahoma	4	-	-	-	-	4
South Carolina	3	1	-	-	-	2
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	9	5	-	-	3	1
Virginia ^d	4	2	-	-	-	1
West	16	-	2	-	14	-
Arizona	3	-	-	-	3	-
California	3	-	1	-	2	-
Colorado	1	-	-	-	1	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3	-	1	-	2	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	4	-	-	-	4	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	-	-	-	1	-
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	1	-

Note: See Note, table 6.127. 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 21.

^aPrisoners died of natural causes in each of the following States: California (1), Florida (2), Missouri (1), and Pennsylvania (2). One prisoner in Nevada 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. Two prisoners in North Carolina had their death sentences overturned and were awaiting resentencing. One prisoner in Washington had his sentence overturned and was resentedenced to life imprisonment.

^dTotal for Virginia includes one prisoner who received a conditional pardon from the Governor.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.136

Prisoners executed

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1991 (aggregate)

State or jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 ^a
United States, total	4,016	157
Georgia	381	15
Texas	339	42
New York ^b	329	0
California	292	0
North Carolina	267	4
Florida	197	27
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	166	4
Mississippi	158	4
Louisiana	153	20
Pennsylvania	152	0
Alabama	143	8
Arkansas	120	2
Virginia	105	13
Kentucky	103	0
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	91	1
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	68	0
Missouri	68	6
Oklahoma	61	1
Washington	47	0
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
West Virginia ^b	40	0
District of Columbia ^b	40	0
Arizona	38	0
Nevada	34	5
Federal system	33	0
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 6.127.

^aThe Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.^bState not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1991.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136946 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 12, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.137

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-91

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975												
		to 1934	to 1939	to 1944	to 1949	to 1954	to 1959	to 1964	to 1969	to 1974	to 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
United States	4,016	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10		3	-	1	2	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1															
State	3,983	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10		3		1	2	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17															
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5		5	1															
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	7	11	6	3								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	1																					
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3			X	X	X										
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3															
Rhode Island												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	4	1			1	2																	X
Midwest	412	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5				1				1					1	5
Illinois	91	34	27	13	5	8	1	2															1
Indiana	43	11	20	2	5	2		1					1				1						
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1		2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	15	X		3	2	5		1	4		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	68	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1													1	4
Nebraska	4				2	1																	
North Dakota												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7				X											
South Dakota	1	X			1																		
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	2,446	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2		1			2	5	21	16	18	24	10	13	17	13
Alabama	143	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1					1			1	1	1			4	1
Arkansas	120	20	33	20	18	11	7	9															2
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2																		
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	197	15	29	38	27	22	27	12			1			1	8	3	3	1	2	2	2	4	2
Georgia	381	64	73	58	72	51	34	14						1	2	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1															
Louisiana	153	39	19	24	23	14	13	1						1	5	1		8	3			1	1
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1															
Mississippi	158	26	22	34	26	15	21	10						1					2		1		
North Carolina	267	51	80	50	62	14	5	1						2			1						1
Oklahoma	61	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1														1
South Carolina	166	37	30	32	29	16	10	8								1	1					1	1
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1															
Texas	339	48	72	38	36	49	25	29						1	3	6	10	6	3	4	4	4	5
Virginia	105	8	20	13	22	15	8	6						1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West	517	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3		2						1		1	1	2	1	
Alaska ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	2	6	4															
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1														
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1														
Hawaii ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	3					2	1																
Montana	6	1	4	1																			
Nevada	34	5	3	5	5	9		2			1						1					2	1
New Mexico	8	2			2	2	1	1															
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4		1	X	X				X	X								
Utah	16		2	3	1	2	4	1				1							1	1			
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2															
Wyoming	7	3	1	2					1														

Note: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, there was no death penalty for the entire period covered by the table. Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included as States. For other States, the death penalty may have been abolished or declared unconstitutional, and/or subsequently reinstated. In these cases, an X will appear to indicate years when the death penalty was not in effect. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aAs States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 7.25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.138

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By race and offense, United States, 1930-91

(- represents zero)

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses
1930-91	4,016	3,491	455	70	1,845	1,758	48	39	2,129	1,693	405	31	42	40	2	-
1991	14	14	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	23	23	-	-	16	16	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	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 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991*, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), 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

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1991

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arkansas ^{a,b}	Alabama	Arizona	Montana ^a	Idaho ^a
Colorado ^{a,c}	Arkansas ^{a,b}	California	New Hampshire ^{a,d}	Utah ^a
Delaware	Connecticut	Colorado ^{a,c}	Washington ^a	
Idaho ^a	Florida	Maryland		
Illinois	Georgia	Mississippi ^{a,f}		
Louisiana ^{a,e}	Indiana	Missouri ^a		
Mississippi ^{a,f}	Kentucky	North Carolina ^a		
Missouri ^a	Louisiana ^{a,e}			
Montana ^a	Nebraska			
Nevada	Ohio			
New Hampshire ^{a,d}	South Carolina			
New Jersey	Tennessee			
New Mexico	Virginia			
North Carolina ^a				
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
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.

^aAuthorizes two methods of execution.

^bArkansas 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 select lethal injection or electrocution.

^cColorado authorizes lethal gas for those whose crimes occurred before July 1, 1988 and lethal injection for those whose crimes occurred on or after July 1, 1988.

^dNew Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

^eAll death sentences imposed on or after Sept. 15, 1991 in Louisiana will be carried out by lethal injection. Sentences imposed prior to that date will be carried out by electrocution.

^fMississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 1, 1984; execution of those convicted prior to that date is to be carried out with lethal gas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-136946 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992), p. 7, 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

1991 Annual Report of the Director

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 380 pages, 130 tables (estimated), 17 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1991 and trend data for years ending June 30, 1981-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.77, 1.82, 1.91, 1.93, 5.24-5.30, 5.33-5.37, 5.76-5.81, 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 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 disposition; and length of civil and criminal trials. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district court.

1991 Federal Court Management Statistics

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1992. 167 pages, 121 tables.)

Presents data for years ending June 30, 1986-91. SOURCEBOOK table 1.81.

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; 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; a 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, 1991

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1992. 85 pages, 29 tables, 5 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1990 and 1991 and trend data for 1987-91. SOURCEBOOK table 5.23.

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 Appeals 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 included as well. 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 data for years ending June 30, 1982-89. SOURCEBOOK table 1.90.

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 indi-

vidual 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 used 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, 1991 to December 31, 1991

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1992. 198 pages, 14 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1981-91. 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). Included are 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 present 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 1981 through 1991. 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.

The Third Branch

(Monthly. Washington: USGPO. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.75.)

The Third Branch is a monthly newsletter for the Federal courts compiled by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The publication focuses on current issues facing the Federal judiciary. In addition to segments on special topics (e.g., the October 1992 issue includes results from the 102nd Congress that impact on the judiciary, a report from the Judicial Conference, and the fiscal 1993 judiciary budget), regular features include interviews with prominent judicial and

congressional personnel, and a calendar of events pertinent to judicial personnel.

American Correctional Association

1993 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities

(Annual. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1993. 627 pages, 18 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.97-1.99, 1.108, 1.125, 6.104, 6.105.

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 for 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 also included.

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 data for 1840-1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.101.

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

Judicial Selection in the United States: A Compendium of Provisions

(Periodic. 2nd edition. Chicago: American Judicature Society, 1993. 194 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.86-1.88.

This document describes the methods by which judges are selected in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The book begins with a historical review of judicial selection in the United States and a narrative summary of current practice. A survey of State statutes collected data for 1992 or from the most recent statutory updates available. Data are presented on the selection and retention process for State supreme court justices; intermediate appellate judges; and general, limited, and special jurisdiction trial court judges. Current provisions for selecting judges through commission plans, partisan elections, and nonpartisan elections are also presented in tabular fashion. The book concludes with a State-by-State presentation of relevant statutory citations and a summary of their texts.

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 1.89, 5.95.)

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 organizations. The newsletter features annual reports on the disposition of complaints of judicial misconduct and on the personnel and budgets of the State organizations. Also presented are reviews of recent law review articles pertaining to the field.

Bray, Robert M.; Larry A. Kroutil; James W. Luckey; Sara C. Wheelless; Vincent G. Iannacchione; Donald W. Anderson; Mary Ellen Marsden; and George H. Dunteman

1992 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel

(Periodic. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, 1992. 471 pages, 93 tables, 41 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for selected years, 1980-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.95, 3.94.

This report presents the results of a 1992 worldwide survey of the prevalence and correlates of substance use and health behaviors among U.S. military personnel. It is the fifth in a series of worldwide surveys conducted since 1980. The 1992 data are based on survey responses from 16,395 military personnel in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force. The report presents an overview of trends in substance use, the negative effects of substance use, and other health practices. Estimates of the prevalence of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use are provided. The negative effects of alcohol and drug abuse are also discussed. Additionally, specific health behaviors are explored as are attitudes about AIDS. The appendices discuss the sample design and estimation procedures.

Butynski, William; Jo Lynn Reda; William Bartosch; Hollis McMullen; Robert Anderson; Marion Ciacchio; Sondra Nelson; Charles Fitzgerald; and Wendell Turner

State Resources and Services Related to Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Problems, Fiscal Year 1991: An Analysis of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile Data

(Annual. Washington: National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, Inc., 1992. 299 pages, 20 tables, 3 figures, 10 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991 and trend data for fiscal 1986-91. SOURCEBOOK table 1.12.

This report presents information on alcohol and drug abuse services that receive funding from State alcohol and/or drug abuse agencies. Data are based upon a voluntary questionnaire distributed to the directors of State alcohol and drug abuse agencies by the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD). The directors are requested to provide fiscal, client, policy, and other data on State supported alcohol and drug abuse services. Data are presented on State expenditures on alcohol and drug abuse services, admissions to and characteristics of clients receiving alcohol and drug treatment services, and intravenous drug use. Additional information includes a listing of model alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs, priority issues (e.g., services to special populations including pregnant women and youths), and a listing of major needs for which resources were inadequate in 1991. The final sections discuss significant changes in alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment services,

efforts directed at high risk populations, and program evaluation. Included in the appendices are a copy of the survey, a glossary of terms, and a State-by-State listing that details information presented in the report.

CEGA Publishing

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.10, 1.100, 1.102, 1.105, 1.121-1.123, 1.126, 6.9, 6.28, 6.29, 6.68, 6.81, 6.106, 6.124.)

The **Corrections Compendium** is a monthly publication focusing on issues related to corrections. Regular features of the **Corrections Compendium** include articles of special interest to the field, sections on court decisions and legal issues, and news items focusing on corrections. Each issue also carries the results of a survey and tabular information on a selected correctional issue (e.g., the January 1993 issue focused on prisoners serving life sentences).

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1992-93

(Biennial. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1992. 706 pages, 245 tables, 2 figures. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.83, 1.84.)

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 10 sections: State constitutions; the State executive branch; the State legislative branch; the State judicial branch; State elections; State finances; State management and administration; selected State activities, issues, and 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.

Dey, Eric L.; Alexander W. Astin; William S. Korn; and Eilyn R. Riggs

The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1992

(Annual. Higher Education Research Institute. Los Angeles: University of California, 1992. 160 pages, 12 tables, 6 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.81-2.87.

This report presents the results of a national survey of students attending colleges and universities as first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1992. The survey examines social issues and activism, professional interests and goals, economic concerns and their effect on college choice, lifetime goals such as social and financial success, activities during high school, and attitudes toward a variety of political and social issues. These data are based on the responses of 213,630 students at 404 of the Nation's 2- and 4-year colleges and universities, and have been statistically adjusted to represent the 1.7 million first-time, full-time students entering college as freshmen in Fall 1992. Survey methodology, data collection instruments, and a list of participating colleges and universities are provided.

Elam, Stanley M.; Lowell C. Rose; and Alec M. Gallup

"The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools"

(**Phi Delta Kappan** (September 1992), pp. 41-53. 13 pages, 32 tables.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1982-92. SOURCEBOOK table 2.2.

This article presents the results of public opinion surveys on attitudes toward public schools. Data are provided on various topics including: America's future strength, national goals for education, extending the public school day and year, publicly supported pre-schools, national curriculum and standards, teacher salaries, budgets, and problems facing schools. A brief explanation of the composition of the sample and the research procedure is also provided.

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget

Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1994

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 1,478 pages, 600 tables (estimated), 1 appendix.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992-98 and trend data for fiscal 1950-98. SOURCEBOOK table 1.13.

This report details the actual expenditures for fiscal 1992 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1993-98. Data are presented on expenditures of the Federal Government, by department, and on the budget as a whole. Summary information is provided on econom-

ic projections, Federal receipts, user fees and other collections, trust funds and Federal funds, borrowing and debt, employment, and research and development expenditures. Information is also presented on Federal drug control spending, credit, investment outlays, aid to State and local governments, a comparison to estimated totals for 1992, and reductions in administrative costs. A progress report for high risk areas and current services estimates are included. The appendix includes Federal programs by function, agency, and account. Detailed budget estimates are provided for each agency and branch of government. Proposals, amendments, and advanced appropriations are also included as is a glossary of budget terms.

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy

National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office of the President, 1992. 214 pages, 110 tables (estimated), 1 figure.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and trend data for fiscal 1981-93. SOURCEBOOK table 1.16.

This report summarizes the budget authority for the National Drug Control Strategy developed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The report outlines Federal drug funding priorities and resource requirements. Descriptions of the fiscal 1993 budget requests for each of the approximately 50 agencies and accounts that comprise the National Drug Control Budget are also presented. 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 1993.

Fingerhut, Lois A.

"Firearm Mortality Among Children, Youth, and Young Adults 1-34 Years of Age, Trends and Current Status: United States, 1985-90"

(Periodic. **Advance Data**, No. 231. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, Mar. 23, 1993. 20 pages, 6 tables, 6 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1985-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.137, 3.138.

This report presents information on mortality among children, youth, and young adults 1 to

34 years of age. The data highlight age, race, and sex differences in homicides and suicides involving firearms. Data reflecting other causes of death among persons 1 to 34 years of age are presented as well.

Gallup, George, Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.4, 2.11, 2.13.)

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup Organization are released several times monthly by The Gallup Poll News Service. A wide variety of topics are examined in these surveys including problems facing the Nation, Presidential job performance, cost of health care, military involvement overseas, fear of terrorism, and various political issues. A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

The Gallup Poll Monthly

(Monthly. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.1, 2.6, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.17, 2.21, 2.27, 2.28, 2.30, 2.31, 2.33-2.35, 2.44, 2.51, 2.53, 2.54, 2.57, 2.58, 2.61-2.65, 2.67, 2.102, 2.103, 3.114-3.118.

The Gallup Poll Monthly contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll with demographic breaks on selected questions. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in monthly issues that include many topics (e.g., March 1993 covered gun ownership and gun laws, support for Clinton's economic plan, ideological direction of the Supreme Court, Presidential and Congressional job approval, and support for Boris Yeltsin). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

Goldman, Sheldon

"Bush's Judicial Legacy: The Final Imprint"

(*Judicature, The Journal of the American Judicature Society* 76 (April-May 1993), pp. 282-297, 16 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1963-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.79, 1.80.

This article reports the results of research on judgeship appointments to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteris-

tics of those appointed by President Bush during his tenure are compared with those appointed by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan. Appointees who had noteworthy political and legal credentials are highlighted as are controversial appointees.

Guerreri, Lisa A.

"County Officials' Salaries, 1992"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1993*, pp. 141-150. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1993. 10 pages, 4 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1987-92. SOURCEBOOK table 1.69.

This article presents data collected from the 1992 annual salary survey conducted by the International City/County 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.

"Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1992"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1993*, pp. 119-140. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1993. 22 pages, 3 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1987-92. SOURCEBOOK table 1.68.

This article presents data collected from a survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in the summer of 1992. The salaries of municipal officials are presented by job title, city size, region, city type, 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. Average salaries of the following city officials are included: the mayor; city manager; chief appointed administrator; assistant city manager/assistant chief administrative officer; city clerk; chief financial officer; treasurer; engineer; police chief; fire chief; superintendent of parks; librarian; and directors of public works, planning, personnel, parks and recreation, information services/data processing, and purchasing.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Poll

(Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.5, 2.14-2.16, 2.18-2.20, 2.32.)

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, Presidential job performance, government spending, the education system, the environment, and attitudes toward foreign nations. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Hoetmer, Gerard J.

"Police and Fire Personnel and Expenditures, 1992"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1993*, pp. 151-198. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1993. 48 pages, 20 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1981-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.62, 1.63, 1.67.

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 1992 by the International City/County Management Association. Data are presented on personnel, salaries, and expenditures for police and fire departments in 1992. Comparative data from earlier surveys are also provided.

Insurance Information Institute

The Fact Book 1993

(Annual. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1993. 131 pages, 87 tables, 33 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1982-91. SOURCEBOOK table 3.161.

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

National Survey Results on Drug Use from Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1993.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1975-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.74-2.80, 3.83-3.90.

This document is the 15th 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 also presented.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"NFPA Reports on U.S. Fire Loss--1991"

(Annual. *NFPA Journal* 86(September/October 1992), pp. 32-43. 10 pages, 6 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1977-91. SOURCEBOOK table 3.183.

This article reports the results of the 1991 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.

Knopp, Fay Honey; Robert Freeman-Longo; and William Ferree Stevenson

Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1992

(Special. Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1992. 39 pages, 9 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 1.132.

This report presents data from a national survey of identified 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.

National Center for State Courts

Survey of Judicial Salaries

(Biannual. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1993. 12 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for January 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 1.85.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of January 1993. Salaries are presented for judges in the highest court, the intermediate appellate court, general trial courts, 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 Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-91

(Annual. Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, and 1982-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.7, 2.22-2.26, 2.36, 2.45, 2.52, 2.55, 2.59, 2.60, 2.66, 2.90, 2.98, 2.99

This cumulative data file merges all 18 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 1991. 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 2 out of every 3 years, and a few questions that occur in a single survey. A comprehensive codebook entitled **General Social Surveys, 1972-1991: Cumulative Codebook** is published by The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the codebook.

National Victim Center

"America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence"
(Special. Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. Mimeographed. 68 pages, 32 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.8, 2.37, 2.49, 2.50.

This report presents findings from a national public opinion survey conducted by Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. for the National Victim Center. Survey results for a wide variety of criminal justice and victimization topics are presented including data comparing attitudes on defendants' and victims' rights. Data are also presented on the effects of crime and fear of crime on the public, and the public's rating of the performance of various elements of the criminal justice system. Additionally, the report discusses key issues related to victims' rights such as AIDS testing for defendants charged with rape, the death penalty, and notoriety for profit statutes.

Pace Publications

Criminal Justice Newsletter

(Semi-monthly. Washington: Pace Publications. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.15.)

Criminal Justice Newsletter is an independent semi-monthly publication focusing on issues related to criminal justice policy and administration. Regular features of **Criminal Justice Newsletter** include articles on subjects of special interest in the field and sections on law enforcement, corrections, and Federal criminal justice policy and expenditures.

Parent, Dale G.; Barbara Auerbach; and Kenneth E. Carlson

Compensating Crime Victims: A Summary of Policies and Practices

(Periodic. NCJ-136500. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 41 pages, 18 tables, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1987 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 1.130.

This report presents information on victim compensation programs in the United States. The data were collected in 1989 by Abt Associates, Inc. through a survey of the directors of victim compensation programs in the United States and the Virgin Islands. Responses from 43 of the 46 victim compensation programs were obtained through telephone interviews, and on-site visits in six States. The report highlights State efforts to develop and provide crime victim compensation services and to comply with the 1984 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) mandates. An overview of victim compensation programs is provided and program structure and operation is discussed. Information on victim eligibility requirements, benefit policies, program costs, and funding sources is also included. The appendices provide a summary of victims eligible for compensation, detailed data tables, and a contact list for victim compensation programs.

Schwartz, Ira M.; John Johnsen Kerbs; Danielle M. Hogston; and Cindy L. Guillean

Combatting Juvenile Crime: What the Public Really Wants

(Special. Center for the Study of Youth Policy. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1992. 29 pages, 23 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.47, 2.48.

This report presents data on public attitudes toward juvenile crime and juvenile justice. The data were derived from telephone interviews with a national sample of 1,000 respondents. The report includes data on fear of crime and amount of crime committed by juveniles. Information is also provided on court processing of juveniles who commit felonies and attitudes toward whether they should be adjudicated and sentenced as adults. Attitudes toward public policy responses to juvenile crime (e.g., training schools or community-based programs) are also presented.

Smith, Robert Ellis

Compilation of State and Federal Privacy Laws 1992

(Periodic. Providence, RI: Privacy Journal, 1992. 136 pages, 1 table, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 1.138.

This report is the result of an ongoing project that surveys State and Federal laws relating to privacy. These laws are grouped and summarized by several major categories. They include: arrest records, bank records, criminal justice information systems, government data banks, employment records, medical records, school records, tax records, Social Security numbers, wiretaps, privileged communications, the use of polygraphs in employment, drugs and AIDS testing in employment, privacy statutes and State constitutions, and miscellaneous problems such as special laws applying to pawn shops and precinct registers. The appendices provide the full text of selected representative statutes and a brief summary of selected Canadian privacy laws.

Stanley, Harold W. and Richard G. Niemi

Vital Statistics on American Politics

(Special. Washington: CQ Press, 1992. 465 pages, 186 tables, 36 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents single year data and trend data covering a broad range of years. SOURCEBOOK table 1.78.

This source compiles statistical data on topics relevant to American politics. Information is presented on elections; Congress; the Presidency; the judiciary; the Constitution; the media; interest groups; foreign, social, military, and economic policy; and issues related to State and local governments. Various types of data are provided including number of votes cast and offices won, as well as ranking of public officials' reputations, content analysis data, and public opinion data. When available, data spanning numerous years are presented in trend tables. A reference list of available political statistics is also provided.

Szymanski, Linda A., Esq.

Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions--Crime Restrictions

(Special. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1991. 88 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.131.

This report presents information on the transfer of juvenile offenders to adult criminal court by judicial waiver. Citations to specific provisions of State juvenile codes, age restrictions, and offense restrictions governing juvenile waiver to criminal court for the 50 States and the District of Columbia are provided in tabular form. Information regarding the currency of each State's legislation is also included.

U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Public Employment: 1991

(Series GE/91-1. Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 37 pages, 11 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1957-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.60, 1.61.

This report presents data from the annual survey of government employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The survey measures the number of government employees and their gross payrolls for the month of October. Data are presented in national aggregates, by State, and for local, county, municipal, and township governments. The information covers education services, social services and income maintenance, transportation, public safety, environment and housing, government administration, utilities, and State liquor authorities. Total employment, full-time equivalent employment, and rates of full-time equivalent employment per 10,000 population are presented.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

(Washington: USGPO. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.73, 3.74.)

The **Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report** is a weekly series prepared by the Centers for Disease Control. Releases present national data compiled by State health departments on a variety of health issues and risk behaviors. Often featured are data from the national Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, which measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youth.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse

Annual Emergency Room Data 1991

(Statistical Series I, Number 11-A. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 144 pages, 104 tables, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1988-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.110-3.113.

This report presents information on drug abuse-related emergency room (ER) episodes. The data were compiled by the National Institute on Drug Abuse through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). These data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse ER episodes in 1991 from hospitals in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. Estimates are provided for demographic and episodic characteristics as well as type of drug involved. These data are also presented for the 21 metropolitan areas. The survey methodology and estimation procedure are described, and the reporting form is provided in an appendix.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

Highlights from the 1991 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS)

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1992. 18 pages, 16 tables.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 6.97.

This report presents data on drug and alcoholism treatment units in the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 30, 1991. Data on the number of treatment units and the number of clients in treatment are presented. Information is also provided on treatment unit function, utilization rate, and unit capacity. Demographic characteristics for clients in treatment are included as well as information on funding sources and staffing of treatment units. Finally, the number of treatment units and clients in treatment are presented for each State.

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 1990"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991. Mimeographed. 21 pages, 10 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1990. SOURCEBOOK table 6.30.

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 1990, clients served, and services provided. 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.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993. 99 pages, 43 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.98-6.103.

This report presents data on drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust territories, 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, 1991. The information is presented by treatment type, location, ownership, specialized populations served, and types of services provided. Also provided is a profile of drug abuse and alcoholism clients in all treatment units that responded to the survey. The client tables present the number

of persons in treatment, total capacity, and the utilization rate. Additional client data include distributions by demographic characteristics. Also presented are tabulations of the annual unduplicated client count 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, total capacity, and utilization rate. Also presented is information on sources of funding and average cost per client. Four appendices provide a glossary of terms used in the survey, data collection instrument, special population analysis, and an index of variables.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Highlights 1991

(Biennial. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 94 pages, 31 tables, 26 figures.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.95-3.97.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and older. 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, psychotherapeutics, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Estimates of frequency of use as well as respondent's perceptions of the risk associated with use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes are provided. The appendix presents summary tables of selected data and trend tables from survey.

Preliminary Estimates from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993. 63 pages, 29 tables, 6 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1979-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.101-3.104.

This report presents preliminary data on drug, alcohol, and tobacco use among the Nation's population aged 12 and older. Prevalence estimates are provided for any illicit drug, marijuana and hashish, cocaine, alcohol, and tobacco. Detailed data tables present national estimates of use of these substances for age groups, sex, race, region, population density, education, and current employment. Data on the frequency of use of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol are also included. The appendices discuss the survey methodology and describe the data.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs: FY 1993 Formula Grant Program Guidance and Application Kit

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 112 pages, 1 table, 12 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 1.17.

This document describes the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs and describes procedures and requirements to apply for and administer formula grant funds. National priorities and key program elements are described. Responsibilities of State agencies receiving funds are reviewed and strategies for implementation, requirements for reporting, and program evaluation requirements are outlined. Detailed information on the submission and review process is presented. The appendices provide information on authorized areas for use of funds, the application forms, and forms related to program implementation.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Capital Punishment 1991

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-136946. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992. 17 pages, 17 tables, 3 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1930-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.124, 6.127-6.129, 6.136, 6.139.

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. Also included are reviews of selected capital punishment cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1991.

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 data for 1978-88. SOURCEBOOK table 6.37.

This document presents selected findings from the June 30, 1988 National Jail Census conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, 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, 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 6.32, 6.34, 6.38.

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 is 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.

Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1990

(Periodic. NCJ-137003. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 32 Pages, 32 tables.)

Presents data for 1984 and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.9, 1.94-1.96, 1.103, 1.104, 1.106, 1.109, 1.110, 6.65, 6.66, 6.89-6.92, 6.125.

This report presents information from the 1990 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Earlier enumerations of State facilities were conducted in 1974, 1979, and 1984. Federal institutions were included for the first time in 1990. Data are provided on facilities, inmates, programs, employees, and expenditures for State and Federal confinement facilities, and State-operated community-based correctional facilities throughout the United States. The report provides a national overview of State and Federal facilities and

inmates, by type of facility, function, level of security, region, and jurisdiction. Additional information presented in the report includes: inmate rule violations, State institutions under court order, number and type of employees, annual operating expenditures, boot camp programs, and characteristics of private correctional facilities. Types of academic, work, and counseling programs, as well as the number of inmates enrolled, are presented. Also included is a description of the methodology and a copy of the survey instrument.

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989

(Annual. NCJ-134730. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 119 pages, 48 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.7-5.10, 5.16-5.18, 5.21, 6.6, 6.111, 6.122.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system during 1989. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics data base, which is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Information is provided on prosecutorial decisionmaking processes by U.S. attorneys, form and outcome of pretrial release or detention, disposition of cases, type and length of sentences imposed, and outcomes of parole and probation. In addition, information on average time served and sentence length for offenders who were incarcerated is presented. A brief methodological description and a glossary of terms are included.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991

(Annual. NCJ-142729. Washington: USGPO, 1993, 144 pages, 83 tables.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1930-91. SOURCEBOOK tables Fig. 6.1-Fig. 6.4, 6.57-6.64, 6.69-6.77, 6.96, 6.107, 6.114, 6.123, 6.130-6.135, 6.137, 6.138.

This report consolidates information collected through a series of surveys of State and Federal corrections officials. The surveys, which include the 1991 Sample Survey of Jails; the 1991 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, and the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, among others, were sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, 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. Number of 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, 1991

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-136950. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1992. 7 pages, 5 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1975-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.39, 3.40, Fig. 3.1, Fig. 3.2.

This annual bulletin presents data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) regarding the frequency with which American families experience crime directly. Although concentrating on 1991, the bulletin also presents trend data from 1975. Demographic characteristics presented include race and ethnicity of household head, annual family income, region, and place of residence. An explanation of the methodology involved in developing the households experiencing crime indicator is also included.

Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas

(Special. NCJ-135943. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 16 pages, 14 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1987-89 and trend data for 1973-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.60.

This report presents information on city, suburban, and rural victimizations using data reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey from 1973-89. Data are presented on trends in violent, theft, and household victimizations. Average annual rates of crimes of violence and theft, and household crimes are presented by demographic characteristics for city, suburban, and rural areas. Data on self-protection measures employed by victims are included. Victims' perceptions of offender characteristics, offenders' use of a weapon, and offenders' use of drugs and alcohol are also provided.

Criminal Victimization 1991

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-136947. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1992. 8 pages, 9 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and 1991 and trend data for 1973-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.2, 3.3.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States using National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data from 1990 and 1991. Data presented in this report include levels and rates of victimization for personal and household crimes, and characteristics of victims. Changes in rates of victimization and rates of reporting victimization to the police for both personal and household crimes for the period 1973 through 1991 also are presented.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991

(Annual. NCJ-139563. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 156 pages, 133 tables, 4 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1, 3.9-3.13, 3.15-3.17, 3.19-3.28, 3.35-3.38, 3.41-3.43, 3.47, 3.49-3.59.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1991 and is the 19th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program. The NCVS, 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 42,000 housing units across the U.S., inhabited by about 83,000 individuals age 12 and older.

The NCVS 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 that lists crime category definitions, and a description of variables and other terms used in the NCVS.

Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-90 Trends

(Special. NCJ-139564. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992, 136 pages, 49 tables, 9 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents trend data for 1973-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.14, 3.29-3.32, 3.44, 3.45, 3.48.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. from 1973-90. The data are derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Numbers and rates of personal and household crimes are provided for the 18-year period. Data are broken down by victim age, race, sex, and locality of residence for the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny. For the crimes of burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, data are presented by race of head of household, household tenure and size, and locality of residence. In addition, number and percent of victimizations reported to the police are displayed by age, race, and sex of the victim. The survey methodology is discussed and a glossary of terms is provided.

Drug Enforcement and Treatment in Prisons, 1990

(Special Report NCJ-134724. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 13 pages, 18 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.111-1.115.

This report presents information from the 1990 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data are presented on drug control activities in State and Federal prisons and State community-based correctional centers. Drug interdiction practices for inmates, staff, and visitors to prison are described. Information is also provided on drug testing for inmates and staff, number and type of tests conducted, and testing results. Capacity and enrollment in drug treatment programs is also presented. A discussion of survey methodology and a copy of the drug addendum survey instrument are included as well.

Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990

(Special Report NCJ-134505. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992. 10 pages, 17 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.55-1.59, 4.36, 4.37.

This report presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Findings are presented for 49 State police agencies and a nationally-representative sample of 1,830 local police departments and 840 sheriffs' departments. Data are presented on seizures of drugs, special drug enforcement units, participation

in multi-agency drug enforcement, receipt of money or goods from drug asset forfeiture, and drug testing of arrestees. Information is also included on drug testing of employees by random and mandatory tests and tests conducted under suspicion of use; sanctions for testing positive; and drug testing programs. A description of the methodology used for the 1990 LEMAS survey is included.

Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989

(Special Report NCJ-130836. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991. 12 pages, 20 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.49-6.51, 6.55, 6.56.

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. The report focuses on inmates who were charged with or convicted of a drug offense or had used drugs prior to committing their offense. Information is provided on characteristics of jail inmates, type of current and prior sentence, and criminal history. In addition, data are presented on drug use, drug use history, crack and cocaine use, reasons for committing the offense, drug treatment participation, family background, and prior physical or sexual abuse. A brief methodology section is also provided.

Drunk Driving

(Special Report NCJ-134728. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992. 10 pages, 18 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1980 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.28, 6.46-6.48.

This report presents data on persons incarcerated in local jails throughout the United States that have been charged with or convicted of a driving while intoxicated offense. The data were collected through the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data presented include national estimates of driving under the influence (DUI), inmate demographic characteristics, criminal histories, type of alcohol and amount of consumption, and length of confinement. An appendix explains estimation procedures for determining blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels and a methodology section describes the survey.

Elderly Victims

(Special Report NCJ-138330. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 9 pages, 17 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents aggregate data for 1987-90 and trend data for 1973-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.6-3.8, 3.18.

This report presents data on the number and rate of criminal victimization of persons age 65 years and older for the period 1987-90. The data are derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data on violent and household crimes are presented by various demographic characteristics, victim-offender relationship, place of occurrence, and presence of weapons. Information is also provided on injuries sustained and self-protective measures taken during violent victimizations. Rates of reporting victimizations to the police among elderly victims are also discussed. Finally, homicide rates from the Federal Bureau of Investigation are also included.

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90, With Preliminary Data for 1991

(Annual. NCJ-136945. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 29 pages, 18 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1980, and 1985-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.11-5.15, 5.19, 5.20, 5.22.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system for the years 1980, 1985-90. Some tables also contain data for 1991. 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, 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, 1990

(Special. NCJ-141872. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 28 pages, 30 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.56-5.59, 5.61, 5.64, 5.66, 5.68-5.70.

This report presents data derived from 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 data are from the second survey of the National Pretrial Reporting Program. Data are presented on characteristics of felony defendants, prior arrests and convictions, pretrial release conditions, court appearance

records, adjudication outcomes, sentence type and length, and court processing time. A methodology section describes the study and provides definitions of terms used in the report. The appendix provides more detailed tabulations for each jurisdiction in the sample.

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-140186. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1993. 16 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1986-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.49-5.55.

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 included, as are data on number and type of felony convictions. Mean and median number of days between arrest and sentencing are presented as is information on the use of collateral penalties by State courts.

Federal Sentencing in Transition, 1986-90

(Special Report. NCJ-134727. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1992. 10 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1984-89 and preliminary data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.38-5.40, 6.110.

This report presents information on Federal criminal case processing for the years 1984 through 1989 and preliminary data for January 1 through June 30, 1992. The data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) which is comprised of data provided to the Program by various Federal agencies. The report focuses on changes in Federal sentencing practices resulting from implementation of the sentencing guidelines developed by the U.S. Sentencing Commission. Information is provided on offenders convicted and sentenced before and after the guidelines took effect. Sentences to prison and probation are displayed and the information is presented by type of conviction offense. Data on average sentence length imposed and time served in Federal prison are provided. These data are presented by offense type and offender demographics. The FJSP database is described in the methodology section.

Jail Inmates 1991

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-134726. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1992. 7 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and 1991 and trend data for selected years 1978-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.31, 6.35, 6.36, 6.41.

The bulletin presents data from the 1991 Annual Survey of Jails. Data presented include average daily population, admissions and releases, demographic characteristics of inmates, 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, and 1988-91.

Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-135777. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992. 13 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.4, 1.18, 1.19, 1.22.

This report presents criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1990 and trend tables for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. The information was collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from the Federal Government, all State governments, all county governments, and a sample of 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 1990. Employment data are for the government's pay period that includes Oct. 12, 1990 and payroll data are for the month of October 1990.

Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990

(Periodic. NCJ-137754. Washington: USGPO, forthcoming. 179 pages, 72 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.5-1.8, 1.20, 1.21, 1.23.

This publication is the 23rd 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 Statis-

tics through a special Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment, which was an annual survey from 1971 to 1979 and was conducted for 1985, 1988, and 1990. Data are presented for six categories of justice activity: police protection; courts; 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.

Justice Variable Passthrough Data, 1990

(Periodic. Technical Report NCJ-133018. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 8 pages, 2 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1971-90. SOURCEBOOK table 1.11.

This report presents criminal justice expenditures from "own sources" revenues and variable passthrough (VPT) data for 1990 for each State government and the aggregate of all local governments in each State. VPT data determine the amount of a State's grant that must be allotted to local governments in the State. Specifically, the VPT data indicate to each State government how much of its total award can be used at the State level and how much it must pass through to local governments. The data in this report were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). BJS provides the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) with the VPT data for use in BJA's State and local formula grant program. A brief methodology section is included in the report.

Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics, 1990: Data for Individual State and Local Agencies with 100 or More Officers

(Special. NCJ-134436. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 259 pages, 45 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.25, 1.33-1.35.

This monograph presents data from the 1990 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice

Statistics. The 1990 LEMAS survey was mailed to all 780 State and local law enforcement agencies that reported employing 100 or more sworn officers in the 1986 Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies. In addition, a sample of 2,338 agencies with fewer than 100 officers received a slightly abbreviated version of the questionnaire. This report presents data for agencies with 100 or more officers. This includes 49 State agencies, 34 county police departments, 380 municipal police departments, 153 sheriffs' departments, and 17 special police departments. Data are presented on number and characteristics of sworn personnel, size of population served, expenditures and pay, and operational characteristics. Information on agency vehicles and vehicle policies, as well as weapons, body armor, and general programs and policies is also presented. Computer use and drug enforcement data are also provided. A copy of the survey questionnaire is included.

Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988

(Special Report NCJ-140614. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1993. 13 pages, 15 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.136, 3.140, 3.153, 5.71, 5.72.

This report presents data on a sample of murder defendants and their victims in the 75 most populous counties in the United States. The data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by Abt Associates, Inc. through the Prosecution of Felony Arrests project. Information is presented on victim-offender relationship, demographic characteristics of offenders and victims, the type of weapon used, circumstances surrounding the murders, and the outcome of the case. Flow charts are provided that track defendants' cases from the start of prosecution through sentencing. A methodology section describes the study and provides definitions of terms used in the report.

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990

(Annual. NCJ-141879. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 97 pages, 80 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.78-6.80, 6.86-6.88, 6.108, 6.109, 6.115-6.117, 6.119-6.121.

This report presents data from the National Corrections Reporting Program. It is the sixth in an annual series and describes the characteristics of persons admitted to and released from State and Federal prison and parole systems during 1990. The report is divided

into eight sections. The first two sections provide information on admission and releases from State prison by a number of demographic characteristics, offense type, sentence length, time served, and method of release. The next two sections present data on entries and discharges from State parole. These data also include demographic characteristics, offense type, and time served, as well as successful and unsuccessful parole discharges. Four sections are devoted to Federal prison admissions and releases, and Federal parole entries and discharges. These sections reflect the same type of information presented for the States. A description of the methodology is included.

Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-139560. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992. 14 pages, 17 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.60, 5.62, 5.63, 5.65, 5.67.

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 second survey of 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 included. 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.

Probation and Parole 1990

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-133285. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991. 8 pages, 5 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1977-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.112, 6.113.

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 1990, 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 6.42, 6.45, 6.54.

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 offense, criminal justice status at arrest, prior sentences and criminal history, sentence length, and time served. In addition, data are presented on drug and alcohol use, treatment for drug and alcohol abuse, family background, prior physical and sexual abuse, and mental health problems. A brief methodology section is also provided.

Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86

(Special. NCJ-125618. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 54 pages, 10 tables, 3 appendices.)

Presents trend data for 1926-86. SOURCEBOOK table 6.67.

This report provides information on the race of prisoners admitted to State and Federal prisons from 1926 through 1986. These data were collected through the National Prisoner Statistics program conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data are presented for each State and Federal jurisdiction for each year as well as in aggregate form.

Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89

(Special Report NCJ-134177. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 11 pages, 14 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1986-89 (aggregate). SOURCEBOOK tables 6.7, 6.8.

This report presents data collected in a followup survey of felony probationers compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The original survey, conducted in 1986, collected data on felony sentencing in 100 counties. The followup survey was conducted in 32 of the original 100 counties. This survey used criminal history files and probation files to obtain information on arrests during probation, and also used probation files to obtain additional information. Data are presented on the characteristics of felony probationers, felony

probationers that received a sentence with special conditions or a financial penalty, and compliance with these sentences. Also presented is information on the number of probationers arrested for a felony while on probation and the type of sentence imposed on probationers arrested.

School Crime

(Special. NCJ-131645. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 18 pages, 31 tables.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.60-3.63.

This report summarizes the responses collected by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in a special supplement focusing on victimization at school, conducted during the first half of 1989. The data represent an estimated 21.6 million students, ages 12 to 19. Data are presented on victimizations occurring at school by demographic characteristics of students and characteristics of the school. Several tables also present information on the availability of drugs and alcohol at school as well as the existence of drug prevention measures at school. Data on gang presence and fear of victimization at school are also provided. Fear-inspired behaviors such as avoiding certain areas of the school or bringing a weapon to school for protection are also examined. A discussion of the NCVS methodology and a copy of the school crime supplement questionnaire are included.

Sheriffs' Departments 1990

(Bulletin NCJ-133283. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 11 pages, 24 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.27, 1.29, 1.32, 1.37, 1.42, 1.44, 1.46, 1.48, 1.50, 1.53.

This bulletin presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Findings are presented for sheriffs' departments which comprise approximately 30 percent of the police agencies participating in the LEMAS program. National estimates are derived from a sample of 840 responding sheriffs' departments. Data are presented on number and characteristics of personnel, size of population served, operating expenditures, workload and job functions, and training and educational requirements for recruits. Information is also presented on lethal and nonlethal weapons authorized for use, and body armor policies. The extent of computerization, and the existence of special units and written policy directives are also

discussed. A description of the methodology used for the 1990 LEMAS survey is included.

State and Local Police Departments, 1990

(Bulletin NCJ-133284. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 14 pages, 34 tables.)

Presents data for 1987 and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.24, 1.26, 1.28, 1.30, 1.31, 1.36, 1.38, 1.41, 1.43, 1.45, 1.47, 1.49, 1.51, 1.52, 1.54.

This bulletin presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Findings are presented for 49 State police agencies and a nationally representative sample of 1,830 local police departments. Data are presented on number and characteristics of sworn personnel, size of population served, operating expenditures, job functions, and training and educational requirements for recruits. Information is also presented on lethal and nonlethal weapons authorized for use, and body armor policies. The extent of computerization, and the existence of special units and written policy directives are also discussed. A description of the methodology used for the 1990 LEMAS survey is included.

Women in Jail 1989

(Special Report NCJ-134732. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992. 12 pages, 22 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.37, 6.39, 6.40, 6.43, 6.44, 6.52, 6.53.

This report presents data on women incarcerated in local jails throughout the United States. The data were collected through the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data presented include inmate demographic characteristics, pre-arrest employment and income, current offense, criminal history, prior drug and alcohol use, and past physical or sexual abuse. For women convicted of violent offenses, the characteristics of their victims are described. Selected data from the 1983 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails are also presented for comparison. A brief methodology section presents details on the survey procedures.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division

"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1991"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. Mimeographed. 30 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1970-91. SOURCEBOOK table 5.94.

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 1991. 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

1992 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 31 pages, 3 tables, 8 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1982-92. SOURCEBOOK table 4.41.

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. The appendix presents various trend data.

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1992

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, 1993. 75 pages, 28 tables, 18 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992 and trend data for fiscal 1983-92. SOURCEBOOK table 5.6.

This annual publication is comprised of charts, tables, and commentary summarizing the civil and criminal caseloads in U.S. attorneys' offices. Section I reports on personnel in U.S. attorneys' offices. Section II presents data that overview civil and criminal cases opened, filed, pending, disposed of, and appealed. The third section provides a fuller examination of criminal prosecutions by U.S. attorneys, including data regarding criminal caseloads and priority criminal prosecutions. Section IV presents data on the U.S. attorneys' asset forfeiture litigation. Section V presents data on civil litigation by U.S. attorneys, including civil caseloads and types of civil litigation. Information on community liaison programs are noted briefly in the final section.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. Mimeographed. 19 pages, 20 tables, 11 figures.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.163, 3.164.

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 1991

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 44 pages, 11 tables, 17 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1980-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.179, 3.180.

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 resulting from bombing incidents.

Crime in the United States, 1991

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 395 pages, 118 tables (estimated), 44 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1982-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.64-1.66, 3.122-3.125, 3.129, 3.130, 3.133-3.135, 3.139, 3.141-3.144, 3.151, 3.152, 3.154-3.160, 3.184, 3.185, 4.1-4.15, 4.18-4.28, 4.30.

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. A section on juveniles and violent crime is also included. 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 1991 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. The third appendix includes definitions of area and population categories used throughout the report. Appendix four describes the two measures of crime administered by the U.S. Department of Justice: the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The fifth appendix is a directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs. The last appendix provides the National Uniform Crime Reporting Program Directory.

"The Financial Institution Fraud and Failure Report for Fiscal Year 1991 Ending September 30, 1991"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. Mimeographed. 9 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991 and trend data for fiscal 1986-91. SOURCEBOOK table 3.162.

This report presents information on financial institution fraud and failure cases investigated

by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's White Collar Crime Program. Data are presented on the number and type of failed financial institutions under investigation as well as the number of major cases pending. Also presented are figures on the number of financial institution fraud and failure matters resulting in convictions and the dollar amount losses attributed to fraud and failure matters.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1991

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 79 pages, 37 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1982-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.165-3.176.

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 the offense; 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 five sectors of the U.S. Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. This section begins with departmental summaries and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assault on Federal officers that occurred during 1991. Data are presented on the number of known assailants, officers killed or injured, type of weapon, type of activity the officer was engaged in at time of incident, disposition of known assailants, and geographic region.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Facilities 1992

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 58 pages, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 1.116.

This is the tenth 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, facility location, accreditation status, and a descriptive overview of each facility. Also included are a list of staff training centers; an overview of new facility construction; information on Bureau of Prisons' drug, literacy, and work programs; community corrections office locations; and an organizational chart of the Bureau of Prisons.

Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1992

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 79 pages, 40 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.117-1.120, 6.82-6.85.

This report presents data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and staff employed by the Bureau on Dec. 31, 1992. The report is divided into two sections. The first section presents data on the number and characteristics of the Federal prisoner population. Age, race, ethnicity, sex, offense, sentence length, and security level are included. Information is provided for the jurisdictional and custodial population, as well as those in confinement under contract. The second section focuses on employee characteristics. Data are provided for all staff and for correctional officers. These data include age, race, ethnicity, sex, education, salary grade, and length of employment. The appendices provide a brief overview of Bureau institutions and a glossary of terms.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Drug Use Forecasting 1991 Annual Report

(Annual. NCJ-137776. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 23 pages, 16 tables, 11 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend figures for 1988-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.31-4.35.

This report presents data on drug use among arrestees in 24 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-re-

ports from samples of arrestees. Information is presented on the use of any drugs; use of marijuana, cocaine, and heroin; and multiple drug use. In addition, the data are broken down by gender, age, and race. The distribution of arrest charges for adult arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees is provided.

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 6.10-6.14, 6.16-6.18.

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.

National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989

(Periodic. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 42 pages, 11 tables, 19 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend data for 1978-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.15, 6.19, 6.21-6.27.

This report presents information from the biennial Children in Custody census conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Data are presented for number and type of juvenile facilities as well as other facility characteristics. Population counts presented include number of admissions for calendar years as well as under custody figures based on 1-day counts. Demographic characteristics of juveniles held are provided as is information on detention status and reasons for custody. In addition, the number

and rate of juveniles under custody is provided by region and State.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1992

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 61 pages, 13 tables, 21 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992 and trend data for fiscal 1981-92. SOURCEBOOK tables Fig. 1.1, Fig. 1.2, 1.71-1.74.

This report describes the activities of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) for fiscal year 1992. 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. Also included is a brief explanation of executive direction, support operations, administration, and training within the USMS.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission

Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1990 to September 30, 1991

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 21 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991 and trend data for fiscal 1988-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.127-1.129, 6.118.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Parole Commission for fiscal year 1991. The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over approximately 21,000 Federal parolees. 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. A discussion of 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: 1992

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1993. 61 pages, 14 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1968-92. SOURCEBOOK table 3.186.

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, counterterrorist activities, and State-supported terrorism. Appendix A presents a chronology of significant terrorist incidents in 1992. Appendix B provides an overview of organizations that engage in terrorism. Appendix C presents a statistical review of international terrorist incidents. Appendix D provides a map identifying the location of international terrorist incidents in 1992.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, January 1-December 31, 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1992. 23 pages, 5 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1979-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.187, 3.188.

This report contains data on 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 report covers the period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1990, and provides detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period. The trend tables span various combinations of the years from 1979 to 1990 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, 1993

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 557 pages, 2 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.134-1.137.

This 11th 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, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. 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 appendix presents the Uniform Vehicle Code.

Fatal Accident Reporting System 1991

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 246 pages, 125 tables, 33 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1966-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.119, 3.120.

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. Numerous 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 of terms are included.

General Estimates System 1991

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1992. 158 pages, 57 tables, 55 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data from 1988-91. SOURCEBOOK table 3.121.

This is the fourth annual report of automobile crash statistics produced from data collected

by the General Estimates System. This report presents estimates of selected national characteristics of approximately 6,100,000 police-reported motor vehicle traffic crashes occurring in the United States in 1991. The report is divided into four sections. The first section provides trend data from 1988 through 1991. The second section provides information on frequency and location of automobile crashes. It also presents information on crash type, crash severity, and alcohol-related crashes. The third section presents data on the type of vehicle involved in the accident—passenger cars, light trucks, vans, utility vehicles, heavy trucks, and motorcycles. Section four provides information on persons injured or killed 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 1991 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, 1993

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Coast Guard. Mimeographed. 39 pages, 26 tables.)

Presents data through Mar. 31, 1993 and trend data for 1973-93. 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 1991

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1992. 68 pages, 22 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1987-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.177, 3.178, 3.181, 3.182.

This report provides tables, figures, 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 1991. 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 1992

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993. 22 pages, 7 tables, 11 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992 and trend data for fiscal 1988-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.38, 4.44.

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal 1992. The report discusses the agency's role in collecting revenue from imports and enforcing customs and related laws. Data are presented on 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. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement

Enforcement Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1991

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1992. 155 pages, 9 tables, 15 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents trend data for fiscal 1975-91. SOURCEBOOK table 5.93.

This report presents information on the enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The accomplishments discussed include the development of a plan for enhanced enforcement, civil and criminal

environmental enforcement activity, major enforcement litigation, and key court decisions occurring during the year. Also included is information on building and maintaining a strong national enforcement program as well as media-specific enforcement performance. Detailed activities of the regional offices are also provided. The report concludes with trend data on the disposition of civil and criminal enforcement and information on administrative actions and judicial referrals.

U.S. General Accounting Office, General Government Division

Federal Criminal Justice System: A Model to Estimate System Workload

(Special. Washington: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1991. 86 pages, 38 tables, 5 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1987-91 and estimates for 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 5.5.

This report presents actual and estimated U.S. attorney, U.S. courts, and Federal law enforcement agency workload data. The actual data are used to develop a model designed to estimate the workload of the various components of the Federal criminal justice system. This model estimates the potential effects of increases or decreases in the budgets or staff of the various components of the Federal criminal justice system on the other components. The first section of this report describes the rationale behind the development of the model, describes the model, and provides estimates produced by the model. The remainder of the report consists of seven appendices that provide technical details on modeling methodology, model development and testing, results of the model testing, model applications, and a listing of the 148 Federal organizations that have some criminal law enforcement authority.

U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1992

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1992. 65 pages, 9 tables, 7 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992 and trend figures for fiscal 1987-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.86, 5.87.

This report presents information on the security, audit, and enforcement activities of the

U.S. Postal Inspection Service. New programs and projects are highlighted, including innovations in developmental and operations audit systems. Investigations of abuse of U.S. Postal Service assets and resources are discussed, including workers' compensation fraud, employee embezzlement, schemes to avoid payment of postage, and other frauds against the U.S. Postal Service. Several internal audit control programs are also described. Information on assaults against employees, employee narcotics involvement, and crime prevention and security is presented. Incidents of mail theft, money order abuse, mail bombings, mailing of child pornography, obscenity, and other prohibited mailings are highlighted. The appendices present audit reports, contract audits, unresolved reports, Inspector General reporting requirements, and data on arrests and convictions.

U.S. Sentencing Commission

Annual Report 1992

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1993. 340 pages, 712 tables (estimated), 8 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.41-5.48.

This publication presents detailed information related to U.S. Sentencing Commission activity for fiscal year 1992. The Commission's primary function is to develop and monitor sentencing policies and practices for the Federal courts that include guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of Federal crimes. The information is presented in five sections: commission overview, guideline amendments, legal issues, training and technical assistance, and research. The commission overview section details the organizational structure of the Commission as well as job responsibilities and budget obligations. The guideline amendments section presents information on the progress of periodic modification and refinements made to the sentencing guidelines. The legal issues section examines Federal case law interpretations of key provisions and constitutionality of the sentencing guidelines. The fourth section provides descriptive evaluation of the training and technical assistance available to Federal judges and probation officers who utilize the guidelines. The final section of the report presents data on monitoring, evaluation, and a mandatory minimum study applicable to the sentencing guidelines. The appendices provide a description of datafiles and variables, selected sentencing statistics (by district), and supplementary tables.

Mandatory Minimum Penalties in the Federal Criminal Justice System

(Special. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 236 pages, 45 tables, 12 figures, 10 appendices.)

Presents data for Oct. 1, 1989-Sept. 30, 1990 and trend data for 1984-90. SOURCEBOOK table 5.32.

This report is submitted to Congress by the U.S. Sentencing Commission pursuant to its general authority under 28 U.S.C. 995(a)(20), specifically the statutory directive of Public Law 101-647 requiring a report on mandatory minimum sentencing provisions. The report provides an overview of mandatory minimum sentencing in the Federal criminal justice system, including a brief history of the development of this approach to sentencing and a description of the status of mandatory minimums in 1991. The advent of the Federal sentencing guidelines system established by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 is discussed. Also provided is an analysis of the compatibility of mandatory minimum sentencing provisions and the Federal sentencing guidelines system. The results of a detailed empirical study of mandatory minimum sentencing are presented. An analysis of methods Congress may employ to effect sentencing policy other than through enactment of mandatory minimums is offered. The appendices include a listing of the mandatory minimum sentencing provisions in effect in 1991 as well as other information pertaining to mandatory sentencing provisions and their alternatives.

Walker, Samuel and Vic W. Bumphus

"Civilian Review of the Police: A National Survey of the 50 Largest Cities, 1991"

(Occasional. **Criminal Justice Policy Focus**, No. 91-3, Center for Applied Urban Research. Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1991. 6 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.70.

This report presents the results of a survey of civilian review procedures for handling civilian complaints about police misconduct in the 50 largest cities in the United States. Civilian review procedures were found to exist in 30 of the 50 cities. Tables describe civilian review agencies including the names of organizations, dates established, enabling authority, class of review agency, number of members, method of appointment, responsibilities, and other characteristics.

Walker, Samuel and K.B. Turner

"A Decade of Modest Progress: Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1992"

(Periodic. Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1992. Mimeographed. 7 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.39, 1.40.

This report presents the results of two surveys 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 and Hispanic population in the community. Percent change in the index between 1983 and 1992 is presented. The percentage of Blacks, Hispanics, and females in supervisory ranks in 1992 is also provided.

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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, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1992), 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, 1988, and 1990 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, 1988, and 1990 survey data and data 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, 1988, and 1990 from the *Justice expenditure and employment survey* series; or recent year-to-year trends from the 1980-90 *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 1986 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships. A total of 8,867 local governments were included in the survey panel (3,042 county governments, 4,693 municipalities, and 1,132 townships).

The survey used two methods of data collection: field compilation and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records from all States, 78 counties, and 52 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 1992, Appendix*. Beginning with the 1985 survey, 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 expenditure data for individual functions such as justice or education 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 con-

tractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction 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, 1990. 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 reports in this series prior to 1988, 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 1990.

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 1993 Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, *The Municipal Year Book 1993* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1993), pp. xii, xiii, 119, 141, 151. 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 (OMB) as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a U.S. Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area 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 50 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.

County types refer to counties located within an MSA as metro; and nonmetro refers to 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 1992

	Police and fire			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	2,771	1,443	52.0 %	7,175	4,425	61.7 %	3,108	1,558	50.1 %
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	3	37.5	8	5	62.5	27	17	63.0
500,000 to 1,000,000	16	6	37.5	16	12	75.0	65	39	60.0
250,000 to 499,999	36	18	50.0	40	25	62.5	98	60	61.2
100,000 to 249,999	127	72	56.7	131	93	71.0	255	155	60.8
50,000 to 99,999	313	179	57.2	337	230	68.2	380	199	52.4
25,000 to 49,999	669	333	49.8	678	487	71.8	619	288	46.5
10,000 to 24,999	1,602	832	51.9	1,592	1,020	64.1	922	446	48.4
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,799	1,111	61.8	449	213	47.4
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	1,993	1,121	56.2	178	87	48.9
Under 2,500	-	-	-	581	321	55.2	115	54	47.0
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	1,979	1,044	52.8	200	100	50.0
North Central	-	-	-	2,082	1,386	66.6	1,055	603	57.2
South	-	-	-	2,095	1,247	59.5	1,424	596	41.9
West	-	-	-	1,019	748	73.4	429	259	60.4
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	319	128	40.1	795	452	56.9	54	13	24.1
Mid-Atlantic	450	171	38.0	1,184	592	50.0	146	87	59.6
East North Central	564	271	48.0	1,357	866	63.8	437	240	54.9
West North Central	219	141	64.4	725	520	71.7	618	363	58.7
South Atlantic	302	195	64.6	879	599	68.1	590	336	56.9
East South Central	145	67	46.2	470	231	49.1	364	86	23.6
West South Central	272	160	58.8	746	417	55.9	470	174	37.0
Mountain	130	82	63.1	369	250	67.8	280	161	57.5
Pacific Coast	374	228	61.0	650	498	76.6	149	98	65.8
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	510	278	55.0	516	340	65.9	-	-	-
Suburban	1,646	816	50.0	3,844	2,411	62.7	-	-	-
Independent	615	349	56.7	2,815	1,674	59.5	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	726	403	55.5
Nonmetro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382	1,155	48.5
<u>Form of government</u>									
Mayor-council	-	-	-	3,563	1,887	53.0	-	-	-
Council-manager	-	-	-	2,973	2,178	73.3	-	-	-
Commission	-	-	-	154	89	57.8	-	-	-
Town meeting	-	-	-	413	231	55.9	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	-	-	-	72	40	55.6	-	-	-

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, 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 1-3, 383-387. 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 (Rural county)	County ^b	-
IX (Suburban county)	County ^b	-

^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 1991.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 14 percent of the national population in 1991. 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 comprised 9 percent of the 1991 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Other cities
Counties (unincorporated area)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within 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. For 1991, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1991 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1991 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1991.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	64
II	134
III	354
IV	704
V	1,703
VI	7,700 ^a
VIII (Rural area)	3,748 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	1,742 ^b
Total	16,149

^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. Included 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 personal, 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. 2.1-2.67), Nov. 12, 1991. Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission. Pp. 11, 12, 17-19, 27, 28, 61, 79, 96, 140, 141, 234, 235; 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 partition offense characteristics into 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 is 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 hearing for eligible prisoners, during which examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating, salient factor score, 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 15 years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue the prisoner to a 15 year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

Local or institutional revocation hearing--A parolee may request 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 violation of conditions of release. A parolee who voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, or who admits any violation of the conditions of his release, or who is retaken following a conviction of a new crime, shall be given a revocation hearing upon his return to a Federal institution. However, the Regional Commissioner may, on his/her own motion, designate a case for a local revocation hearing.

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 preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation is to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurs, no in-person hearing is conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

Region--The five regions of the United States are defined in the following manner:
Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, Dis-

trict 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.

Rescission hearing--If a prisoner has an effective date of parole set by the Commission, 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. For more information see 28 C.F.R., Appendix 6.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

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 remain unchanged, be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, or be retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions.

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 Poll 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, 1972-1991: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1990), pp. 1, 68, 697-706. Information on the Media General/Associated Press Poll was provided by Media General/Associated Press Poll. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, "The 22nd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1990), p. 54; Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1991), p. 56; and "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52. Information on the *Roper Reports* was provided by The Roper Organization, Inc. Information on the 1993 Hispanic Opinion Poll was provided by The Research Network.

The sampling procedures of seven public opinion survey organizations are presented in this appendix; The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, the Media General/Associated Press Poll, The Roper Organization, Inc. and The Research Network.

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. Gallup Poll surveys usually include approximately 1,000 respondents.

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 is 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.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

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.

GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education polls are modified probability samples of adults 18 years of age and older living in the United States. The 1990 sample was comprised of 1,594 adults; interviewing took place April 6-18 and May 4-22, 1990. The 1991 sample was comprised of 1,500 adults; interviewing took place May 3-17, 1991. The 1992 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place April 23-May 14, 1992. The samples employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospital). "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52. For further information on the 1989 education poll see George Gallup Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288.

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 approximately 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 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

Sampling error

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 1991. There are a total of 27,782 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; 1,372 in 1990; and 1,517 in 1991). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, 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 1984-91. 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 1982-91 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, represents five PSUs, whereas the smaller counties represent only one PSU.)

The second-stage procedure involved the direct selection of census block groups or enumeration districts (EDs) within SMSAs or counties, eliminating the traditional intermediate stage of clustering selections within urban places or county divisions. Before selections, census tracts, minor civil divisions, census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample), households at which interviews will take

place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of probabilities proportional to size results in the assignment of an approximately equal number of interviews in each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

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 1984-91. 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 6 selections for PSU. In the remaining 68 sample PSUs, 6 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 the drug problem were conducted on May 11-20, 1990 and included a representative sample of 1,143 adults.

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.

THE ROPER ORGANIZATION, INC.

A nationwide cross section of men and women 18 years of age and older are interviewed, face-to-face, in their homes. In 1990, a total of 1,984 persons were interviewed and in 1992, a total of 1,994 persons were inter-

viewed. The persons interviewed comprise a representative sample of the population of the continental United States, age 18 and older--exclusive of institutionalized segments of the population (military bases, nursing homes, prisons, etc.). A multi-stage, stratified probability sample of interviewing locations was employed. The probabilities of selection at each stage are based on the latest U.S. Census population data, and detailed Census maps are used to identify and locate the selected areas.

At the first stage, 100 counties were selected with probabilities proportionate to population, after all the counties in the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia were ordered by population size within 18 strata. The strata were constructed by classifying counties as metropolitan and non-metropolitan within each of the nine Census Geographic Divisions. At the second stage, within each primary sampling unit, two Census block groups (or Census Enumeration Districts, when Census block statistics data are unavailable) were selected with probabilities proportionate to population from a computer listing in which the block groups (ED's) are stratified by size of place in which located. At the third stage, within each sample block group (ED), two sample locations (blocks or rural equivalents of blocks) were selected. When Census block data were available the sample blocks were selected with probability proportionate to size (population) from a cumulative computer listing. When no such block data were available, sample Enumeration Districts were broken into identifiable segments (small areas defined by roads, streams, railroad tracks, or other unambiguous boundaries), and the sample segments were selected with equal probability.

At the block (segment) level, the interviewer was assigned a starting point and a path to proceed around the sample area. Quotas for men and women over and under age 45 were imposed, as were quotas for employed people. In addition it was required that interviewing on half the assigned blocks (segments) be conducted after 5 p.m. on weekdays or on Saturday or Sunday to facilitate fulfilling the employment quota. While the assigned quotas produced the proper number of men and women over and under 45, there were small imbalances when the sample was examined in finer age terms, e.g., too few 18-29 year olds, too many 30-44 year olds. Accordingly the sample was weighted to achieve the correct proportions of men and women 18-29, 30-44, 45-59, and 60 and older.

THE RESEARCH NETWORK

The 1993 Hispanic Opinion Poll was conducted from May 17 to June 7, 1993 by The Research Network, an independent Florida-based firm specializing in customized public opinion surveys. Telephone interviews were conducted with a national sample of 1,201 adult Hispanics selected from areas in the United States that have at least one-tenth of 1 percent of the United States' Hispanic population as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The final sample was representative of approximately 90 percent of the Hispanic population in the United States. In 19 cases out of 20, the results of the survey would differ by no more than (plus or minus) 3 percentage points from what would be obtained by interviewing all of the adult Hispanics in the United States.

Appendix 6

Monitoring the Future 1975-1992 Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, 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, **National Survey Results on Drug Use From the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1992**, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993); 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 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 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: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 79 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1989.

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. The source has 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 the source does not encourage such extrapolation, the source suspects 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 the source expects 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 the source 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 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools 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 2-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 SRC 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 1992 panel retention from the four oldest classes (1980-1983) remain 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 African-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 African-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, psilocybin, PCP;
Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin--smack, horse;
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Number of public schools	111	107	109	116	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120
Number of private schools	20	20	19	21	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18
Total number of schools	131	127	128	137	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138
Actual number of participating students	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251
Number of weighted cases (total) ^a	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251
Student response rate (percent) ^b	82	81	81	83	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84

^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 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	16,662	16,662	16,524	16,524	18,267	18,267	18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502
Sex														
Male	7,889	7,778	7,935	7,744	8,775	8,725	8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776
Female	8,139	8,232	7,874	8,078	8,752	8,865	8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164
Race														
White	13,432	13,299	12,894	12,846	13,625	13,985	13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291
Black	1,617	1,742	1,939	2,098	2,495	2,265	2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995
Region														
Northeast	3,926	4,016	4,281	3,877	4,269	4,290	4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878
North Central	5,385	4,874	4,340	4,873	5,069	5,484	5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516
South	4,713	5,055	4,667	5,049	5,513	5,600	5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028
West	2,638	2,717	3,236	2,726	3,416	2,893	3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079
College plans														
Complete 4 years	8,571	8,203	9,191	8,658	10,256	9,878	9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448
None or under 4 years	6,715	7,063	5,995	6,578	6,486	7,008	6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770
Illicit drug use														
None	5,426	5,654	5,322	5,591	5,954	6,148	6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412
Marijuana only	4,756	4,610	4,480	4,357	4,313	4,179	4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449
Few pills	2,171	2,168	2,150	2,104	2,297	2,306	2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264
More pills	3,622	3,543	3,873	3,760	4,972	4,925	4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802
Any heroin	193	186	186	180	183	189	212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193

Note: Data for 1989-92 are based on 6 questionnaire forms; N's for 1-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on 5 questionnaire forms; N's for 1-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
15,713	15,713	16,843	16,843	16,795	16,795	17,142	17,142	13,676	15,676	15,483	15,483	16,251	16,251
7,231	7,261	7,843	7,912	8,039	7,861	8,387	8,156	7,799	7,862	7,625	7,617	7,428	7,582
7,843	7,855	8,373	8,340	8,170	8,342	8,223	8,471	7,280	7,241	7,233	7,277	8,114	8,053
11,311	11,713	12,290	12,478	12,011	12,051	12,235	12,250	11,191	11,410	10,222	10,754	10,721	11,029
1,901	1,649	1,760	1,708	2,156	2,063	2,074	2,038	1,567	1,614	1,951	1,757	2,527	2,244
3,433	3,720	3,875	3,611	3,706	3,348	3,728	3,305	3,225	3,358	3,321	2,862	3,462	2,887
4,392	4,440	4,664	4,489	4,892	4,435	4,352	4,589	4,125	4,284	4,184	4,089	4,711	4,529
4,910	4,855	5,035	5,431	4,712	5,753	5,599	6,255	4,946	5,262	4,773	5,330	5,105	5,787
2,978	2,698	3,269	3,313	3,485	3,260	3,463	2,992	3,380	2,773	3,205	3,202	2,973	3,048
9,655	9,291	10,791	10,465	11,118	10,774	11,357	11,108	10,461	10,245	10,524	10,402	11,445	11,339
4,855	5,277	4,737	5,135	4,464	4,822	4,560	4,889	4,075	4,332	3,879	4,089	3,513	3,813
6,491	6,535	7,035	7,188	7,411	7,606	8,195	8,253	7,916	8,006	8,443	8,464	9,393	9,441
3,228	3,125	3,569	3,514	3,688	3,605	3,458	3,374	2,975	2,901	2,724	2,657	2,578	2,523
2,147	2,223	2,138	2,142	2,131	2,133	2,071	2,057	1,857	1,872	1,714	1,742	1,698	1,757
3,261	3,264	3,501	3,410	3,001	2,896	2,832	2,889	2,390	2,380	2,085	2,128	1,975	1,974
160	161	189	203	186	186	224	222	185	194	141	141	184	199

Appendix 7

National Crime Victimization 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, 1991*, NCJ-139563 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), Appendix III and glossary; and *Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas*, NCJ-135943 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 16.

The National Crime Victimization Survey Program surveys a 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, do 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 Victimization Survey (NCVS) is in the sample for 3 years with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS 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 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. Before February 1980, about 20 percent of the interviews were completed by telephone, as compared to about 50 percent until March 1986. The percentage of telephone interviews is approximately 75 percent currently. The results of an assessment of the change in the data collection mode on results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year.

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 PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCVS 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 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 50,500 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.

Approximately 21,000 persons in 10,500 housing units in selected areas were interviewed using a new survey questionnaire. Data from households receiving this new questionnaire are excluded from this report. In order to convert to the revised questionnaire, while maintaining the capability of producing annual crime rate change estimates, the new questionnaire is being phased in gradually over a few years. A statistical splice will be performed soon, and then the NCVS will use the new survey instrument for all households in the sample. Adjustments were made in the NCVS weighting to compensate for the exclusion of these new questionnaire cases in the 1991 data. The new survey instrument provides more information about incidents of crime, and includes the additional crime of vandalism.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 41,700 of the 50,500 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 8,800 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 1,500 of the 8,800 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 97 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 83,500 persons, participated in the survey.

Approximately 10 percent of the 42,000 households in the 1991 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 NCVS data. Therefore, the data collected from CATI-designated households are included in the 1991 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 affect 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 victimization are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of data collection period, or October 1991.

Reliability of estimates

All of the National Crime Victimization 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 41,700 household interviews and 83,500 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 NCVS 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, a range of

numbers 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 reported were significant at a 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.

Note that with the exclusion of the sample cases receiving the new questionnaire, the standard errors for 1991 estimates are larger than in recent years. Because of this, larger differences between two numbers are needed in order to be declared significantly different. Also, with the composition of the sample areas changing as the new questionnaire is phased in, the consistency of certain types of geographic and demographic estimates over time may be reduced.

Because the method utilized in the calculation 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

Prior to 1991, series victimizations were defined as *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. Beginning in 1991, the definition was changed to *six* or more criminal events. The new definition was applied to 50 percent of the NCVS sample in 1991. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from analyses and tables derived from the 1991 NCVS data.

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 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. If 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.

Hispanic--A person who describes himself as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central American, South American, or from some other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

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 person-

al 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.

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.

Metropolitan Statistical Area--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications: urban (city), suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

Central city (city)--The largest city or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area. Urban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas located in "central cities."

Outside central city (suburban)--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Nonmetropolitan areas (rural)--A county or group of counties not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, including smaller cities with populations less than 50,000; however, it is primarily comprised of sparsely populated areas.

Minor injury--Injuries that (1) involve bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or (2) 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.

Non-Hispanic--Persons who report their culture or origin as something other than "Hispanic" as defined above. This distinction is made regardless of race.

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 nonstrangers, 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 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 any place 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 2 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.

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 NCVS 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 and 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 1991 Survey methodology and definitions of terms

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 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 1-12, and Appendices A and B. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The 1991 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is the eleventh study in a series of national surveys measuring 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, smokeless tobacco, and alcohol. The principle correlates of drug use examined are age, sex, race/ethnicity, population density, geographic region of residence, and educational attainment and current employment among those 18 years old and older.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the 11 National Household Surveys. A national probability sample of households in the United States was selected from 125 primary sampling units. The household population includes more than 98 percent of the U.S. population. Alaska and Hawaii were included in the sample for the first time in 1991. Also, unlike previous years, the 1991 survey included individuals living in group quarters such as civilians living on military bases and persons living in noninstitutional group quarters such as college dormitories, rooming houses, and shelters. However, the sample did not include transient populations such as homeless persons not in shelters, nor were incarcerated persons included. The 1991 survey also oversampled six Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA): Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and the District of Columbia. This oversampling was conducted to support

separate estimation for a "low socioeconomic status urbanized" area within each MSA versus the remainder of that MSA.

The 1991 sample design used a composite size measure methodology and a specially designed within-dwelling unit 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 dwelling units within subareas, and one or two eligible residents (if any) within households within the dwelling units.

To reduce the number of required screenings, two selections per household were allowed in some household types containing 12 to 17 year-olds. A total of 86,842 listings were screened to identify sufficient households to yield the Hispanic and black age-domain samples. In each selected dwelling unit, 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, with selection probabilities 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, non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white).

Respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. At the conclusion of data collection, 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 poststratified to census projections of the number of persons in the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This adjusted weight is used in deriving estimates.

For the 1991 National Household Survey, data were collected from Jan. 7, to June 30, 1991, resulting in a total of 32,594 completed interviews. A completed interview had to contain, at a minimum, data on use of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol in the respondent's lifetime. Strategies for ensuring high rates of participation resulted in a response rate of 84 percent. Of the 32,594 completed interviews, 16,628 were with whites and others (i.e., non-Hispanic, non-blacks), 8,050

were with (non-Hispanic) blacks, and 7,916 were with Hispanics. About 7 percent (2,190) of the interviews were conducted using the Spanish version of the questionnaire. The completed interviews represented a 96.5 percent completion rate for screening sample households and 84 percent for interviewing sample individuals, for an overall response rate of 81 percent. The response rates for these three racial/ethnic groups were 82 percent for whites and others, 85 percent for blacks, and 87 percent for Hispanics.

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 of a sensitive nature were posed. Show cards were displayed when 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 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 1991 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 United States), was quantified using 95 percent confidence intervals. Because one is often dealing with small percentages in the 1991 NHSDA, asymmetrical confidence intervals for estimated percentages and corresponding population sizes were calculated. 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 1991 NHSDA than has been true for previous NHSDA rounds prior to 1988, 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 1991 NHSDA for the age, sex, race/ethnicity, adult education, and current employment 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 0.31 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, analytic 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, adult education, and current employment and the drug-use prevalence measures need to be considered in assessing how results were produced for the 1991 data.

There are two other 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, 1988, 1990, and 1991 in the trend tables. Since there are no data missing for lifetime use in any of these 5 years, interpreting differences in lifetime prevalence rates across the period 1982-91 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, 1990, and 1991 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 atypically 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. Approximately 10 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.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

Logical imputation was used in editing the original recency-of-use variables. This procedure involved checking, for each recency-of-use variable, every other variable in an interview record that could yield evidence of use of that specific drug or class of drugs. Then the most recent indication supplied by the respondent anywhere of use of that drug was used to replace missing data in the subject drug recency-of-use variable or to change a less recent response value to a value reflecting the indication elsewhere of more recent use. Unique code values were assigned to the recency-of-use variable when such logical imputation occurred. For those recency-of-use variables with missing data for which no indication of use of the drug could be found by examination of all relevant variables in the record, a "never used" code value was as-

signed if there were one or more indications of such nonuse in the set of relevant variables.

At this point in the editing process, a determination was made as to whether each record in the data base contained enough information to be considered complete. To be classified as a minimally complete case, and thus to be retained 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 variables (other than for alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine), for the frequency-of-use-in-past-12-months variables, and for age, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, past week work status, education, health insurance, and personal earnings 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 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, frequency-of-use-in-past-12-months, marital status, past week work status, education, health insurance, and personal earnings variables were 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 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 civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States, a small proportion (less than 2 percent) of the population is excluded. The subpopulations excluded are those in institutional group quarters (e.g., prisons, nursing homes, treatment centers), and those who had no permanent residence (the homeless), and active military personnel. 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 1990.

Large metropolitan areas include central cities and surrounding areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Nonmetropolitan--Those areas of the United States that were not part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) as of 1990, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In general, this includes small communities, rural non-farm areas, and rural farm areas.

Small metropolitan--Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas with a population of 50,000 to 999,999 in 1990 constitute Small Metropolitan areas.

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--The States included are 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--The States included are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, 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								Total all ages	
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older			
	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a
Total	8,005	20,145	7,937	28,496	8,126	37,737	8,526	115,481	32,594	202,859
Sex										
Male	3,995	10,307	3,470	13,943	3,416	19,078	3,541	53,913	14,422	97,242
Female	4,010	9,383	4,467	14,553	4,710	19,659	4,958	61,568	18,172	105,617
Race, ethnicity										
White	3,646	14,048	3,689	20,554	4,001	28,923	4,312	93,838	15,648	157,363
Black	2,036	3,108	2,032	3,924	1,938	4,695	2,044	11,303	8,050	23,030
Hispanic	2,029	2,265	1,917	3,022	1,962	3,874	2,008	7,037	7,916	16,178
Other	294	724	299	1,016	225	1,245	162	3,030	980	6,288
Population density										
Large metro	5,341	8,022	5,207	11,751	5,700	17,953	5,839	49,227	22,087	86,954
Small metro	1,658	6,889	1,734	9,945	1,534	12,758	1,649	38,493	6,575	68,086
Nonmetro	1,006	5,234	996	6,799	892	8,026	1,038	27,760	3,932	47,820
Region										
Northeast	1,277	3,720	1,289	5,822	1,363	7,771	1,551	24,281	5,480	41,593
North Central	1,418	4,684	1,392	6,082	1,436	9,156	1,476	27,068	5,722	46,989
South	3,300	7,936	3,305	10,921	3,122	13,399	3,390	41,301	13,117	73,557
West	2,010	3,806	1,951	5,672	2,205	8,411	2,109	22,832	8,275	40,720
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	NA	NA	2,000	6,196	1,617	5,596	2,805	27,917	6,422	39,708
High school graduate	NA	NA	2,938	10,744	2,817	13,981	2,687	39,949	8,442	64,673
Some college	NA	NA	2,231	8,691	1,838	9,059	1,433	22,149	5,502	39,900
College graduate	NA	NA	768	2,866	1,854	10,101	1,601	25,466	4,223	38,433
Current employment^c										
Full-time	NA	NA	3,268	11,957	5,352	26,899	4,229	57,008	12,849	95,863
Part-time	NA	NA	1,561	6,056	747	3,504	722	10,800	3,030	20,361
Unemployed	NA	NA	969	3,252	742	2,739	446	4,951	2,157	10,941
Other ^d	NA	NA	2,139	7,232	1,285	5,594	3,129	42,722	6,553	55,549

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1991 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1989 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^aIn thousands.

^bData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^cData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 years olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Appendix 9

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Preliminary Estimates 1992 Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), pp. 4, 5, 20-26. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is the twelfth 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.

For the 1992 National Household Survey, a national probability sample of households in the United States was selected from 118 primary sampling units. The sample included persons living in some group quarters, such as rooming houses, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters and residents of institutional quarters such as jails or hospitals, active military personnel.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the twelve National Household Surveys. 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 1992 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year,

resulting in a total of 28,832 interviews with a 95 percent completion rate for screening sample households and 82.5 percent completion rate for interviewing sample individuals.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the 1992 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 1992 NHSDA six Metropolitan Statistical Areas were oversampled: Chicago, Denver, the District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. This oversampling allowed certain subgroups to be large enough to support estimation. The national estimates presented include data from these special samples. 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 category "other." This includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians, and other groups.

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. Each record (i.e., respondent) is assigned an analysis weight which incorporates: (a) the inverse of the selection probability for the respondent, this is the product of the inverses of selection probabilities at each stage of sampling; (b) adjustments for household and person-level nonresponse; (c) poststratification adjustment to Census projections (of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the total U.S.) for the midpoint of each NHSDA data collection period. Adjustments are made to age, sex, and race/ethnicity distributions.

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. Determina-

tion 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.

For some key variables that still had missing values after the application of logical imputation, statistical imputation was used to replace the missing data with appropriate valid response codes. Two types of statistical imputation procedures were used. Hot-deck imputation involves the replacement of a missing value with a valid code taken from another respondent who is "similar" and had complete data. See Appendix 8 for a discussion of hot-deck imputation. Logistic regression models were also used to determine replacement values for some variables.

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 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, computer processing errors, 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 by way of confidence intervals. Asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated for all estimated proportions and corresponding population estimates.

Cautions regarding trends among blacks

These data document an unusual pattern of decline among blacks in the use of both licit and illicit drugs between 1991 and 1992. For example, the rate of lifetime illicit drug use among blacks was 39.2 percent in 1991 and 33.6 percent 1992. Lifetime cocaine use dropped from 11.2 percent to 8.6 percent. Lifetime alcohol use dropped from 79.0

percent to 75.2 percent, and lifetime cigarette use decreased from 65.3 percent to 61.3 percent. Significant declines also occurred for current use of many drugs. These declines are especially surprising in the lifetime drug use estimates because only 1 calendar year has passed between the 1991 and 1992 surveys, rendering the target populations for the two surveys essentially the same. Furthermore, any changes in lifetime use of illicit drugs should generally be upward because of the aging of the drug using cohorts who remain "lifetime users" in each successive survey.

Because of concerns about these unusual results found in the 1992 data, a Peer Review Committee (PRC) was formed to evaluate the results and make recommendations about their release and publication. The PRC included drug abuse researchers, survey design experts, and health statisticians within the Public Health Service who were familiar with the NHSDA.

The PRC identified and explored a series of possible methodological and substantive causes for the observed changes in drug use. Possible explanations that were studied included sampling error and changes in the sample design; editing, imputation, and

weighting adjustments; sample frame differences; interviewer effects; seasonality of drug use behavior; nonresponse bias; changes in questionnaire and field procedures; cohort effects; changes in the composition of the target population; changes in willingness to report drug use; and the impact of external events.

The consensus of the PRC was that "the observed differences between 1991 and 1992 cannot be explained by a single factor, although several small differences were found among the factors examined." The committee concluded that "the design and procedures for sampling, weighting, editing, and imputing the survey results are statistically sound," and stated that "the unexpected decrease in lifetime drug use among blacks is an example of what can occasionally occur in survey estimates, particularly when a large number of different estimates are generated and comparisons are made." They concluded that "some of the decline in current drug use in 1992 is likely to reflect a real decline." The PRC recommended that estimates for 1992 be released, along with footnotes or caveats indicating that comparisons of the rates for black to previous surveys' results should be made with caution due to the observed inconsistencies.

Regions

North Central--Includes 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--Includes the New England States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and the Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--Includes 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--Includes the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, 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								Total, all ages	
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older		Sample	Population ^a
	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a
Total	7,254	20,684	7,721	27,964	7,516	38,215	6,341	118,850	28,832	205,713
Sex										
Male	3,672	10,583	3,452	13,734	3,154	18,835	2,710	55,626	12,988	98,778
Female	3,582	10,101	4,269	14,230	4,362	19,380	3,631	63,224	15,844	106,935
Race, ethnicity										
White	3,110	14,330	3,558	19,996	3,904	28,165	3,508	95,908	14,080	158,398
Black	1,887	3,220	1,719	3,882	1,552	4,709	1,353	11,383	6,511	23,649
Hispanic	1,941	2,343	2,112	3,009	1,801	4,044	1,294	7,454	7,148	16,849
Other	316	791	332	1,077	259	1,298	186	3,650	1,093	6,816
Population density										
Large metro	5,243	8,448	5,727	12,114	5,392	18,184	4,615	51,922	20,977	90,668
Small metro	1,214	7,064	1,216	9,041	1,278	11,704	998	36,728	4,706	64,538
Nonmetro	797	5,172	778	6,809	846	8,327	728	30,200	3,149	50,508
Region										
Northeast	1,027	3,540	1,152	5,262	1,206	7,377	1,192	24,410	4,577	40,588
North Central	1,346	5,051	1,318	5,969	1,274	8,761	1,103	28,029	5,041	47,810
South	2,782	7,615	3,023	10,689	2,847	13,716	2,279	42,132	10,931	74,152
West	2,099	4,478	2,228	6,044	2,189	8,361	1,767	24,280	8,283	43,163
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	NA	NA	1,907	6,050	1,463	6,168	1,685	30,697	5,055	42,914
High school graduate	NA	NA	2,792	10,191	2,563	13,418	1,944	39,535	7,299	63,144
Some college	NA	NA	2,211	8,676	1,740	8,732	1,255	22,870	5,206	40,278
College graduate	NA	NA	811	3,047	1,750	9,896	1,457	25,749	4,018	38,692
Current employment^c										
Full-time	NA	NA	3,318	12,701	4,765	25,092	3,617	57,811	11,700	95,604
Part-time	NA	NA	1,518	5,789	723	3,864	541	10,193	2,782	19,846
Unemployed	NA	NA	973	3,272	761	3,275	422	5,602	2,156	12,149
Other ^d	NA	NA	1,912	6,201	1,267	5,984	1,761	45,244	4,940	57,429

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^bData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^cData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

^aIn thousands.

Appendix 10

Annual Emergency Room Data 1991

Methodology, estimation procedure, reliability of estimates, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data 1991*, Statistical Series I, Number 11-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 1-15, Appendix II. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency room (ER) episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas for calendar year 1991. During 1991, 502 sample hospitals with 534 separate ER facilities provided data to DAWN. The sample hospitals reported a total of 133,217 ER drug abuse episodes and 221,114 drug mentions. With the application of sampling weights, these data lead to the estimate of 400,079 drug abuse episodes and 685,233 drug mentions in the universe of eligible hospitals across the United States.

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general surgical and medical hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency room. The American Hospital Association (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the frame were stratified according to several characteristics. The first characteristic was size; hospitals reporting 80,000 or more annual ER visits were assigned to a single stratum and selected with certainty. Additional strata were defined according to whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit; facilities were assigned to one of three strata depending on whether they had neither type of unit, either one or the other, or both. Each of the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas was oversampled, and hospitals outside these areas were assigned to the national panel and sampled. In addition to the other strata, hospitals in the metropolitan areas were classified as to whether they were inside or outside the central city. Operationally, this was determined by whether they were located in one of the cities listed in the official name of the metropolitan area. The national

response rate in 1991 was 78 percent; this rate is based on the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the national panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the non-medical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency room and each drug abuse death encountered by a DAWN medical examiner. Each report of a drug abuse ER episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency room episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug usage or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions reflect cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., caused hallucinations). Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each ER episode.

It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with another drug. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency room or medical records staff, was responsible for identifying drug abuse episodes and recording and submitting data on each case. On a weekly basis, the total number of daily emergency room visits and the number of cases related to drug abuse were entered into a reporting log. From the official facility records, the relevant details of each drug abuse episode were transferred onto DAWN data forms. A number of quality control procedures are used to assure that DAWN data are as accurate and methodologically consistent as possible. These procedures include: (1) training of personnel responsible for collecting the data within the participating hospitals; (2) provision of instruction manuals and other materials specifying data collection methods, definitions and requirements; (3) monitoring of reporting practices and problem resolution by a staff of traveling field liaison representatives assigned to five regions of the country;

(4) inhouse manual editing of data collection forms with followup to resolve problems; (5) computer editing of data to identify problems; and (6) reabstracting studies at participating facilities to monitor the accuracy and completeness of reporting on a periodic basis and, as needed, on a special study basis to review unusual trends.

Estimation procedure

The data represent weighted estimates of total emergency room drug episodes and drug mentions in the coterminous U.S. and in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. In order to produce representative estimates for the entire population of hospital ERs, the sampling probabilities must be taken into account. In a random sample such as the DAWN ER sample, each unit has a known probability of being selected. Data from a random sample can be extrapolated to the total population using the sampling weights. In a simple case, each hospital in the sample might have a selection probability of 0.2, or 20 percent. This means that one-fifth of hospitals in the sampling frame are selected, and each selected facility represents itself and four others. In this situation, the sampling weight for each facility is 5, the reciprocal of 0.2. If one of the sample facilities reports 20 drug abuse episodes, then these episodes would be weighted by a factor of 5, resulting in 100 episodes. Applying the sampling weight to the observed data results in weighted estimates.

As mentioned above, the sampling frame of hospital emergency rooms was stratified before the sample was selected. Though a random sample was chosen within each stratum, the selection probabilities varied by stratum. In making estimates from a stratified sample, the sampling proportion in each stratum is taken into account in determining the weight applied to data from sample units in that stratum.

As part of the DAWN emergency room sample design, strata were defined within each area, and a sample was selected from each stratum. Sampling weights are determined for each stratum based on the sampling proportion in that stratum, and stratum-level estimates can be generated by applying the weights. Metropolitan area estimates are produced by aggregating the weighted estimates for the component strata; and national estimates are generated by summing the weighted estimates from the 21 metropolitan areas and the national panel. Facilities in the national panel were selected with a lower probability than facilities in the 21 metropolitan areas. Thus data from hospitals in the national panel are given greater weight than those in the oversampled areas when national estimates are developed.

In addition to inflating the sample data to represent the total universe and adjusting for atypical reporting, the estimation process also must make adjustments to offset other sources of possible bias. Sampling weights must be adjusted after the sample is drawn to compensate for facilities that declined to participate (i.e., unit nonresponse). Nonresponse in a stratum or metropolitan area increases the variability of the estimates and thus reduces their precision.

Facilities participating in the system sometimes fail to provide data on all the possible reporting days in a given time period. This daily nonresponse problem usually results from delayed submission of data. When the data files are closed for a given month, the data for some facilities are incomplete because of these delays. Three procedures are used to minimize the effects of daily nonresponse due to delayed reporting. First, annual reports such as this one are prepared using data received up to five months after the end of the year in question. Second, critical late reporters are identified, and intensive efforts are made to obtain data from them. In these efforts, priority is given to hospitals with (a) a lower than average number of days reported and a large number of weighted mentions of cocaine in a previous quarter, and (b) hospitals that reported for fewer days in the month and are in strata with poorer unit response rates. Third, the estimation procedures include an adjustment for days when facilities failed to submit data.

In addition to considering the original sampling probabilities, the adjustment for atypical reporting, and the adjustments for unit and daily nonresponse, the estimates presented include another adjustment based on the total number of ER visits to all eligible hospitals in the specific metropolitan area. This final factor is applied to produce a ratio estimator. Essentially, this final ratio adjustment benchmarks the weighted estimates of total drug episodes obtained from the sample by the ratio of ER visits from the AHA frame to an estimate of this value obtained from the survey. This benchmarking procedure increases the precision of the estimate of total drug related episodes by taking advantage of the inherent correlation between the number of these episodes experienced by a facility and its total number of ER visits. Ideally, the benchmark factor has a value of 1.0. However, deviations from 1.0 may occur as a result of nonresponse, sampling error, and other errors.

The final weight is a product of the following components: (1) the inverse of the selection probability, (2) adjustments for atypical response, (3) adjustments for unit and daily nonresponse, and (4) a benchmark adjustment for each metropolitan area and the national panel, that takes into account the

total numbers of visits to all eligible facilities and to sample facilities. Specifically, this factor is the ratio of ER visits from the AHA Annual Survey sampling frame and an estimate of this value derived from the sample. The weights are generated each quarter for each hospital in the sample. For unit nonrespondents, closed, and ineligible hospitals, the weights are equal to zero.

Reliability of estimates

As indicated previously, each estimate is subject to sampling variability. The sampling variability of an estimate is measured by its standard error (SE) and relative standard error (RSE). The greater the RSE value, the lower the precision of the estimates. The RSE is defined as the standard error of the estimate expressed as a percentage of the value of the estimate. The standard error reflects the variability of the estimate that would be observed if different samples were drawn from the same population using the same procedures. If there are 10,000 estimated mentions of a given drug and this estimate has a standard error of 500, then the RSE value is 5 percent.

One simple rule of thumb is that, in 68 percent of the cases, estimates derived from repeated sampling would be expected to differ from the observed estimate by a percentage of no more than the RSE value, in either direction.

Methods of calculating the variance, standard error, and relative standard error (RSE) of estimates from the DAWN ER sample data have been developed. These calculations are somewhat difficult because of the complex design of the sample survey, including the use of a stratified ratio estimator in computing the weights.

The fact that weights are developed according to quarter requires that annual estimates be computed by summing the estimates for the four component quarters. This creates additional complexities in calculating variances and standard errors. The quarterly data are correlated because they are based, except in rare cases, on the same sample hospitals. Therefore, the variance calculations for the annual estimates must take into account the covariances between quarters. These difficulties notwithstanding, RSEs have been calculated for the 1991 DAWN estimates.

Estimates with an RSE value of 50 percent or higher were regarded as too imprecise. In addition, estimates of less than 10 were excluded. Although many estimates in this range had RSEs of less than 50 percent, the reliability of the RSE estimates themselves are suspect in these cases.

Data limitations

DAWN collects information about only those drug abuse occurrences that have resulted in a medical crisis and, subsequently, have been identified as drug abuse episodes by a reporting facility. It should be noted that although standard instruction manuals and training are provided to each DAWN reporter, the specific methods and procedures used to identify drug abuse episodes and substances may vary from facility to facility. Emergency room data may reflect drug use self-reported by the patients to attending medical staff. The number of emergency room episodes reported to DAWN is not equivalent to the number of individuals involved, since one person may make repeated visits to an emergency room. DAWN data contain no personal identifiers, which would be required to eliminate repeat visits. A drug abuse episode may have multiple drug mentions. Therefore, not every reported substance is, by itself, necessarily a cause of the medical emergency. On the other hand, substances that contributed to a drug abuse episode may occasionally go unreported or undetected. The presence of multiple drug mentions in an episode has implications for the interpretation of data on both drug use and episode characteristics. For example, since a single drug use motive is reported for each episode, that motive is assigned to each separate drug mentioned in the episode; thus, some caution must be exercised when relating drug mention patterns to specific motives.

Appendix 11

Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988 Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Murder in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, Special Report NCJ-140614 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1993), pp. 2, 10, 11, 13. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by Abt Associates, Inc. for the Prosecution of Felony Arrests project under the direction of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The 33 counties studied for this report were a sample that represented the 75 largest counties in the Nation. The ranking of counties in which the 75 largest were identified was based on a combination of crime data (1980 and 1984 Uniform Crime Report Part I arrests) and population data (1980 population from the Census Bureau's City County Data Book). The rankings correlated with the size of the prosecutors' offices. The original sample plan identified 34 counties, one of which ultimately declined to participate.

The murder data were collected from prosecutors' offices in the 33 sampled counties. A total of 2,539 murder cases were studied, which yielded data on 3,119 defendants and 2,655 victims. These cases were a sample of about half of all those with a murder charge brought to the prosecutors in 1988, or earlier, and that were disposed during 1988. The criteria for including a case on a roster from which cases would be sampled was that (a) one or more defendants must have been charged with murder, and (b) the matter must have been adjudicated during 1988. In accordance with the survey plan, all cases meeting the inclusion criteria were to be used in this study if the total was 200 or less, otherwise a random sample of 200 was chosen. Only 6 of the 33 counties had more than 200 murder cases. Virtually all cases meeting the 1988-disposition criterion were disposed for all defendants in the case. Of the more than 3,100 defendants for whom data were obtained, only 13 had not yet had their cases adjudicated at the time of data collection in 1990. Another 25 defendants had died of suicide or other causes.

Case weights were applied to statistics on the sample cases to expand them to estimates for the universe of the 75 largest counties,

the key assumption being that cases not sampled were similar to the cases sampled. Statistically weighted, the 3,119 defendants in the sample cases represented 9,576 murder defendants in the Nation's 75 largest counties. These 75 counties, out of the Nation's 3,100 total, accounted for 37 percent of the U.S. population but 63 percent of the 22,680 murders reported to the police and 52 percent of all murder convictions during 1988.

Data were collected from the following participating counties: Arizona (Pima); California (Los Angeles, Orange, Kern, San Diego, Riverside); Colorado (Denver, Arapahoe); Connecticut (New Haven); Florida (Dade, Orange, Broward); Illinois (Cook); Louisiana (Orleans); Massachusetts (Middlesex); Maryland (Prince Georges); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (St. Louis County); New Mexico (Bernalillo); New York (Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens); Ohio (Franklin, Montgomery); Oklahoma (Oklahoma County); Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Allegheny); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Tarrant, Travis); Washington (King).

Definitions of terms

Murder--includes (1) intentionally causing the death of another person without extreme provocation or legal justification, (2) causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime, (3) nonnegligent or voluntary manslaughter. Murder also includes accessory to murder, aiding and abetting a murder, and facilitating a murder. The data exclude negligent or involuntary manslaughter, vehicular homicide, and attempted murder, which is classified as aggravated assault. When the term murder is used without qualifying terminology, it includes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Defendant--refers to a person arrested for murder and presented by the police for prosecution. *Killer, murderer, or assailant* is used rather than *defendant* in analyses of data about victims.

Appendix 12

Drug Use Forecasting 1991 Annual Report Methodology and survey sampling information

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1991 Annual Report*, NCJ-137776 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 2. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data are collected in 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 booked arrestees. The DUF sample is based on arrestees brought into the booking facility. Arrestees released before booking are not part of the DUF sample. In each site, approximately 225 males are sampled. In some sites, female arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees are also sampled. Generally, more than 90 percent of the arrestees approached agree to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent of those interviewed provide urine specimens.

To obtain samples with a sufficient distribution of arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, limit the number of male booked arrestees who are charged with the sale or possession of drugs. Because such persons are likely to be using drugs at arrest and are undersampled, DUF statistics frequently are minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestee population. Males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the samples due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. In Omaha, however, all male arrestees brought to the booking facility are included in the DUF sample to obtain a sample of sufficient size. Because they are fewer in number, all female arrestees brought to the booking facilities and all juvenile arrestees/detainees brought to the detention centers during the data collection period are included in the DUF samples, regardless of charge.

Twelve of the DUF sites collect data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. In each of the juvenile facilities, with the exception of Birmingham, Denver, and Indianapolis, only those youngsters who are detained by the criminal justice system are available for interviewing. Arrestees who are released to their

parents or released for other reasons are not included in the DUF juvenile sample. In Birmingham, Denver, and Indianapolis, however, all juvenile arrestees are available for interviewing. For juveniles in each of the sites, excluding Washington, D.C. and St. Louis, the catchment area encompasses the county. In Washington, D.C., youngsters arrested and detained in the District of Columbia are included in the sample, and in St. Louis only male juveniles arrested and detained in the city of St. Louis are included.

All urine specimens were sent to a central laboratory for analysis. The specimens were analyzed for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines were confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test can detect use in the previous 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

Table. DUF sample sizes, 1991

City	Male	Female	Juvenile
			male
Atlanta, GA	1,134	595	(a)
Birmingham, AL	812	384	375
Chicago, IL	863	(b)	(a)
Cleveland, OH	821	295	339
Dallas, TX	930	408	(a)
Denver, CO	926	405	102
Detroit, MI	858	361	(a)
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	888	396	(a)
Houston, TX	961	424	(a)
Indianapolis, IN	918	289	419
Kansas City, MO	892	353	126
Los Angeles, CA	1,339	631	513
Manhattan, NY	997	393	(a)
Miami, FL	681	(b)	(a)
New Orleans, LA	964	349	(a)
Omaha, NE	892	(b)	(a)
Philadelphia, PA	1,124	444	(a)
Phoenix, AZ	1,008	586	(a)
Portland, OR	857	270	272
St. Louis, MO	934	360	372
San Antonio, TX	700	244	155
San Diego, CA	924	390	366
San Jose, CA	957	407	347
Washington, DC	955	346	374

aJuvenile males not tested.

bFemales not tested.

Appendix 13

Federal Justice Statistics Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90, With Preliminary Data for 1991*, NCJ-136945 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 19-29; and *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1989*, NCJ-134730 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 59, 60, 113-119. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data are derived 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, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

Records in the Federal justice database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about all stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from the prosecutor's decision of whether to file a criminal case, through adjudication, and, if the defendant is convicted, through prison and/or supervised release.

The unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it is counted five times in the tabulation.

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. Offense categories for the average time served until first release data are based on offense designations by the Bureau of

Prisons. They are similar to the BJS categories but may not be directly comparable.

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. Suspects are classified according to the most serious offense investigated. Data describing prosecutions by other agencies, including the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, were not available. Data in all the remaining tables describe the processing of defendants in all court cases, regardless of the prosecuting agency.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. District Court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records or supervision records, and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. (This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, education, and occupational information.)

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).

Tables concerning prisoners include only prisoners committed by U.S. District Courts for violations of the U.S. Code. Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators, and other types of offenses, such as military, District of Columbia, or State offenses, are excluded. Unlike BJS publications concerning State prisoners, which exclude prisoners serving sentences under 1 year, tables 5.21 and 6.111 include Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length.

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custo-

dy of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, these data may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

These data are constructed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects which are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between these data and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

The section below defines all offense categories used. "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. The special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States is defined in 18 U.S.C. 7.

Definitions of terms

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category.

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; title 16 U.S.C.).

Antitrust--violation of Federal antitrust statutes.

Arson--willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Assault--intentionally inflicting, attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in section 18 U.S.C. 1114; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Law.

Bail--the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults.

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.

Burglary--breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal or commit a felony within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States; 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.

Collateral Bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

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 in a Federal court case 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.

Deposit bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention--the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether

before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained.

Drug offenses--possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, or manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense.

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; world war veterans relief; 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.

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 faction, 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). Violations of the Bail Reform Acts of 1966 and 1984. 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.

Failure to appear--willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony--a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year.

Financial conditions--monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond (see individual definitions).

Food and drug violations--violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act.

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.

Fraud--unlawfully 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, computer fraud, 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."

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. 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.

Hispanic--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

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.

Incarceration--any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Kidnaping--unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, 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.

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.

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. 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.

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.

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials--knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter. Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in inter-State or foreign commerce.

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.

Misdemeanor--a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offenses specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve more than 6 months of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories. See also "split sentence."

Most serious offense--the offense with the greatest potential penalty. For Federal prisoners, the offense with the longest imposed term of incarceration.

Motor carrier violations--violations of the Federal statutes concerning the Motor Carrier Act.

Motor vehicle theft--inter-State or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft.

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. 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.

National Defense Violations--violations of the national defense laws on the Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabo-

tage, sedition, and the Smith Act), curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, use of uniform, defense employment, and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense.

Negligent manslaughter--causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States 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.

Offense--violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the most serious offense is reported.

Other drug offenses--(tabulated together with possession offenses) offenses involving record keeping for controlled substances, border registration, illicit drug profit laundering, controlled substances on aircraft, drug paraphernalia, driving under the influence of drugs, and any drug offense that cannot be specifically classified as either trafficking or possession. Illegally crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws.

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.

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. Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses."

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, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts,

train wrecking, hazardous waste, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above.

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.

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.

Personal recognizance--pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

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.

Pretrial release--the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

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." 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.

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.

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. 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.

Sentence--sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported.

Split sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement of 6 months or less, followed by a period of probation. Unless otherwise noted, convicted offenders receiving split sentences

are included in both the incarceration and probation categories (see also "mixed sentence").

Surety bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

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 an 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 other laws from the Internal Revenue Service title.

Technical violation--failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

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.

Traffic offenses--driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands.

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 obliterat-

ing 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. Continuing criminal enterprise. Illegally crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws.

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.

U.S. attorneys--all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data come from the Docket and Reporting System of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole)--allegation of either a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

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.)

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) 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 device.

Appendix 14

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1990 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1993), pp. 2, 10-12. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, 11 crime categories, excluding "other violent," were defined. State penal codes, restricted to those defined as felonies and most closely conforming to each of the 11 definitions, were identified. Convicted felons were placed into appropriate categories based on their penal code citations. At the data analysis stage, cases were aggregated according to their offense designation at time of sampling, with the single exception of "other violent." "Other violent" is a category shown in the tables, but it was not a category at sampling. The "other violent" category was formed from the sampling category "other felonies." That is, after sampling, sampled cases designated "other felonies" were coded either "violent," "nonviolent," or "not ascertained," based on data available. Cases coded "not ascertained" were rare. For data analysis purposes, cases coded "other violent" were removed from the "other felonies" category and shown separately in the tables. The 11 original offense categories, and "other violent" are defined as follows:

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 or 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."

Other violent--Violent offenses excluding murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Includes offenses such as sexual assault, kidnaping, extortion, and negligent manslaughter. Includes attempts.

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.

Fraud, forgery, and embezzlement--Using deceit or intentional misrepresentation to unlawfully deprive a person of his or her property or legal rights. Includes offenses such as check fraud, confidence games, counterfeiting, and credit card fraud. Includes attempts.

Drug trafficking--Includes manufacturing, distributing, selling, smuggling, or "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Drug possession--Includes possession of an illegal drug, but excludes "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Weapons offenses--The unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon or accessory.

Other felonies--All felony offenses not listed above. Includes receiving stolen property, driving while intoxicated or other traffic offenses, bribery, obstructing justice, escaping from custody, family offenses (such

as child neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, nonpayment of child support), and nonviolent sexual offenses (such as statutory rape, incest, pornography offenses, pimping, prostitution). Includes attempts.

Survey sampling procedures

A sample of 300 counties was drawn for the 1990 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 1990 NJRP survey were the same 54 as in the 1986 and 1988 surveys.

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.

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 1990 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.

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, fraud/forgery/embezzlement, drug trafficking, drug possession, weapons offenses, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records. The total sample numbered 106,237 cases. Of these, 71,004 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 selected. 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 1990 was placed into one of the 11 offense categories identified above. For any person convicted of more than one felony offense, the offense category coded was the most serious offense. The hierarchy from most to least serious offense was murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, drug trafficking, weapons, forgery/fraud/embezzlement, larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug possession, all other felonies. The hierarchy was determined from an analysis of two factors that reflect how seriously the justice system treats different offenses: the sentence length imposed, and the time actually served in prison before release. In general, the higher the offense is in the hierarchy, the more serious it is in terms of the two factors. 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 1990. 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 1990 but not sentenced until 1990.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in 1990, the target was

felons convicted in 1990. In some of the cases the data relate to sentences imposed after 1990.

Sources of data

For 71 percent of the 300 counties sampled, NJRP data were obtained directly from the State courts. Other sources included prosecutors' offices, sentencing commissions, and statistical agencies. Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape (44 percent of the counties) and field collection (20 percent). Data on other cases were obtained by, for example, having the clerk of the court transcribe the information onto the survey questionnaire, or by having the court send documents containing the needed information.

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 reported. In general, if the difference between two numbers is at least twice the standard error of that difference, there is at least 95 percent 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. Standard error tables are presented in the full report.

Missing data

Computations of statistics excluded sample cases that were missing data for the particular variables being tabulated. An exception was table 5.51, which is based on computations that redistributed cases with missing data according to the distribution of the known cases.

Appendix 15

National Pretrial Reporting Program, 1990 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, 1990*, NCJ-141872 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 21, 22; and *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-139560 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1992), pp. 13, 14. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) conducted its second survey from May 1990 to May 1991. These data 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 1990 estimates). In 1990, the 75 largest counties accounted for about 37 percent of the Nation's population and nearly 50 percent of all crimes reported to law enforcement agencies.

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 May 1990. 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. Each jurisdiction was provided with 5, 10, 15, or 31 days in May 1990 from which to sample all defend-

ants who had felony charges filed. Jurisdictions that did not select a full month of filings were weighted to represent the full month.

Data on 13,597 sample felony cases were collected from the 39 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented more than 56,807 weighted cases filed during the month of May 1990 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 56,618 cases. The data collection effort was supervised by the Pretrial Services Resource Center in Washington, D.C.

Data were 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 (Essex, 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); and Washington (King).

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. Detained defendants are also referred to 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 a small portion 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. In the *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1990* data, citation release is included in the recognizance release category.

Conditional release--Defendants are released under conditions which are supervised by a pretrial services agency. This type of release is also known as supervised release.

Other type of release

Emergency release--Defendants are released solely in response to a court order placing limits on a jail's population.

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 homi-

cide, 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 of controlled substances. Does not include possession of controlled substances.

Other drug offenses--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 16

Juvenile Court Statistics Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1989*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 1-4, 127, 130; and National Center for Juvenile Justice, "National Estimates of Juvenile Court Delinquency Cases: 1986-1990" (machine-readable data file), U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1993). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data are national estimates of juvenile delinquency derived from a nonprobability sample of delinquency cases disposed in 1990 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may also handle other matters, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, abuse, and neglect. However, these data focus on the court's handling of juveniles charged with criminal law violations.

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 are not from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile systems that 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 the amount of data available for analysis. Every attempt was made to insure that only compatible information from the various data sets was placed into the standardized data file.

The data fall into one of two general categories: case-level data or court-level aggregate statistics. Case-level data are generated by courts with automated client tracking/management information systems or automated reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by the court. The court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or

supplied on request by local and State agencies. These figures describe the number of delinquency and status offense cases handled by a court in a defined time period. National estimates are derived from a sample of 587,807 individual case records from 1,212 jurisdictions in 23 States with jurisdiction over 49 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk, and a sample of compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 143,256 delinquency cases from 345 jurisdictions in an additional 7 States. In all, the national estimates are based on data reported by 1,557 jurisdictions covering 62 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk.

National estimates of the number and characteristics of delinquency and petitioned status offense cases disposed by juvenile courts in 1990 were developed using the case-level data, the court-level data, and county-level youth population at risk estimates. The basic assumption underlying each stage of the estimation procedure is that the dynamics that produced the volume and characteristics of juvenile court cases in reporting counties were shared by nonreporting counties of similar size. The weighting procedure developed to generate national estimates of court activity from the nonprobability sample control for many factors, including the size of the community; the demographic composition of a community's youth population; the volume of cases referred to reporting courts; the age, sex, and race characteristics of the youth involved; and the offense characteristics of the cases. Despite these controls and others, no procedure can completely overcome the fundamental threats to validity caused by the use of a nonprobability sample.

The unit of count is a case disposed by a court with juvenile jurisdiction. 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, whereas 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

Adjudicated--Judicially determined (judged) to be a delinquent or status offender.

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.

Juvenile--Youth at or below the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. See Upper age of court jurisdiction and Youth population at risk.

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.

Petitioned 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.

Probation--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.

Upper age of court jurisdiction--The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. In 1990 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 labeled "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 do 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 kidnapping, 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.

Appendix 17

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 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285, pp. 6, 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991); and information provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Non-substantive 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.

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 super-

vision 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, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31, counts: California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alabama--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count by excluding those supervised for other States.

Arizona--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count for corrected pending cases.

Arkansas--The State estimated all data.

California--Exits include 13,496 transfers of jurisdiction, deaths, or loss of jurisdiction.

Delaware--The State estimated all data.

Georgia--The State included 1,945 abandonment and bastardy cases, and interstate compact cases as entries. Exits include 3,621 abandonment and bastardy cases, special termination, and transferred out-of-State cases. 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--Exits include 1,435 intrastate transfers and 575 interstate transfers.

Iowa--The State estimated all data.

Kentucky--The State included 13 dismissed cases as exits. Inactive supervision cases were excluded from the probation count.

Maryland--Exits include 4,875 unsatisfactory closings. The State excluded 31,079 cases supervised under the Drinking Driver Monitor Program.

Michigan--The State estimated entries and exits.

Missouri--The State estimated all data. Entries include 118 diversion cases without sentence.

Nevada--The State estimated entries and exits.

New Mexico--The State included 1,108 closed semiactive cases and interarea transfers as exits.

Ohio--The State included persons transferred between State and county probation agencies in entries and exits.

Oklahoma--Data does not include those persons on probation with weekend incarceration.

Oregon--Data does not include 6,209 probationers supervised by county agencies.

South Dakota--All data are midyear 1990 counts.

Texas--All data are for August 1990.

Utah--Exits include 207 revocations and discharges and 6 reversals of court orders.

Virginia--The State included revocations, out-of-State cases terminated, and cases closed administratively as exits.

West Virginia--The State estimated all data. Entries include 50 reinstatements.

Wyoming--Exits include 221 bench warrants, relief of responsibility, and interstate transfers.

Parole notes

Many States update their population counts, therefore, the Jan. 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously reported for Dec. 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31 counts: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alaska--The State estimated all data.

Arizona--Entries include 491 interstate compact cases. Exits include 10 early discharges.

California--Data include California Youth Authority (CYA) cases.

Colorado--The January 1, 1990, count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989, count to reflect 175 cases supervised out-of-State.

Delaware--The State estimated all data.

Florida--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more.

Hawaii--Exits include 89 parolees whose maximum sentence had expired.

Illinois--Only persons sentenced to a year or more are supervised. Entries include 533 out-of-State parolees and 2,060 interstate compact and apprehension cases. The number under supervision by Illinois authorities on December 31, 1990, was 14,973; the remainder were under supervision by other authorities.

Iowa--The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more.

Kansas--The January 1 population differs from the previously reported 1989 yearend count to include 296 parolees with an active warrant but with a known location.

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 275 absconders, 290 expiration of sentence, 62 pre-revocation confinements, and 229 Kansas offenders supervised out-of-State. The State monitors absconders (563) apart from the regular parole caseload.

Kentucky--The State included 489 transfers from out-of-State districts as entries.

Maine--The State abolished parole in 1976. Thirty pre-1976 parolees remain under supervision, and 25 in prison will become eligible for parole.

Massachusetts--The State estimated entries and exits.

Minnesota--Entries include 402 parolees on work release.

Mississippi--Entries include intrastate transfers and two work release cases.

Missouri--The State estimated all data. Data exclude 283 parolees from local jails.

New Hampshire--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. Entries include 92 administrative parolees.

New Jersey--Exits include 151 persons recalled by court and discharged by Parole Authority Decree.

New Mexico--The State estimated entries and exits.

Ohio--Entries include 139 parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 31 inactive cases and 67 interstate compact cases.

Pennsylvania--Entries include 21,271 parolees released by county courts. The State supervised 610 parolees from local jails.

Rhode Island--Absconders are removed from parole only if a revocation warrant has been issued.

South Carolina--Exits include 12 pardoned parolees. The State excluded youthful offenders from its counts.

Tennessee--The January 1, 1990 count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989 count because 189 parolees with an alias were doublecounted. Exits include 436 inactive parolees whose supervision was terminated.

Texas--Data are for the year ending August 1990. Entries include approximately 12,000 parole releases direct from county jail.

Virginia--Entries include 367 transfers from other States. Exits include 379 terminated out-of-State cases.

West Virginia--Entries include 95 interstate compact cases.

Wisconsin--Data do not include parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 15 administrative closings.

Wyoming--Exits include 29 administrative closings and pardons.

Appendix 18

Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89 Methodology and a list of participating counties

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), pp. 8-11. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data were drawn from a variety of sources but were mainly from two surveys: 1) a survey of 1986 felony sentencing in 100 counties across the Nation; and 2) a followup survey of the felons sentenced to probation in 32 of the counties. The 1986 sentencing survey relied mostly on court records. The followup survey used State criminal history files and probation files to obtain information on arrests during probation, and also used probation files to obtain additional information, such as whether the probationer complied with their court-imposed conditions of probation. Unlike the sentencing survey, the followup survey was not based on a sample selected to be nationally representative. Nevertheless, based on 12,370 sample cases representing 79,043 felons placed on probation in 32 counties from 17 States across the Nation, the followup survey does represent the largest survey of its kind ever conducted. Thirty-nine percent of followup cases were California probationers. To the extent that they were uncharacteristic of probationers nationwide, results of the followup may differ from results that would be obtained from a national random sample or complete census of probationers.

Responsibility for gathering of data from probation agency files varied. In one county, a retired probation officer collected the data; in another, the agency's probation audit team; in 22, college students hired by the agency; and in the remaining 8, the probation officers themselves. One review was done to learn whether data gatherers affected survey results. A visual check indicated no relationship between how well probationers complied with the conditions of their sentence and which data gatherers recorded the degree of compliance.

Sampling design

Within each of the 32 counties in the study, a representative sample was drawn of felons sentenced by State courts in 1986. Those

cases receiving a probation sentence formed the sample of probationers in the followup. Rates at which cases were sampled varied by county size and conviction offense. All counties contributed to the sample, but cases in larger counties were generally sampled at lower rates than those in smaller ones. Also, less frequent conviction offenses (for example, murder convictions) generally were sampled at higher rates than more frequent categories (for example, larceny convictions). The hierarchy from least to most frequent was murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, drug trafficking, followed by other felonies.

Period of followup

Time from receiving probation to time of followup varied, largely depending on which month in 1986 the felon received probation. Probation questionnaires based on information in probation files were completed between July and September of 1989. Consequently the maximum exposure to probation that a case could have had was 44 months (January 1986 to September 1989) while the minimum could have been 29 months (December 1986 to June 1989). Exposure time on arrest activity was several months longer. Rap sheets were completed between December 1989 and June 1990.

Missing data

Computations of statistics generally excluded sample cases that were missing data for the particular variables being tabulated. Each table gives the percentage of weighted cases on which table figures were based.

Participating counties

The following 32 counties in 17 States provided probation data: *Arizona*, Maricopa; *California*, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara, Ventura, San Francisco; *Colorado*, Denver; *Florida*, Dade; *Hawaii*, Honolulu; *Illinois*, Cook; *Kentucky*, Jefferson; *Maryland*, Baltimore, Baltimore City; *Minnesota*, Hennepin; *Missouri*, St. Louis County, St. Louis City; *New York*, New York, Kings, Monroe, Erie, Nassau, Suffolk; *Ohio*, Franklin; *Oklahoma*, Oklahoma; *Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia; *Texas*, Bexar, Dallas, Harris; *Washington*, King; and *Wisconsin*, Milwaukee.

Sampling error

Probation followup 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 tables. In general, if the difference between two numbers is at least twice the standard error of that difference,

there is at least 95 percent 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. Standard error tables are provided in the full report.

Appendix 19

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 Bureau of Justice Statistics or 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 time frame 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; dependent, 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 classifications; 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, 1982 through Dec. 31, 1982. 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 one 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 one 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, and 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.

Period of reference

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.

Other notes

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.

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 20

1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails 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; and *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 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. A table reporting these standard errors is presented in the full report. These standard errors may be used to construct confidence intervals around the percentages. 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.

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 self-report 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 marijuana 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.

Appendix 21

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1991 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, 1991**, NCJ-142729 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

These data are based on yearend 1990 and 1991 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1991. 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 Feb. 18, 1992.

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 followup 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 currently presented.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31, 1991--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1991 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, 1991--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1991. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison

facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31, 1991--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1991, 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 new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences--Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences--Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences--Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates transferred to a 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/she 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 1989 and entering prison custody in January 1990 would be counted as an admission in the 1990 report; the 1991 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1989. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1989 but who remains in the count until 1991 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1989 and 1990 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, 1990

failed to include 20 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1990: Florida (4), Georgia (2), Illinois (3), Kentucky (1), Louisiana (1), Maryland (1), Nevada (2), Ohio (1), Pennsylvania (1), Tennessee (1), and Texas (3). Thirty inmates had sentences to death removed in 1990 but were not reported: Arizona (4), Florida (12), Georgia (1), Illinois (3), Maryland (3), Mississippi (1), Missouri (1), Ohio (2), Oklahoma (1), and South Carolina (2).

In 1991, 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 1991 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 1990 and 1991 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 1990 count with the yearend 1991 count.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Alabama--Other conditional release violators, with new sentence: Include inmates returned from supervised release under Alabama Act 754 and split sentence/probation with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Causes of death: Can specify only executions. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates not determined as white or black.

Alaska--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Parole violators with new sentences: Include conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include other conditional release violators with no new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Include releases to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and Federal detainer. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Race and Hispanic origin: Were estimated.

Arizona--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised early releases, supervised provisional releases, supervised work furloughs and releases to home arrest program. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include early releases to detainer and persons returned to prison pending a revocation hearing. The sex breakdown for the 49 inmates housed in local jails to ease crowding in prisons is estimated, based proportionally on admissions.

Arkansas--Arkansas revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1990 population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of persons released under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814 and Boot Camp to supervision. Unknown race: Includes Cuban prisoners.

California--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentence: Include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory release with new sentence. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned to prison pending revocation hearings. Other

admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions 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 release categories. Jurisdiction population, inmates with a year or less sentence: Include civil narcotic addict commitments and county diagnostic cases. Unknown race: Includes inmates not categorized as white, black, or American Indian. Hispanic origin: Includes only Mexican- American inmates.

Colorado--Colorado revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1990, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences of more than 1 year includes a very small number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Include custody transfers of inmates to other states due to interstate compacts. Escapees: Numbers estimated. Other admissions: Backlogged sentenced inmates, housed in local facilities, awaiting Department of Correction bedspace. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. Race and Hispanic origin: Were 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. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Does not distinguish inmates with probation conditions in effect upon expiration of the incarceration portion of their sentences. Includes 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. Causes of death: Can specify only executions. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Connecticut. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Delaware--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. Parole violators and conditional release violators with new sentences: Include violators with or without new sentences. Other admissions and releases: Include admissions from and releases to

State hospitals, local hospitals and those inmates serving weekend sentences. Other admissions also include inmates who were changed from jail sentences of less than a year to prison sentences of more than 1 year. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Delaware. Unknown race: Includes Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

District of Columbia--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. 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 violators are counted as parole violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Only includes 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. Jurisdiction population totals: Include 1,211 male D.C. code violators housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and 476 male inmates housed in other State facilities. Of these inmates, an undetermined number are being housed solely to ease prison crowding. Unsensentenced inmates populations: Jurisdiction and custody counts 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--Population total: Includes 1,776 inmates held under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Jurisdiction population,

inmates with a year or less sentence: Includes 1,429 men and 52 women whose sentence length is unknown. Custody population, inmates with a year or less sentence: Includes 1,269 men and 43 women whose sentence length is unknown.

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. Releases to appeal or bond and other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number otherwise categorized. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Georgia--Georgia revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1990 population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Parole violators with new sentences: Include some other conditional release violators without new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Include special reprieves and supervised reprieves controlled by the State Parole Board as well as Governor emergency releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pickup from jails.

Hawaii--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody totals are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated from information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System (CIS). 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 releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. 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. Hispanic origin: Includes Puerto Ricans and individuals of Hawaii's "Other" race category with Spanish surnames.

Idaho--Jurisdictional population: Excludes 94 men and 9 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include Civil commitments. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases of Civil commitments. Race and Hispanic origin: Were estimated.

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 only, no new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences, and some returned violators with charges pending. Other admissions and releases: Contain the difference between long-term admission and release movements not reported in other categories. Include transfers and release to/returns from medical furlough, writ appeal, or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Indiana--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Jurisdictional population: Exclude 711 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. Other unconditional releases: The Parole Board determines the termination of sentences. Conditional releases, probations: Numbers estimated.

Iowa--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include persons returned to prison to await a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Include safekeepers. 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 include inmates released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other conditional releases: Include releases to work release programs. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include safekeeper releases.

Kansas--New court commitments: Include some 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 admissions: Include admissions not categorized at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Prisoners under supervision similar to that for parolees. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kentucky--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Prisoners returned to prison by court-order. May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Court-ordered releases, conditional or unconditional. May include some releases to appeal or bond.

Louisiana--Sentencing information: Population with sentences of more than 1 year includes 136 male and 21 female inmates with a year or less maximum sentence. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include inmates whose admission types were not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases, pardons, and good-time releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include inmates whose types of release were not known at the time of data collection. Race: Distinguished as white or black. Hispanic origin: Not included in Louisiana's data system.

Maine--Other conditional release violators only, no new sentence: Returns from probation. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Returns from intensive supervision program. Other conditional releases: Releases to Intensive Supervision Program. Other releases: Includes releases on detainers and warrants.

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: Include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Parole violators, with or without new sentences: Include supervised mandatory release violators returned to prison. May also include parole violators pending revocation. 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.

Massachusetts--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimated. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 820 men and 13 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences, other conditional release violators with or without new sentences, and returns from appeal or bond. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and some releases to appeal or bond. Jurisdiction population, inmates 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. Unknown race: Includes Hispanics who are not categorized as any other race.

Michigan--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Include transfers to and from mental hospitals, Federal prisons, and prisons in other States. Returns to/from appeal or bond: Contain the net difference between movements to and from the courts. Unspecified causes of death: Causes unknown at the time of data collection. Hispanic origin: Includes 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 only, no new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases without new sentences. Escapees 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. Hispanic origin: Includes 142 male and 1 female inmates categorized as unknown race. Custody population, unsentenced inmates: Include 23 male inmates held for Minnesota counties and 30 male inmates held for the U.S. Marshal.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Include some probation violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Include inmates awaiting revocation hearings, some returns from appeal or bond, and data

adjustments. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Other releases: Inmates who went back to prison pending a parole revocation hearing that subsequently returned them to community supervision. Also includes some releases to appeal/bond. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Missouri--Parole violators with new sentences: Include other conditional release violators returned to prison. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include some other conditional release violators with no new sentences. Other admissions: Include returns from AWOL/escape, appeal/bond, and shock probation. Other releases: Include releases to AWOL/escape, commutations, court-ordered releases, and shock probation.

Montana--New court commitments: Include some probation violators with and without new sentences.

Nebraska--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Unknown race: Include inmates who did not identify their race.

Nevada--New court commitments: Include some returns from appeal or bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Hispanic origin: 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 only, no new sentences: Include parole violators who receive new sentences after readmission to prison. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases not specified as conditional or unconditional.

New Jersey--New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to the Intensive Supervision Program. Other admissions: Include inmates whose admission types were not known at time of data collection. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates who are not classified as white or black.

New Mexico--Parole violators only, no new sentences: May include parole violators with additional sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Include returns from community corrections program. Other conditional releases: Include releases to community corrections program. Causes of death: Can specify only executions.

New York--New court commitments: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Include transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Also include some inmates transferred to and from other agencies. Other admissions: Include 77 men and 4 women returned from conditional parole deportation to custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Services, as well as 4 men and 18 women returned following erroneous discharge. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes 2 men and 23 women for whom type of release was not indicated. Race and Hispanic origin: Categorized all Hispanic inmates, white and black, as white.

North Carolina--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 population, 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. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimated. Parole violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences and some other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the Dec. 31, 1991 populations. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, parole: Include some supervised mandatory releases. Unspecified causes of death: Include a death resulting from a motor vehicle accident while inmate was being transported to work in Department of Corrections vehicle.

North Dakota--New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences and some probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Include court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: The counts of population, admissions, and releases 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 from and to other jurisdiction: Include only prisoners transferred between prison

and Ohio's Forensic Unit. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include sentences vacated by courts. Race and Hispanic origin: Include counts only of jurisdictional inmates in Ohio's custody.

Oklahoma--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. New court commitments: Include an undetermined number of conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Include legislative cap releases. Other conditional releases: Include commutations and legislative cap releases to probation supervision. Other releases: Include court-ordered releases not specified as conditional or unconditional. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 411 men and 23 women housed in jails solely to ease prison overcrowding. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Oregon--Sentencing information: The counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with sentences of a year or less. Other admissions: Include inmates whose admission types were not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Other releases: Include 4 men with vacated sentences and types of release were not known at time of data collection.

Pennsylvania--Other admissions: Include persons returned by the Board of Probation and Parole on their original sentence pending revocation and those committed as technical or convicted parole violators. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Unspecified causes of death: Causes not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include persons released to parole status who had been returned to prison pending a revocation hearing and no revocation occurred. Unknown race: Include Hispanic inmates.

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 conditional releases: Include an inmate who went back to prison after an erroneous release to bail who was subsequently released. Unspecified causes of death: Include a death by drug overdose. 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 some transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases and offenders who paid fines. Other conditional releases: Include inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections under the Emergency Powers Act.

Tennessee--Sentencing information: The counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. As a result, the population and movements of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators with no new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some probation and community correction programs violators returned without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Releases to parole: Include some mandatory releases to supervision. Other conditional releases: Include releases to community correction programs. Jurisdiction population total: Includes 1,929 men and 89 women housed in local facilities to ease prison crowding. Excludes 2,736 felons sentenced to serve their sentences in local facilities. Unknown race: Includes all inmates who are not classified as white or black. Hispanic origin: 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: Texas' data system does not distinguish parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other admissions and other releases: Contain the difference between long-term admission and release movements not reported in other categories. Include prisoners returning from or leaving for long-term bench warrants and medical furloughs. Unspecified causes of death: Include all causes of death other than by execution and those relating to HIV infection. Other race: Includes inmates of Hispanic origin.

Utah--Other unconditional release: Include inmates whose sentences were terminated by the Board of Pardons. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection.

Vermont--Parole violators with or without new sentences: May include an undetermined number of other conditional release violators returned. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. "Lockups" operated by some cities and counties are excluded. Population and custody counts:

Made Dec. 5, 1990. 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: Include administrative releases. Supervised mandatory releases and paroles: Include releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include an undetermined number of persons who were returned to prison pending revocation of discretionary or mandatory parole, for whom no revocation occurred, who are being returned to parole or other supervised status. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions and releases: Include inmates whose admission and release types were unknown at time of data collection. Other race: Include inmates with mixed racial origins.

West Virginia--Conditional releases, probation: Include some releases to court jurisdiction of inmates declared unfit to remain in a particular minimum security facility. Other admissions: Include inmates whose admission type was unknown at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 263 men and 24 women housed in jails solely to ease prison overcrowding.

Wisconsin--Wisconsin revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1990 population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other admissions: Include 9 men and 2 women returned to prison following Special Action early releases and 1 man erroneously released. Other conditional releases: Include Special Action early releases. Other releases: Include court-ordered releases not specified as conditional or unconditional.

Wyoming--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations: May include a small number of administrative turnovers (starts and expirations of consecutive sentences). Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other releases, men: Include releases to detainer. Other race: Includes Hispanic prisoners.

Appendix 22

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1990 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, 1990**, NCJ-141879 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 1-5. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collected data on prison admissions and releases, and on parole entries and discharges for calendar year 1990. Thirty-five States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Federal Parole Commission, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data. States reporting in the 1990 program were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

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 1990 data include only inmates with a sentence of more than a year except where noted.

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 admis-

sion 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.

Total time under supervision was calculated by adding time spent in prison and time spent on parole.

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.

Year-to-year comparisons should be restricted to those jurisdictions reporting data in all years of interest. Care should be exercised when comparing groups of inmates on sentence length and time served. Differences may be the result of factors not described in the tables, including variations in the criminal histories of each group, variations in the offense composition of each group, and variations among participating jurisdictions in their sentencing and correctional practices.

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, sexual intercourse, and forcible sodomy 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 with bodily injury, 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, and unauthorized use 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 deliver.

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.

Driving while intoxicated--drunk driving and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Other public-order--escape from custody, court offenses, obstruction, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and decency violations, commercialized vice, and liquor law violations.

Other offenses--juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

Federal offenses were recoded to many of the same categories defined above. Specific Federal categories include the following:

Embezzlement--postal, bank, and benefit plans.

Fraud--postal, passport, Veterans' and other benefits, government employment, banks, computer, and impersonation.

Counterfeiting--postal, money orders, securities, and altering or forging currency.

Regulatory--violation of banking and insurance laws, smuggling, violation of customs, election laws, food and drug laws, maritime and railroad laws, retirement act and unemployment insurance, communication law, and other regulatory provisions.

Immigration--illegal entry, harboring or smuggling illegal aliens, and other immigration violations.

Tax law--internal revenue violations, including tax fraud, tax evasion, and failure to pay excise, alcohol, inheritance, withholding, Social Security, or other taxes.

Racketeering and extortion--threats through the mail, over the phone, or in interstate commerce, labor racketeering, RICO, money laundering, and interference with commerce by threat or violence.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Race

California codes Asians/Pacific Islanders as "unknown."

Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas code inmates of Hispanic origin as "unknown."

Ohio codes American Indian/Alaska Natives, Asian/Pacific Islanders as "unknown."

South Carolina's parole release records code any persons other than white or black as "unknown."

Hispanic origin

In California, Michigan, and Oklahoma, Hispanics include only those of Mexican origin.

In New York, Hispanics include only persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

Federal parole release data on Hispanic origin were not available for persons released from prison before July 1983.

Education

Data on education in Maryland include credits from education received after entering prison for parole discharge records only.

Ohio has included an undetermined number of people who have a college degree in the category of "some college."

Admission date

For New York parole release records, the date of admission is the original admission date, rather than the most recent date, if the inmate had been released and then returned.

For Federal parole release records, the date of sentencing is provided instead of the date of admission. This date is accurate for only new court commitments.

Admission type

In Colorado and New York, "new court commitments" includes some parole violators returned with new sentences.

In Minnesota, "new court commitments" includes probation violators.

In 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.

In Hawaii and Maryland, "new court commitments" includes all types of admissions.

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."

In Nevada, "parole revocation, new sentence" and "parole revocation, no new sentence" may have been underreported.

In Ohio, "new court commitments" includes an undetermined number of parole violators returned with new sentences.

In New York, admission type for parole revocations were reported for those with no new sentence only. There are no probation revocations because probation is considered a county function.

In North Carolina, "probation revocation" includes persons whose parole status was pending.

In Minnesota, "parole revocation with or without new sentence" includes mandatory parole violators returned and work release violators returned.

In North Carolina, "parole revocation, no sentence information" includes all parole violators with or without new sentences as well as pending parole revocations.

In South Carolina, "parole revocation, no sentence information" includes revocation of "supervised furlough II releases" and Emergency Powers Act releases.

In Texas, "parole revocation, no sentence information" and "mandatory parole revocation, no sentence information" include all parole revocations, with or without new sentences.

In Wisconsin, "parole revocation, new sentence" and "parole revocation, no new sentence" include returns of inmates released early because of overcrowding.

In South Carolina, "escapees returned" are not counted as admissions.

In Texas, "not known" includes inmates returning from vocational or educational programs.

Offenses

New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania reported only one offense--the most serious.

Minnesota reports only the most recent offense instead of the most serious.

For 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.

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

In Massachusetts, "parole board decision" includes some inmates released by the Massachusetts parole board to another parole board.

In New York, "parole board decision" includes some inmates released by commutation/pardon.

On prison release records in South Carolina, "parole board decision" includes inmates released from a Youthful Offenders Act sentence to a straight sentence and vice versa. Also "other unconditional release" includes those inmates who paid a fine after serving some prison time; those whose sentence was reduced; those who were re-tired; and those released for medical reasons. On parole release records, "parole board decision" includes inmates released to supervised furlough.

In Wisconsin, "parole board decision" includes early releases because of overcrowding.

In New York, "mandatory parole releases" includes early releases for good time served.

In Minnesota, "other conditional releases" includes work releases.

Mississippi's "other conditional releases" includes split sentences, work release, and supervised earned releases.

New York codes "releases to custody, detainer, or warrant" as either "parole board decision" or "mandatory parole release."

In Ohio, "other conditional releases" consists of releases for educational or vocational purposes, inmates paroled or shock paroled, on detainer, and under interstate compact.

In Oklahoma, "transfers to probation and probation from house arrest" are coded as "probation release."

In South Carolina, "other conditional releases" consists of persons released by the Emergency Powers Act.

For the California Youth Authority, "other unconditional releases" includes some discharges to prison.

"Other unconditional releases" in Maryland, Ohio, and Texas consists of court-ordered releases.

"Other unconditional releases" in Minnesota consists of discharges of persons with indeterminate sentences by the releasing authority.

In Mississippi, "other unconditional releases" includes shock probation, court suspensions, and court-ordered releases.

In Nebraska, "other unconditional releases" consists of persons whose sentence was vacated.

In Tennessee, "other unconditional releases" consists of unconditional releases to probation.

In Ohio, "other releases" consists of inmates-at-large who did not belong to any other NCRP category.

In Texas, "other releases" includes inmates released to attend vocational or educational facilities.

In Washington, some 1,200 inmates coded as released by "parole board decision" or "mandatory release" were actually "transferred."

Parole release method

In the Federal prison system, "discharged, completion of term" includes absconders, inmates whose convictions were reversed, and inmates who were pardoned.

In New York, "other release" includes parole board decision (discretionary after 3 years) court-ordered releases; new revocations, not pursued; and cases in the revocation process in which statutory requirements were not fulfilled.

In 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.

Maryland includes inmates who failed to comply with special conditions of their parole as "discharged, absconder."

Parole release records

For Massachusetts, these numbers are an estimation because not all regional offices were automated at the time of submission.

Appendix 23

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991 Survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1991, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993), pp. 1-4, 21, 22, 24, 49, 53, 75-82. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) was conducted as of Sept. 30, 1991. The 1991 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 characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust territories, 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, 1991.

The 1991 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. Technical assistance to State staff was also provided 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 1991; (3) the individual had not been discharged from treatment by Sept. 30, 1991. For inpatients and residential patients, this definition applied to active clients as of Sept. 30, 1991. For outpatients, individuals were to be counted as active if they received treatment between Sept. 1 and Sept. 30, 1991.

Treatment unit participation

A total of 11,277 units reported data to the 1991 NDATUS; 80.3 percent of responding units provided treatment, the remaining 19.7 percent did not provide treatment. A total of 14,468 preprinted forms were mailed to the States for distribution to the programs or units. In addition, 390 new units identified by the States were surveyed using blank forms. A total of 14,858 treatment and prevention units were surveyed. Of these units, 1,111 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, 13,747 units were considered to be active units (although whether they are treatment units is not known where no response was received). Altogether, 11,277 units responded to the NDATUS, and 2,470 units did not respond. The 1991 NDATUS therefore achieved an overall response rate of 82.0 percent.

Data limitations

There are certain procedural considerations and limitations which must be taken into account when interpreting the data from the 1991 NDATUS. The following issues should be considered:

While NDATUS attempts to obtain responses from all known treatment units, it is a voluntary survey. 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 1991 NDATUS are not comparable to prior NDATUS surveys. 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 this 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 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 in-comparable 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 1991 NDATUS.

Because NDATUS is based on a reference date, the data reported include only those clients who were in treatment as of Sept. 30, 1991. The definition of "in treatment" includes inpatients who were in the unit on Sept. 30, 1991 and outpatients who had been seen at least once during September 1991. 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, 1991; 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, 1991.

Data on total capacity 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. Units that did not report total capacity were excluded from the calculations of utilization rates. The utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual number of clients by the total capacity and reporting the result as a percentage.

All active clients were identified as clients for a primary problem of drug abuse, a primary problem of alcoholism, or both drug abuse and alcoholism problems. Client diagnoses differed substantially among unit locations. For example, correctional facilities and other residential facilities had low proportions of alcoholism clients while halfway houses had low proportions of drug abuse clients. The distribution of reported diagnoses also varied considerably among States.

The NDATUS collects data on units, not individuals. Data on clients represent aggregate client counts for each reporting unit, not records on individual clients. Data collected in different matrices of the NDATUS form are only indirectly related at the unit level. Data on different client demographic characteristics, for example, are reported on different matrices. It is possible to report how many female clients and how many youth clients a unit has, but not how many female youth clients the unit has. Similarly, data on client characteristics and sources of funding are reported in separate matrices, so that relationships between funding and client characteristics cannot be analyzed directly. To avoid the loss of usable information, all responding units were retained in the database. When a unit did not report complete information, it was excluded from the tabulation for which data were missing. As a result, the number of treatment units on which tables are based varies somewhat from table to table.

Definitions of terms

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.

Capacity of treatment--The maximum number of individuals who could be enrolled as active clients as of Sept. 30, 1991 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 ambulatory (less than 24-hour care) 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.

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).

Methadone treatment--Methadone maintenance or detoxification. Methadone maintenance is the continued administration of methadone, in conjunction with provision of appropriate social and medical services at relatively stable dosage levels. Methadone is used as an oral substitute for opiates during the rehabilitative phase of treatment. This category also includes those clients who are being withdrawn (i.e., detoxified) from maintenance treatment.

Nonmethadone treatment--Formal organized services for persons who have abused alcohol and/or other drugs. These services are designed to alter specific physical, mental, or social functions of persons receiving care by reducing client disability or discomfort, and ameliorate the signs or symptoms caused by alcoholism and/or drug abuse. For purposes of this survey, detoxification services are considered to be a treatment. This also is referred to as recovery services in some States.

Prevention/education--Activities that are intended to reduce or minimize the incidence of new drug abuse or alcoholism problems and the negative consequences of the use of alcohol and/or licit or illicit drugs. Available services may vary widely but generally are associated with information, education, alternatives, and primary and early intervention activities, and also may encompass services such as literature distribution, media campaigns, clearinghouse activities, speaker's bureau, and school or peer group situations. These services may be directed at any segment of the population.

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. 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, 1991. This number is unduplicated only within units. As clients could be treated at more than one unit reporting to NDATUS 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
Bail
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
Disorderly conduct
Disposition of defendants
Driving while intoxicated
Drug abuse violations
Drug Enforcement Administration
Drugs
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 experiencing crime
Immigration
Immunity
Internal Revenue Service
Jails
Judges
Juries
Juvenile corrections
Juvenile courts
Juvenile delinquency
Juvenile institutions
Kidnaping
Larceny-theft
Law enforcement
Lawyers
Lie detectors
Liquor laws
Loansharking
Magistrates
Marijuana
Misdemeanors
Motor vehicle theft
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
Narcotic drug laws
National Crime Victimization Survey
Obscenity
Offenders
Offenses known to police
Opinion polls
Pardons
Parole
Payroll
Penitentiary
Personnel
Petit jury
Pocket-picking
Police
Pornography
Prisoners
Prisons
Privacy statutes
Probation
Property crime
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Prostitution and commercialized vice
Public defense
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Public opinion
Purse-snatching
Racketeering
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Rehabilitation programs
Revocation
Robbery
Runaways
Seizures
Self-reported criminal activity
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Sex offenses
Shoplifting
Status offenders
Stolen property
Suicide
Suspicion
Tax law violations
Terrorism
Traffic violations
Trials
Uniform Crime Reports
U.S. Air Force
U.S. Army
U.S. Attorneys
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
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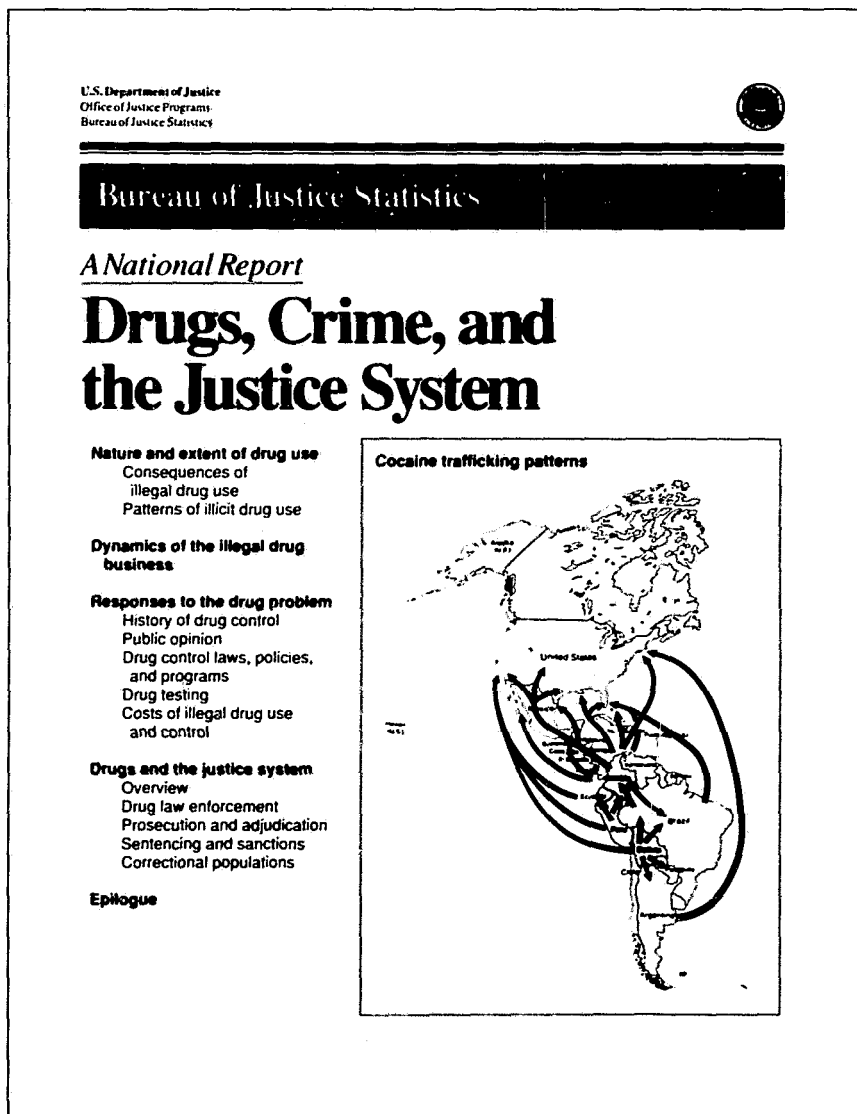
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